THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JANUARY, 1959

CALENDAR FOR 1959 •

JANUARY

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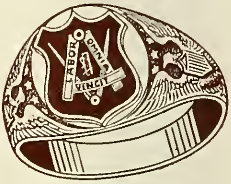

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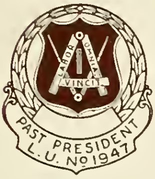

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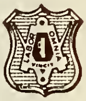

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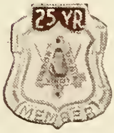

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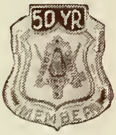

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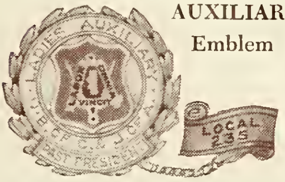

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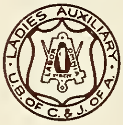

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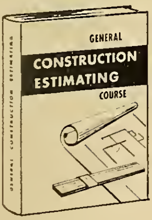

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1959

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Ten Cents a Copy

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There is a real danger that the construction industry as we know it may disintegrate into a thousand little pieces, Frank Marshall, Executive Manager of Associated General Contractors, tells our 28th General Convention. The trend is for corporations to incorporate construction into their maintenance programs and for governmental agencies to maintain construction arms in various departments. Unless the industry fights back, contract construction may fade out of the picture.

Site Tax, Answer To Slums? - - - 9

Most American cities face staggering problems of rehabilitation if slums are to be eliminated. Yet the current tax structure makes slum clearance next to impossible. Site taxation—a tax plan in which the land rather than the improvements on it carries the tax load—seems to offer a solution. Many parts of the world have found site taxation beneficial.

Universal Declaration Of Human Rights - - 12

The history of mankind's march toward freedom is wrapped up in a number of important documents beginning with the Magna Charta of 1215. Ten years ago last month a tremendously important one was signed at San Francisco. It is called "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights." To date it has not been implemented in too many parts of the world, but it sets forth the conditions toward which mankind is moving. On this Tenth Anniversary the document is well worth re-reading.

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Safety tips on using powder actuated tools.

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The development of the Alaska crab industry from nothing to an industry employing thousands of people and doing $6,000,000 worth of business annually is a fascinating development of the post-war era.

A Better Day Is Coming - - - - 28

For a number of years the tide has been running against organized labor. Newspaper publicity has been bad, NLRB decisions have been unfriendly, liberal candidates have found the going rough. But in recent months the tide seems to be turning. Workers are voting for union representation in greater numbers, several court decisions have given labor a better break, and last November's election proved that liberal candidates can be elected with strong labor support.

★ ★ ★

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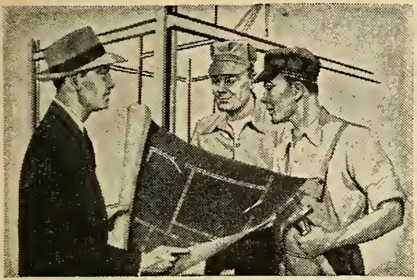

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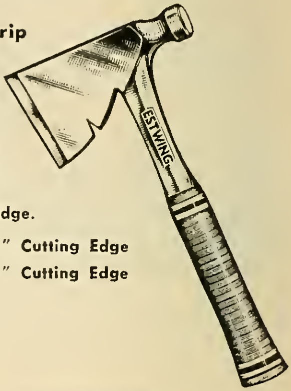

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CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY NEEDS UNITY

By James Marshall, Executive Manager, Associated General Contractors

(Excerpts from Mr. Marshall's remarks before the 28th General Convention in St. Louis, November 11, 1958.)

★ ★ ★

THE CONDITIONS of the (construction) industry now would ordinarily be recognized as extremely good. Not only is our present volume high—we will probably make another record this year. That volume has probably been the greatest force for pulling all industry out of a depression if there was one starting, and competition is now keen and in many places vicious. This is probably due in large part to the fact that the construction contractor is always wishing to expand, expand and expand, and he wants work at the present time.

The highway program which has been undertaken has great effect upon your craftsmen as well as others. Not only is the nature of the highway work today such that it uses many structures and therefore your men, but it is also developing vast new communities, almost a reorganization of our living and working conditions in the country, and every new community requires construction, all of which requires the skills of your people. The highway program is important to all of us.

The present situation seems satisfactory, and that is where the danger lies. Let us not think that because it is so now it will go on that way forever. Too long, I think, employers of construction felt that there was going to be so much construction built that they would have to get them to do it, so why worry much about it. I am afraid that too often when some of our people get into squabbles they think, "Oh, well, let it wait. If it isn't built now maybe we will do it on overtime or something else. It isn't important; we haven't any competition." I think that is the thought throughout the industry, certainly too much so.

I am almost afraid that we have gotten more than we can handle unless we do something about it and do it rather quickly. We have got a great industry here that finally was recognized as an industry by the whole world following World War II. I am afraid it is about to disintegrate into a thousand, a hundred thousand little pieces that may become merely a maintenance and construction department of some industry some place, or of a City Hall on street work and building work, of a state government handling public buildings and roads and so forth, or of the railroad industry and the airplane industry, or all industries, as a matter of fact, if the present trend isn't recognized by our industry and we do something about it.

I do not mean that we can do anything restrictive. We will not, I hope, ever have to resort to having you people go into restrictive agreements and tell somebody that they cannot buy an automobile unless some certain condition exists in your industry, or resort to any other type of restriction. But we have got to sell the construction industry. We have got to keep it as a unit, as an industry, and we have got to make the people understand the value of it.

I would like to go back for a minute to the first recognition of construction as an industry in World War I where the first thing that had to be done was barracks and other pieces of construction in order to get under way. The industry at that time was not organized, was not a unit, had not been identified, and as a result there was a lot of confusion among the contractors.

There were one or two big contractors who would piece out the work and you people were not organized so that you could mobilize the labor forces on the job, with the result that after we got through, the construction industry got a lot of criticism.

It was criticized and it was said that it was not an industry, the contractors had done wrong things, that they had been crooked and all this and that. Of course, it was then that the so-called plus-cost contract went into disfavor and is now, of course, replaced by the cost-plus fee contract instead.

The AGC was formed, as a matter of fact, at the request of President Wilson who asked the Chamber of Commerce, "Why don't you organize the construction industry?" Our people thought that they would rather have an organization of their own, and the AGC was formed. Since that time your organization and other organizations in the building trades, the Building Trades Department and the Councils throughout the United States developed a training for the men, an apprenticeship training, and through the exchange of men throughout all the industry we have developed a means of calling them together after years of working together. In other words, the industry after World War II was mobilized and could be organized quickly on any job and do the job for the country.

I think that you will realize that some of the greatest tributes coming out of World War II went to the construction industry, to the contractors, to the men and everybody in the industry for the miracles that were performed at that time. At that time the industry was at its peak. In my opinion, it was the outstanding example of free enterprise, of individuals operating with a minimum of restrictions and regulations of any kind, and a competitive system meeting the check and balance of the profit motive incentive and it has become an outstanding example to the world.

Let us look back for just a moment at the depression. As you know, we couldn't get public works under way fast enough. Along came Harry Hopkins with his WPA and they began to employ men for other purposes than doing a good job in construction and building. I am afraid that same sentiment is going on today in industry where they feel that they would like to do this construction work with their own forces, not because they could do it better, not because they could do it safest, but merely because it might please some of the people that they work with, it might provide them with some employment or some benefits. In other words, a kind of a do-it-yourself program is in the air.

I think the employers, not as employers but as business men, have not done their job in continuing to sell the public, sell the client on the value of construction. I am afraid we have let it break into too many little splintered parts. Maybe because we could get a better job for somebody as a subcontract, putting the ground around the building, we did it rather than do it ourselves until we have the industry broken up into a lot of little parts. Those parts today are being gathered together by what we call the investment builder, who employs either subcontractors or the men direct for the purpose of performing the job instead of through the regular method of having the architect submitting bids, the architect supervising the contractor and the contractor checking the architect, and then men working under a system of some subcontractor or mechanical and specialized contractors as a system. So that thing that has done miracles is breaking down, and I realize our people are somewhat at fault, perhaps because of the highly competitive condition that exists.

I would like to say that America needs a construction industry as do these same industrial business firms and the railroads and the rest of them if they are going to survive in any form of emergency.

But how would you mobilize the industry to meet World War III? If your men were all in industrial plants and on maintenance crews, or on maintenance crews on the highways, or on maintenance crews for the school board or in some other manner, instead of being trained to the minute and used to the supervision that they get through this industry, it would be impossible. What will happen to it if you are nothing but a branch or a small department of industry? Now I am not trying to tell you that anybody is to blame. I don't know, maybe it's a trend that we can't help. I don't think anybody is plotting to do all this. In fact, I don't think anybody is smart enough to get us in such a mess as this, but it is there and I think we have got to recognize it as an industry. Now somebody says, "Well, I see you point out the problems; how about the answers?" I don't have the answers except perhaps in a few broad terms.

First of all, it is going to take a lot of work and it is going to take some time. The first thing we have got to do is to quit squabbling between the contractors and the men over the work that we have today, and let's let that run as smoothly as we can, and let's look to the future and the preservation of the industry as a whole.

I can't accuse anybody, but we cannot delay any further in getting this industry together as some kind of a unit and staying that way. We are embarrassed. We don't know what the situation will be. The Joint Board for Jurisdictional Disputes has done a lot of good. It was pretty tough on Maurice here. It was tough on Tom Murray and it was tough on me, too. But it has helped the situation. Nevertheless, I don't know what we are going to do unless we can get some type of organization that will hold this thing together. Today the Teamsters are not a part of the big organized body that you are dealing with, but construction people cannot get along without the Teamsters. It just can't be done. There may be others who may not be affiliated with that group who can get along.

Now, as you know, the Taft-Hartley Act was written for the industrial plants, as every law seems to be, and not for construction, and in that respect we have been behind the eight ball because while others by election could get certification and establish their rights within organized labor and before the courts, we have been unable to do so. The approach to that has been tried in several ways, and none of them have been entirely satisfactory. Our employers, I believe, at the time that the Taft-Hartley Act was being amended for construction, were considered under Secretary Mitchell and we felt that a means of certification without election would be possible. Quite a few people felt that, well, how can we define what a carpenter does, what a plumber does, what an electrician does, what a laborer does in the construction industry. How can we do it without quarreling back and forth until that certification is established for a certified agreement or a right to recognize? But the thought has always occurred to us though it may not be easy to do.

Maybe it isn't the thing to do, but one way to do it is, you can define the construction industry and reconstruction and repair as different from maintenance. I think you can define those categories within the industry as a whole. Now maybe it's too much to hope for, but I am beginning to feel that perhaps all the employers in the industry must bargain together in the matter of recognition. Perhaps all of the building trades ought to bargain together in a community so far as recognition is concerned and perhaps so far as settlement of disputes are concerned.

I realize if I were an International president, I perhaps would hesitate to give any of my authority over to the Building Trades Council at the present time, but that doesn't mean that a Council couldn't be so established and perhaps recognize that more authority could be given so that such a bargaining perhaps could take place. Then all you would have to define is what the construction industry is. I don't know that this is anything that will work, but I know that there is a way to solve the problem. It is going to be by our getting together and staying together. Sometimes I look upon contractors fighting over who gets this job and who gets a part of this, and you fellows are fighting over jurisdiction almost like a pack of wolves, all jumping onto one little lamb carcass and letting the whole flock of sheep run away, until they have lost their opportunity forever. It is not to be condemned. It is just something that is wrong. And I perhaps may be speaking out of turn today in talking to men who represent the million people that you represent. But I think something has got to be done, men. This is not my plan. This is merely to tell you the possibilities of what can be done. I think we owe it to the government. We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our industry to find some way to get together, to work together. We have got to have a method of stopping disputes, not stopping disputes alone, but work stoppages locally. We are doing pretty well on jurisdiction today, but there are even better ways to accomplish this. I think you are going to have to have a Building Trades Council of the kind you want and the kind that will have power enough to function adequately. You are going to have to have a Building Trades Department that has much more power than it has today and in that respect you must have ample and qualified leaders to carry it through. I think the employers are going to have to be organized in the same manner or some manner so that we can meet the situation and the real competition that we have.

I thank you very much for this opportunity to talk to you. I merely plead with you to follow your leadership in anything that will strengthen this great industry that we have all helped to make.

Thank you.

Site Tax, Answer To Slums?

★ ★

THE SKYROCKETING cost of land seems to be a matter of growing concern to many people. No article appearing in THE CARPENTER, in recent years evoked as much response as a recent piece dealing with the handicaps which zooming land prices are imposing on the construction industry—particularly home building. Interested readers have sent in dozens of letters and pamphlets dealing with this subject.

That the skyrocketing price of land is creating a critical situation in cities and hamlets alike is a fact that no one disputes seriously. The great need of the nation is for modest cost housing. But modest cost housing cannot be provided on land that costs $3,000 to $5,000 per lot—land, incidentally, that sold for only a few hundred dollars an acre a decade ago. Builders who are forced to pay these exhorbitant prices are compelled to erect luxury homes in order to come out. So the middle-income group finds itself caught in a housing squeeze that a dozen years of comparatively heavy home building have done very little to alleviate.

However, the home seekers are not the only people worried. The situation is viewed with alarm by banks, insurance companies, retailers, and a great many other people who have a vital stake in housing. It worries the government agencies that are responsible for building highways, air terminals and other types of public works that require space.

It strikes with special force at the fountainhead of American life—the municipality. The high cost of land makes it especially difficult for the municipality to share in financing the cost of redevelopment so sorely needed everywhere. Yet the rehabilitation of blighted areas is desperately needed by the municipalities to improve the tax base on which revenue is collected. The city fathers increasingly find themselves caught up in a vicious circle from which there seems to be no escape.

The chief difficulty stems from two facts which are inseparable:

1. Urban population is increasing at a rate that is best described as explosive.

2. The quality of raw land does not change any regardless of what changes take place around it.

Therefore it is obvious that the increases which occur in land prices occur not because of any changes in the physical properties of the land but rather because of a vast increase in demand for a fixed supply. The quantity of land in existence is fixed; increasing population creates more people to compete for the land that exists. The price offered for a given piece of land multiplies as a result of the pressures which increasing population creates.

Who contributes to the increase in land values? Certainly not the owner. He does nothing to the land except hold it. But the taxpayers—that is, all the people—enhance the value of a piece of land by financing streets, sewers, playgrounds, water supply, etc. in the surrounding area. They pay for transit facilities and expressways to make the land more accessible.

Added to this public investment in the enhancement of a piece of ground is a vast investment by private enterprisers who add an immense private investment in the form of commercial buildings, shopping centers, theaters, etc.

Thus many people contribute to the enhancement of the value of a piece of ground. It is these investments which push the price of a rural acre from $500 to $12,000, and, in the downtown area from $50,000 to 750,000 in a few years.

A hundred years ago a man named Henry George viewed this speculative aspect of land values with a jaundiced eye. He reasoned that since the people created all land values, the unearned profits in land values ought to revert to the people. He proposed a single tax on land, the tax to absorb all the extra value added to land by population growth.

To the best of our knowledge, no municipality or nation has yet adopted the Henry George single tax theory, although his ideas still have many followers. (No less than 10 advocates of Henry George's theories sent us literature after the piece on land values appeared in THE CARPENTER.)

However, a modification of the Henry George tax theory has been working very successfully in many parts of the world—notably Australia and New Zealand. Many Australian municipalities operate on a site tax theory. The main feature of this system is that the land rather than the improvements on it are taxed.

This is not Mr. George's single tax theory by any manner of means, but it does shift the tax burden from the structures on land to land itself. The result is that part of the unearned increment brought on by increased land values reverts to the people.

Sydney, the largest city in Australia, operates on a site tax basis. In 1957, Mr. Roy Hendy, town clerk, had this to say about the results of the site tax operation:

" . . .There was a marked increase in the rates of the main business area, where the concentration of land values was the greatest, and a corresponding reduction in other areas devoted mainly to residential, industrial and manufacturing purposes."

"The removal of the rates (taxes) on buildings encouraged their improvement as well as the erection of many fine new structures. Something in the nature of a transformation took place in the main business section where numerous large, modern office and other buildings were erected. The office buildings were well distributed. An Act of Parliament restricting the height of building to 150 feet kept consequential increases in population densities and traffic problems within reasonable bounds. There was an immediate movement toward the scrapping of old and out-of -date buildings and the erection of modern edifices. This movement continued with but a brief interval during the depression."

Mr. H. Bronson Cowan, a Canadian newspaperman whose interest in taxation goes back many years, recently completed a study of the site method of taxation as it exists in various parts of the world. In a work of monumental proportions he cites chapter and verse of what has been accomplished through the switch from traditional taxation of improvements and site to taxation of site almost exclusively.

Generally he found that it became more profitable for real estate owners to tear down old buildings and replace them with new ones when the site carried the brunt of the tax burden. It simply was not economic to maintain a dilapidated building on a piece of high tax land when a newer and bigger structure would cost very little more in the way of taxes.

He found, too, that cities tended to modernize much faster under this kind of system. He found also that taxes on homes tended to decrease while the taxes on property in the center of town carried a bigger share of the tax load. Old buildings have been improved at an accelerated rate; industrial properties have gained a tax advantage by relief from assessments based upon improvement values, a factor that has encouraged expansion. Most important of all, land seemingly has been put to its most productive use.

Mr. Cowan found that of 768 municipalities in Australia and New Zealand which adopted site taxation years ago, only eight have abandoned the program due to local circumstances of unusual nature.

Unlike Henry George's single tax theory, which still remains pretty much a theory, site taxation has been put to the test of actual application. From Mr. Cowan's study it is apparent that it can work beneficially in many instances.

Whether it offers an answer to the problems of the American cities is a question for experts to decide. But it is an approach that merits decent study because many American cities are facing a decline unless a fairer and more equitable tax program on real estate is worked out soon.

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JOBLESS ROLLS CLIMB AGAIN

The predicted increase in unemployment during the winter months is beginning to make itself felt.

Latest reports from the Department of Labor show that the upward trend in initial claims for jobless benefits has been resumed after a drop over the Thanksgiving period. Claims under the temporary program which provides a second round of benefits also have begun to climb instead of dropping as they have been for the past few months.

"While much of the rise resulted from the delayed filing of Thanksgiving week claims," the Labor Department said, "seasonal curtailments in food processing, apparel, lumber and in construction and other outdoor activities also contributed to the increase."

Initial claims under the regular State programs rose 88,400 to 390,000 during the week ended December 6 with 46 States reporting larger volumes. The figure for the week was only slightly less than for the same week a year ago and was up more than 100,000 over the figure for 1956.

Claims under the second-round temporary program rose by 8,400 to 50,100 during the week making a total of 409,300 now on the second round rolls. This reverses the downward trend in total beneficiaries which has set the pattern during the past months.

Largest increases in initial claims were in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio and New York—all with increases of more than 5,000 each. Six other states with increases of more than 2,500 each were California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri and North Carolina.

Universal Declaration Of Human Rights

★ ★ ★

THE HISTORY of mankind's march toward freedom and personal security is wrapped up in a long procession of important documents. Signing of the Magna Charta in 1215 broke the absolute power of kings. The Bill of Rights of 1679, the American Declaration of Independence of 1776, France's Declaration of the Rights of Man, and a host of other history-making documents all laid important groundwork for man's emancipation from exploitation, fear, and slavery.

Just 10 years ago last month, another important document, spelling out still further the inherent rights which human beings acquire at birth, was signed at San Francisco. This document was "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was conceived and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. To date it has not been implemented by enabling legislation in many states. Nevertheless it is an important document because it sets forth the conditions toward which humanity is aspiring. Some day it will be applied universally in all parts of the world.

This being the 10th anniversary of its signing, a re-reading of its provisions by all people seems timely. Therefore it is reprinted in its entirety here:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

proclaims

THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Futhermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 14. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 17. (1) Everyone has the right to protection by society and the State and to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

ARTICLE 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or re-

ligious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 27. (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

ARTICLE 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Accidents, Sickness Cost Billions Last Year

Americans lost a total of about 3.4 billion days from their normal activities because of illness or injury in the year ending June 30, the U. S. Public Health Service reported on the basis of its first nationwide survey covering a full year.

The average was 20 days per person. The total includes both full days lost from work, school or other regular activities, and days when normal occupations had to be curtailed because of a physical condition.

The most serious offender was chronic ailments, with circulatory diseases alone causing 484.2 million days of restricted activity, or an average of 2.9 per person.

Acute illnesses accounted for 437.9 million restricted days, or about 2.6 per person. Acute respiratory conditions, including Asian influenza, caused an average of some 7 restricted days per person, including all days lost from work, school, etc.

Injuries were responsible for the loss of 424.1 million normal days, or 2.5 per person. Approximately 47 million persons were hurt seriously enough to restrict their activities for at least a day, or to seek medical attention.

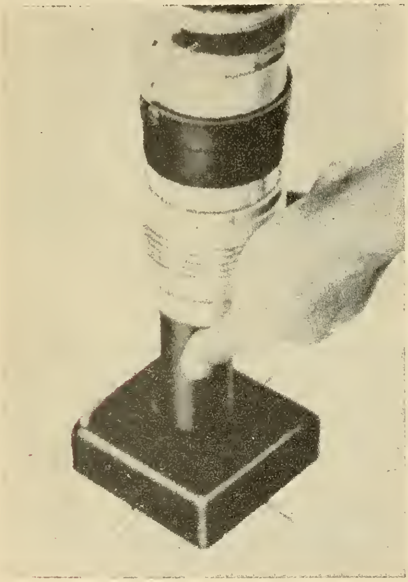
The report also showed that 889.9 million calls were made on physicians, or 5.3 times per person on the average. People went to their dentists 269.2 million times, or 1.6 times per person.

Accidents Are Deadlier Than Bullets

Learn To Work Safely

A NUMBER of tools utilizing explosive charges to drive fastenings, cut cables and perform similar functions have been developed in recent years, and are now widely used throughout industry. The manufacturers of these devices provide detailed instructions regarding their use, and these instructions should be closely adhered to at all times. The following general recommendations apply to all powder actuated tools.

1. *Only properly trained and qualified operators should use powder actuated tools. Users should possess Qualified Operator's cards which are, after thorough training, issued by a particular manufacturer's authorized dealer or distributor or other competent source.*



2. A loaded tool should never be carried away from the worksite. Tool should always be left unloaded until ready for actual use.

3. The tool should never be pointed at anyone, whether loaded or unloaded, *and hands should be kept clear of open muzzle end.*

4. Powder actuated tools should never be stored or used in explosive atmospheres or in the vicinity of highly flammable materials, or where nonsparking tools are required.

5. Tool should be held firmly against and perpendicular to the surface being driven into.

6. Safety goggles should be worn by operator, and face should be protected if there is danger of spalling materials. Transparent face shields provide both eye and face protection.

7. Manufacturers' recommendations should be sought if there is any doubt about the material being driven into. Most manufacturers recommend against driving into very hard or brittle materials such as cast iron, glazed tile, surfacehardened steel, glass block, live rock, face brick, hollow tile and similar materials.

8. In order to prevent flying hazards no stud or attachment should be driven without first making sure that it will not pass completely through the material being driven into.

"Captive stud" type powder actuated tools are now available which are designed to stop a stud or pin in its tracks should it be fired mistakenly into soft or insubstantial materials. The stud is prevented from free flight by a piston and buffer in the guard assembly. A partial turn of the tool frees it from a stud properly set in the work surface.

9. Studs should be driven a safe distance from the edge of material, in accordance with instructions.

10. Studs and fastenings should not be driven through pre-drilled or prepunched holes without using special guard designed for this purpose.

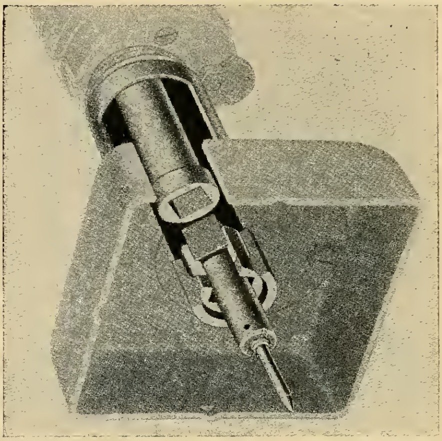
11. In the event of a misfire, tool should not be removed from the working surface for 15 seconds. Cartridge should be removed before lifting guard from the surface.

12. In the event of jamming or obstruction in the bore, follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully. An obstructed bore should never be cleared by firing another cartridge or stud and cartridge assembly.

13. Tool should be loaded only if it is to be used immediately.

The tools used should be of a model and type that have rigidly built-in safety features; including protective shields or guards not removable without rendering tools inoperative; mechanisms to prevent firing during loading, dropping or preparing to fire; built-in angle or tilt-fire controls which prevent discharge if tool is inclined more than eight (8) degrees from position perpendicular to work surface; and mechanism preventing firing unless muzzle end is pressed against work surface.

Tools should be tested before each use to check that safety devices are in proper working condition, that tool is clean, that all moving parts operate freely and that the barrel is free from obstruction. Any tool not in working order or developing a defect in use should immediately be removed from service and not used again until proper repairs have been made by competent personnel.



Only fasteners which are specially designed and manufactured for use in powder actuated tools should be used.

In areas where stud drivers are being used, signs and barricades identifying the high hazard area are recommended.

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BECOME A PROFESSIONAL DRIVER

"The Professional Touch," a pamphlet aimed at reducing the number of off-the-job traffic accidents to industrial employes, has been published by the National Safety Council.

The 12-page, multi-colored pamphlet says you can—and should—be as professional a driver as the men who drive trucks, busses and taxicabs for a living.

"The professional touch," it says, "is essential in handling a motor vehicle skillfully and safely."

Tips on how to drive professionally, and examples of where the amateur driver goes wrong are contained in the new publication.

Single copies of "The Professional Touch" and information on quantity prices may be obtained from the National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

PLANE GOSSIP

ALL TOO TRUE

Many good stories were told at the 28th General Convention. However, in our opinion, the best one was told by Second Vice President O. Wm. Blaier at the Second District Dinner.

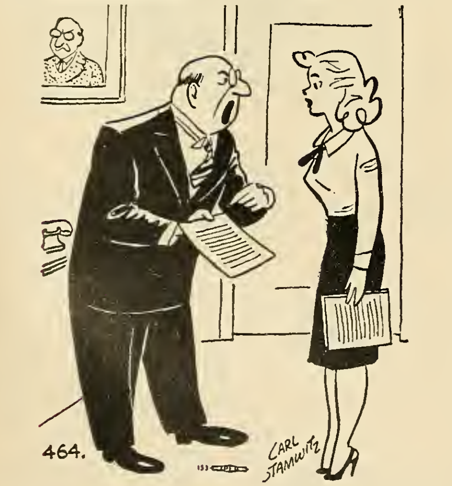
It concerned a carpenter who worked non-union all his life. He followed the trade 40 years and never once joined the union. Finally he became ill and the doctor told him that death was only a few weeks off.

As is natural in such situations, he began giving his wife instructions as to what she should do in preparation for his exit from earth.

"Go to the undertakers," he said, "and pick out a suitable casket. Pick out a lot at the cemetery and then go to the union hall and hire six union carpenters to act as pall bearers."

"For Heaven's sake," replied the wife, "I can understand the casket and cemetery lot, but why the union pall bearers. All your life you worked non-union; why do you want union members to be pall bearers"?

"Well," replied the guy, "they carried me all my life so they may as well finish the job."



464.

"Type this over!..I distinctly said: 'Right-to-Work laws have succored the working man.'! Not, suckered him!"

NOT EXACTLY BRIGHT

Some business publications are fomenting a great hue and cry that labor unions must stop asking for wage increases if inflation is to be stopped. Increasing labor costs are the sole cause of higher prices, they insist. Profits have nothing to do with the situation apparently.

However, a study recently released by a Senate anti-trust sub-committee reveals that General Motor's gross profit on an automobile is just about equal to the total direct labor cost involved in making the car. The committee found that GM makes about $313 on a car before taxes, while its labor cost for the car runs from $300 to $400.

Expecting a wage freeze to stop inflation under such circumstances is about on a par with trying to bail out a boat with a sieve. It sort of brings to mind the story of the village half-wit.

This poor guy was a nice fellow but just not equipped with enough gray matter to hold down a job. So a number of townspeople decided they should do something for him. They decided they would each chip in 50c a week for him, but in order to give him a sense of importance they would create a job for him rather than giving him the money as a dole. So they decided they would pay him for polishing the Civil War cannon in the park.

They put the proposition up to him and the fellow was delighted. Each day he polished up the cannon and each week he was given his pay.

This went on for quite a while until one day the cannon-polisher notified the committee that he was quitting. Naturally the committee asked why.

"Well, it's this way," replied the half-wit, "I like working for you guys fine, but I am ambitious too. I want to get ahead, so I saved my money and bought my own cannon. Now I am in business for myself."

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THE PAUP ANGLE

"The nation is full of politicians who would rather be right than be president," says Joe Paup, the sage of Coyote Flats, "but what this country needs is a guy who can be right and president at the same time."

TWO KINDS OF HELL

Harry Fleischman of National Labor Service tells the following story which is currently popular in Poland:

A Polish Communist leader died and went to Hell. He took this as no more than his due, but was surprised to see two gates—"Communist Hell" and "Capitalist Hell." A large queue was lined up to enter "Communist Hell" while no one was in front of "Capitalist Hell."

The Polish Communist went to the devil who served as registration clerk. "Pardon me," he said, "but I'm new here. How does a sinner suffer in Communist Hell?"

"Oh, you're roasted on a spit over burning coals."

"And how about Capitalist Hell?"

"There you're roasted on a spit over burning coals."

"Then, if there's no difference, why do so many sinners prefer Communist Hell to Capitalist Hell?"

"Who said there's no difference? In the Communist Hell, one week there is no delivery of coal. Another week, the furnace is out of order. A third week the coal-handler is drunk. Believe me, comrade, Communist Hell is much better!"

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MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

Speaking of the elections, one right-to-work backer in Idaho had a hard time at a political meeting at Boise. Every time he started shedding tears for the poor guy who got all the benefits of union negotiations without helping to defray the costs of running the union a heckler in the back of the hall would yell: "The cow is dead."

Time after time, just as he was about to make a point, the voice would pipe up "The cow is dead."

The fellow finished his speech with great difficulty. When it was finally over he remarked to one of his cronies:

"My, that was terrible. What's this 'the cow is dead' routine?"

"Oh, don't you know?" replied the friend. "That's the local way of saying 'we don't need no more bull around here.' "

★ ★ ★

COULD BE

From all reports, 1958 is due to set another new high for teen age crime. Juvenile delinquency is one phase of our national life in which there is no depression.

Maybe one of the troubles is that the child who is tied to his mother's apon strings these days is no longer tied to his mother.

TOP SOIL DEPENDENCY

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama last month warned the nation that deep trouble lies ahead if the nation does not take better care of its soil resources. Senator Hill pointed out that one nation after another in human history faded into nothingness through failure to conserve soil and water. Then he pointed out that we are mining our soil resources faster than any people that ever lived.

All human existence is dependent on a six or eight inch layer of topsoil. When it is gone, life on this planet will be gone too. Yet through neglect we allow rivers to wash away the equivalent of thousands of acres of top soil annually. Senator Hill insists we can no longer afford this extravagance.

We agree. And the whole situation puts us in mind of the story of the two men who were discussing their financial problems.

"I can't afford a car," said one of them.

"Why I thought you had one," replied the friend.

"I do," said the first guy, "that's how I know I can't afford one."

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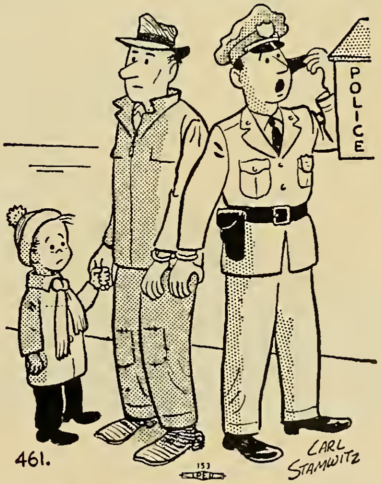
THE WAY IT SEEMS

In this day and age, everything seems to grow by leaps and bounds. This is particularly true of the children in the apartment overhead.



"Shall I turn him loose, Chief? He hooked a loaf of bread, but his assistant ate all the evidence!"

The Million Dollar Monsters

★ ★

SOMETIME when the winter wind is blowing and your fingers are so stiff from the cold you can hardly hold your hammer, give a thought to the Alaska crab fishermen before you start feeling too sorry for yourself. There are fellows who really battle the elements in their work. However, they provide the tables of the nation with a succulent and nutritious food. How the industry developed is an interesting story in itself.

The year 1941 will always live in the memory of a man named Lowell Wakefield, son of an Alaska family long engaged in the business of herring fishing. That was the year he first saw "haystacks" in the sea, off the storm buffeted island of Kodiak. There appeared at low-tide a phenomenon witnessed on rare occasions by fishermen off the lonely coasts around Alaska and the Bering Sea—hundreds of giant King Crabs, piled one on top of another in a huge pyramid—how or why, even the most eggheaded students of creatures of the deep have never been able to explain.

The Kodiak islanders gathered the beached giants and had a memorable crabfest. The meat of the claws and legs proved to be more delicate than lobster and astonishingly flavorsome. Wakefield's imagination was fired by the incident. These scores of fabulous crabs were a type seldom seen in the area, vicious-clawed monsters, some of them measuring six feet from tip to tip. As it turned out, he was destined to pioneer from these ugly eight-legged creatures, a $6 million industry never before essayed by an American.

He sent some specimens to the Fish and Wildlife Service in Seattle. "These are delicious," he said, "but what kind of crabs are they?"

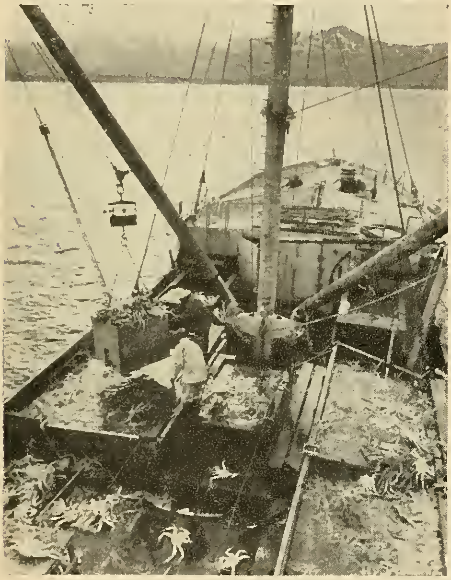
Veterans of the Wildlife Service identified them as *Paralithodes camtschatica,* specimens of the King Crab, a giant crustacean peculiar to the North Pacific. When World War II ended, Captain Wakefield decided to go a-crabbing. The Japanese with their floating canneries had been crab fishing commercially for years. Wakefield had a better idea—not canning, but freezing the delicious meat of the crabs taken fresh from the sea.

With money raised by the sale of stock in his new venture, plus an RFC loan, he had a specially designed 140-foot trawler, the *Deep Sea,* built with the hull of an icebreaker and outfitted it as a seagoing modern processing and freezing plant. Zero degree storage space equalled that of eleven refrigerator cars. Her quarters comfortably accommodated twenty-two men. She was equipped with wartime-perfected radar and sonar and all the modern gear possible to make the venture successful and profitable. She represented an enormous investment for the one-time herring fisherman. He formed a new company, Wakefield's Deep Sea Trawlers, Inc., and sailed off to make his fortune in the costliest fishing vessel ever to fly the American flag.

His first crew consisted of seasoned Alaska and Seattle fishermen, some of them former Navy and Merchant officers, and six Aleuts from Akutan who were experienced whalers. They trawled the sea with nets of handmade Irish hemp 150 feet long and 120 feet wide. One-ton flat doors attached on either side kept the face of a net open, planing out as the *Deep Sea* moved. In this way, they brought in 300 to 800 crabs an hour, towing at 100 fathoms.

As the crabs were hauled aboard, they were dumped into "live" tanks of circulating sea water where, removed from the mighty pressure of the sea, they became sluggish and manageable. They were then washed, placed into wire baskets and plunged immediately into boiling sea water and cooked. After cooking, the meat was removed, frozen in blocks and, as an extra insurance to perfection, covered with a freezing glaze of fresh, clear water. The *Deep* Sea could freeze and store 170 tons of crab meat. Once loaded, she headed back to port, and the frozen delicacy was transferred to a refrigerated warehouse near Seattle and wrapped for shipment to purchasers throughout the United States.

The first three years were rough ones, during which Wakefield struggled to create a market. By 1950, the battle began to pay off. Fine restaurants were buying Wakefield's new frozen crab heavily, and it had made its first appearance in grocery stores. Two years later, Captain Wakefield was face-to-face with a brand new problem—demand threatened to exceed the supply.



He made a quick decision that seemed foolhardy along the Seattle waterfront. He decided to risk a winter voyage to the Bering, The *Deep Sea* was the only fishing vessel underwriters ever insured for winter voyages, but even she had always kept to port in January and February.

At midnight, on January 22, 1953, the motor trawler *Deep Sea* cast off mooring lines in Seattle and cleared for the Bering fishing grounds, her destination a point 60 miles north of the Alaska Peninsula, midway between the Pribolofs and Bristol Bay. She planned to venture north through Unimak Pass, a feat no commercial vessel had ever before attempted in the dead of winter.

The trip across the North Pacific was rough but uneventful. They stopped for fuel and water at False Pass, Alaska, on the thirty-first and two days later they took on three more crew members at the village of Akutan to make up a full twenty-two man complement. Early in the morning, February 4, they reached their destination and began fishing operations.

It was clear, calm and cold. They made two prospecting hauls without success, but the third trawl showed promise. Then it began to blow, and for five full days all hands fought the fury of the Arctic. It was a norther, 80 miles an hour fresh from the Polar ice cap, and the temperature was minus 14. Each sea crashing over the ship added to the tons of ice forming on decks, superstructure and rigging, and the men chopped and beat at it with axes, crowbars and clubs day and night to prevent capsizing.

On the tenth, the wind swung to the southwest and moderated to a gentle breeze. Air temperature climbed to 22 degrees. A net was dug out from under two feet of solid ice, and went over the side for a one-hour tow. As it was lifted alongside the ship, jammed to the wings with eight or ten thousand crabs, it was carried away from the sheer weight of the enormous creatures, and net and haul were lost.

A new net was bent on, and trawling operations continued. They ended up packing to maximum capacity —15,000 pounds of King Crab legs and claws a day. Captain Wakefield had accomplished his purpose. His hard-earned market had an unfailing, year-round supply of King Crab, as promised.

Today, Wakefield Trawlers, Inc. supplies most (over $3 million) of the total Alaska King Crab market in the country, which, canned and frozen, is running close to $6 million dollars and still going strong. It is Alaska's biggest and fastest-growing industry. The giant trawler *Deep Sea* is now mothership to a fleet of five Wakefield-owned vessels and twenty-five trawlers operating under contract. They hunt the crabs by radar and use a radar buoy as a "pip" so that they never cover the same spot twice. Fish and Wildlife scientists are free to travel aboard Wakefield ships and carry on research at no cost to the Government, and any data accumulated by Wakefield Trawlers, Inc. in the course of their extensive operations is turned over to the government fisheries agencies for their records.

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WELFARE, PENSION PLAN REPORTING STARTS JANUARY 1

On January 1 of this year the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act goes into effect. By the terms of this legislation enacted last year, administrators of health, welfare and pension funds are expected to give an accounting of their stewardship both to the members covered and to the Department of Labor. The government provides forms for making such reports.

Here is how the two-step reporting system works:

Sometime between January 1 and April 1 the administrators of health, welfare and pension funds—whether administered by labor, management or jointly—must make public a detailed description of such plans as are now in existence. This is step number one.

Step number two requires administrators to make a wide-ranging report of contributions received, benefits paid, assets, liabilities, commissions, fees, etc. within 120 days of the closing of the fiscal year.

Forms for reporting descriptions of welfare and pension plans (Form D-1) may be obtained in quantities of 50 or less from the following offices of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor:

18 Oliver Street, Boston 10, Mass.
900 U. S. Parcel Post Bldg., 341 Ninth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
Wolf Ave and Commerce St., Chambersburg, Pa.
1401 South 20th St., Birmingham 5, Ala.
216 Engineers Bldg., 1365 Ontario St., Cleveland 14, Ohio
105 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
2000 Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
Room 222, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Texas
630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif.
U. S. Courthouse Bldg., 801 Broad St., Nashville 3, Tenn.
State Dept. Bldg., Salisbury and Edenton Sts., Raleigh, N. C.
201 Federal Bldg. (P. O. Box 1031), Juneau, Alaska
N. Y. Dept. Store Bldg., Fortealeza, Corner San Jose St., (P. O. Box 4361), San Jose 23, P. R.
345 Federal Bldg., King and Richard Sts., Honolulu 2, T. H.

Additional forms may be obtained from the Division of Welfare and Pension Reports, Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Wash. 25, D. C.

Editorial

Important Reading—"This Doctor Business"

A long, hard, unbiased look at the medical profession and the way it operates has been overdue. Now a writer by the name of Richard Carter has done the job in a book called "This Doctor Business." And what Mr. Carter found in his study sometimes is not very pretty.

The medical profession, Mr. Carter found, is a hide-bound, rigidly controlled monopoly dominated by a powerful confederation of medical societies tied closely to the American Medical Association. These societies promulgate the conditions under which doctors can practice, and woe betide the medic who dares to deviate from the prescribed course.

Mr. Carter presents a wealth of evidence showing that the organization and financing of medical care are "so far behind the times that they have actually become a deterrent to health." People stay away from doctors when they first become sick because the costs involved are frightening. When their ailments become so bad they are forced to seek medical help the routine they are forced to undergo is both needlessly complicated and needlessly expensive. They are shunted from office to office to get X-rays, tests, and examinations from specialists. Each step in the process means an additional fee which the patient must shell out.

This system, Mr. Carter argues, discourages people from seeking medical aid early, when medical help can do the most good. Yet every effort to alter this rigid system of "individual treatment for a fee" is vigorously fought by the medical societies.

The individual doctor, Mr. Carter finds to be a dedicated, sincere scientist and healer of the ailing. But the hold of the medical societies is so strong he has no choice as to how, when and where he will practice. He must play by the rules laid down by the societies or he is soon frozen out of the game.

Mr. Carter argues that rules are devised exclusively by the medical societies; the customers (patients) have little or nothing to say about them. This is the situation that needs correcting, he believes:

He sees prepaid medicine as one step in the right direction. Medical plans that combine group prepayment with group medical care can do a lot to improve the medical care most people in modest circumstances get, he feels.

"Instead of having to trot all over town from family physician to specialist to X-ray man to laboratory to Lord-knows-where, paying a separate fee at every stop," he writes, "the patient goes to one place where his health is comprehensively managed by physicians who patrol each other's performance. And there are rarely extra fees."

This kind of service, Mr. Carter maintains, offers ordinary people the best bet for getting decent medical care. He does not claim that it is the answer to all medical problems, but he feels that it would give more people a chance to avail themselves of the appallingly expensive medical care that today's complex medical procedures often entail.

But, most important of all, he believes such system places all the emphasis on keeping the patient well.

"The physicians do not rely on payments from the sick and have no financial stake in sickness," the author points out. "On the contrary, they have a great stake in health. The patient, having agreed to pay a fixed annual fee that entitles him and his family to complete medical care, no longer has to make a financial decision every time he wonders whether he should see a doctor.

"The physicians, meanwhile, are nagging him to come around whether he feels sick or not. They feel a pressing need to diagnose and arrest the diabetes, the glaucoma, the early tuberculosis, the beginning of cancer, the high blood pressure, the arthritis and the hundred and one other conditions which if allowed to develop unattended, can make a wastefully serious case of him.

"To them serious illness is no longer a source of income but a financial loss. If the illness is one that could have been nipped in the bud by early diagnosis, it is more than a financial loss—it is a professional reproach, an emblem of failure."

Yet this is the kind of medical programing that medical societies oppose most bitterly. They object to anything other than the individual fee system now prevailing.

Organized labor has pioneered in promoting prepaid medicine. What good plans exist came about through union pressure. All union members interested in better health services at reasonable cost should read "This Doctor Business." The book is published by Doubleday and Company.

Today's Kids Think For Themselves

The National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce spend vast sums providing free materials for elementary schools and high schools. However, not all high school students swallow the thinly-disguised NAM and USCC propaganda. Many of them think for themselves.

Witness the case of 16-year old John Noonan of St. Patrick High School, Orange, N. J. Recently he won an essay contest and a $25 award for a piece he wrote against right-to-work. His piece was printed in THE NEWS. It is reprinted here as an example of the kind of independent thinking today's crop of high school students indulge in.

ON THE RIGHT TO WORK

By John Noonan, St. Patrick HS, Junior

With Congress so conscious of the fact that labor legislation must be enacted when it reconvenes, an understanding of the effects that a so-called right to work bill would have on economic activity must be considered essential. First of all, the title is a misnomer, for such a bill would give no one the right to work; what it would do is clearly stated in Virginia's law: "No person shall be required by an employer to become a member of a labor union as a condition of employment."

Yet the bill is not as innocent as it may sound, for its real effect would be to destroy legitimate unionism in the United States.

Proponents of the bill would permit all workers to enjoy all the privileges of unionism with only a few paying dues. Soon, of course, the latter group would withdraw. It might also be worthy to note that the chief advocates of the bill are the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, whose long record of attempting to wreck the labor movement in this country under the guise of promoting individual liberty is well known.

The main controversy over the union shop seems to be that it may constitute an infringement on man's individual rights. The Supreme Court, however, has unanimously ruled that the closed shop does not violate the Bill of Rights or any other basic freedom.

What does a right to work law do about cleaning up corruption in a union? Nothing. In fact, it can actually strengthen a racketeer's hold by causing the withdrawal of honest dues-paying members.

Workers bound by a union shop contract are far less powerless. They may vote the corrupt officials out of power, they may appeal to the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee or they may appeal to the NLRB. All three courses, however, require united action, which is not likely to be had in an open shop.

Therefore, I hope, that in an effort to improve labor relations in America voters will not be duped by attractive phrases into destroying the most important check in our economic system—the labor union.

Let's Try Atomic Excavation

A cloak of reality has suddenly enveloped the seemingly far-fetched dream of using nuclear explosions for construction excavation. Reason: the altogether serious proposal made by the scientists of the Plowshare project—who directed the underground explosions program on the Nevada desert—that a harbor be excavated in Alaska by nuclear detonations.

What the scientists claim can be done staggers the imagination. A single megaton bomb buried at a depth of 150 ft., can blow out a 3,000 ft. diameter crater. Then by exploding four 100-kiloton bombs, which have been properly spaced and buried to a depth of 50 ft., this crater can be connected to the sea by a mile-long channel 1,200 ft. wide. Presto! You have a protected harbor.

Such a possibility begs for a try. The U. S. will be dismally negligent if it permits the atomic test-ban negotiations now under way in Geneva with the Russians to stymie testing for peaceful purposes. This is all the more clear in view of the hopeful beliefs of our scientists that the dangers from direct radiation, heat, air blast, ground shock and fallout radio-activity can be reduced to acceptable levels in such a blast.

What matters if no need can be found for a new harbor on the remote coast of Alaska? Here would be a shot heard around the world in the interest of peaceful uses of a great new energy source. What matters if it costs quite a few million dollars? Measured against the many millions already spent on atomic testing it would be a small price for the knowledge gained.

Should the harbor project be undertaken and should it prove the practicability of atomic excavation, where could the process be used? One possibility would be for a new Atlantic-Pacific canal in some presently remote area of Nicaragua, Panama or Colombia. Studies now under way to update the cost estimates for increasing the capacity of the Panama Canal by conventional construction methods may turn up some surprisingly high prices. Atomic blasting might be a good deal cheaper. Using hydrogen bombs would be cheaper yet if some way can be devised to set them off without the necessity of priming each one with an expensive atomic device, say by sympathetic detonation—as is possible with dynamite.

In any event, this is the kind of question that could be studied and the kind of project that might be made possible if the Alaskan harbor experiment is undertaken. Neither the Geneva talks nor lack of imagination here in the U. S. should be allowed to prevent it.—(Engineering News-Record, Dec. 11, 1958)

The Job Is Only Half Done

In the November election organized labor did a terrific job at the polls. For the first time in eight or 10 years a very substantial number of liberal Senators and Representatives were elected. But getting good men elected is only half the job. The other half is to see that they get the kind of support they need to get decent legislation passed.

The fact that we got many good men elected is well and good; now we must finish the job by backing them adequately when the right kind of bills are hanging in the balance.

In the months ahead many bills of vital importance will be presented to Congress. There will be bills to amend the Taft-Hartley law to eliminate the section which makes state right-to-work laws possible. There will be bills to nullify the section of the law that gives strike-breakers the right to vote in NLRB elections while strikers are denied the same privilege. There will be bills to permit pre-hire contracts in construction and make Davis-Bacon provisions automatic in all construction financed in whole or in part by Federal funds.

There will be bills to raise social security benefits to realistic levels and provide medical and nursing home care for pensioners. There will be bills to raise the levels of unemployment insurance and make benefit schedules uniform throughout the states. There will be bills to raise the minimum wage to at least $1.25 an hour.

There will be bills to encourage more housing and schools and hospitals. There will be bills to aid depressed areas to get back on their feet.

All these things are of vital importance to all working people. Every one of them that is adopted will add to the prosperity, comfort and security of working people. However, few of them will be passed unless there is a tremendous groundswell of public demand. The liberal Congressmen who introduce the bills will not get very far unless they are backed up by a solid support from the grass roots level.

The first part of the job—getting good men elected—we did well. Now let's finish the job by giving these men the support they need to get the kind of liberal program we want and need put over.

A Better Day Is Coming

* *

AS THE YEAR 1959 gets under way there are many indications that better days are ahead for organized labor. For the past five or six years the fortunes of the labor movement have been at low ebb. Unions have been under attack from many sides. Newspaper publicity has been bad. The whole labor movement has been tarred with the brush that should have been reserved for the guilty few actually convicted of wrong-doing.

There has been a tendency on the part of the NLRB to hand down adverse rulings against unions. Court decisions have seldom been favorable. Right-to-work laws have been thrown at labor in many states. In the political arena progressive candidates have had tough sledding. All this has resulted in a diminished luster for organized labor.

Now the tide seems to be turning once more. Despite the current recession which makes workers more cautious about joining unions for fear of losing their jobs, the percentage of workers voting for unions is on the upgrade.

For the first time in several years, NLRB figures for the third quarter of 1958 showed a healthy increase in the percentage of workers voting for union representation. In that period, unions won 68% of all union representation elections. This was achieved in spite of NLRB hostility, in spite of the recession, in spite of the introduction of race questions by many employers.

In NLRB elections held during the third quarter of last year, some 78,000 workers voted for union representation in spite of the unfriendly climate promoted and fostered by those who want to see unions smashed. This was more than double the figure for the first quarter of 1958, which saw only 37,513 workers vote in favor of union representation.

From the foregoing it can be assumed that workers are beginning to see through the propaganda which employer groups have been using to discourage union organization. With millions still unorganized, a gain of 78,000 in a three-month period is nothing to shout from the housetops about but it cannot be construed as being anything but a favorable straw in the wind.

On many other other fronts, too, there are indications that the fortunes of organized labor are on the upgrade once more.

In last November's election right-to-work laws were roundly defeated in five out of six states. Organized labor did a wonderful job of getting its members out to vote, but the job was not done by labor alone. In Ohio and California and Washington and other beleaguered states hundreds of thousands of people not in the labor movement added their votes to the labor vote to send right-to-work down to defeat.

In spite of what the unfriendly papers say, organized labor has a substantial coterie of staunch friends within the general public. The November vote proved the point beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The November election also proved that liberalism is not the dead issue some conservatives tried to make it appear. Generally speaking labor elected more friends in November, 1958, than in any election in a number of years. For the first time for quite awhile, the new Congress will include more than a sprinkling of men understanding of and sympathetic to the aims and aspirations of organized labor.

In the legal field, too, labor is making some gains again. The recent Court of Appeals decision upsetting an NLRB ruling which restricted the right of unions to picket for recognition plowed new furrows in the area of organizing. Year by year the NLRB has tended to hem in the conditions under which unions could picket. The Court of Appeals decision is the first real reversal of this trend in some time.

The NLRB was also reversed in a case involving hotel workers recently. For a long time the NLRB has refused to assume jurisdiction in cases involving hotel workers. But a Supreme Court decision upset this NLRB ruling last month. The way is now open for organization of hotel workers.

All the foregoing are important victories for labor. However, there is no room for complacency or self-satisfaction. The right-to-work forces are not going to quit because they were clobbered in five states. They will be back working in new states two years or four years from now.

The newspapers are not going to pass up opportunities to besmirch labor just because workers are voting in favor of union representation again. The conservative candidates are not going to change their tune because liberal men are winning elections again. The NLRB is not going to reverse its policies because a few court decisions upset its findings.

In fact, all the anti-labor forces are going to work harder than ever to make up for the ground they have lost. If organized labor decides to rest on its laurels, they will be quick to capitalize on the situation.

The year 1959 is off to an auspicious start, but it will remain a good year for labor only if unions and union members keep plugging away at building the kind of solidarity and militancy that paid off in 1958.

UNIONS KEEP WAGES UP DESPITE RECESSION

Washington—Union negotiators, despite the recession, persuaded employers in the first half of 1958 to grant wage increases only a shade smaller than in the first six months of last year, according to the current issue of the AFL-CIO's Collective Bargaining Report.

The most frequent pay boosts have ranged from 8 to 11 cents an hour. In addition, the steady liberalization of fringe benefits continued during the period.

Here is what the study showed on wage hikes:

1. More than a quarter of the increases were 13 cents or more an hour.
2. Nearly 55 per cent provided 10 cents or more.
3. Only about 20 per cent were at the 4 to 6 cents scale, and a scant 2 per cent yielded token increases of 1 to 3 cents.
4. About 7 per cent of all settlements, mostly in long-depressed industries, provided for no increases.

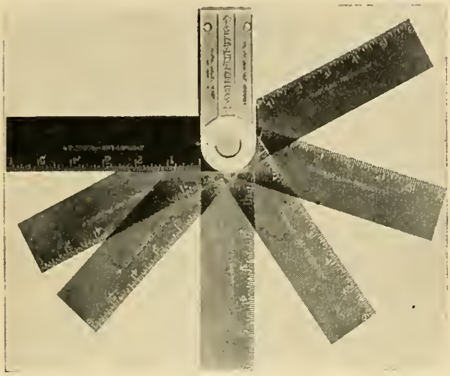
Bargaining on fringe benefits, the Report survey shows produced improvements in health and welfare benefits in more than one-third of the settlements; better pension plans in 15 to 20 per cent of the agreements; improved vacation in more than 25 per cent, and an additional one or two paid holidays in an estimated 20 per cent.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A metal try-square that can be locked at any angle. Has push button on side and knurled knob for locking wherever desired. Blade folds in line with handle for easy carrying and storing. Product of Strait-Line Products, Inc., P. O. Box 577-C, Costa Mesa, Cal.



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A low cost 50 foot steel tape in a Styrene case. Case is said to be nearly unbreakable and danger of breaking of tape, due to backward winding, is greatly reduced. Product of Justus Roe & Sons, Inc., Patchogue, N. Y.

DIAL-50 TAPE
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Drill bits and wood chisels in permanent, plastic packages, for tool protection and easy storage. Size of bits prominently marked on the package, which also has a tab on the end for hanging on wall or workbench. Products of Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill.

GREENLEE
AUGER BIT
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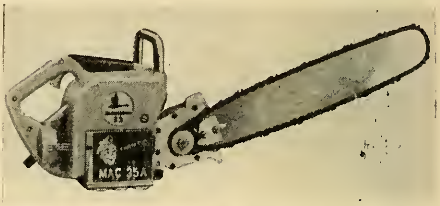
A complete new line of gasoline powered chain saws, said to give users more horsepower, lighter weight, easier handling and lower maintenance costs. Weigh from 17 to 22 pounds and are available in six different models, each designed for specific jobs. A new device, featured in some of the models, is a system of automatic cleaning and oiling of the chain by means of the fuel, consisting of conventional oil and gasoline. Literature on all the saws may be acquired by writing to the manufacturer, McCulloch Corp., 6101 W. Century Blvd., Los Angeles 45, Cal.



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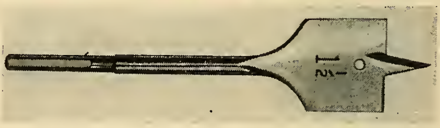
A new line of wood bits for use in electric drills and drill presses. The new bits are available in larger sizes, from 1⅛" to 1½" to 1". All sizes have ¼" shank and are said to be equally efficient in wood, plaster or plastics. They are products of Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio.



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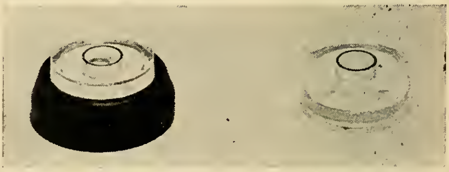
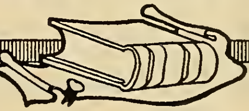
A circular level known as a "Bulls Eye" level, for use on a horizontal plane. Only ⅝" in diameter, weighs ¼ ounce. Made of cast acrylic plastic, said to be extremely accurate, within 45 minutes sensitivity. Product of Empire Level Mfg. Co., 10920 W. Potter Rd., Milwaukee 13, Wis.



Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The Quarterly Circular for the months January, February and March, 1959, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

OSCAR AARVOLD, L. U. 1453, Costa Mesa, Cal.
JOHN ALLEN, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
WERNER E. ANDERSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
T. L. ATKINSON, L. .U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
BURR BARNES, L. U. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
C. FRED BAYS, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
NORMAN W. BEARD, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
FRANCIS E. BELTON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN BERGLUND, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
ADOLPH BLATTNER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
MURRAY C. BONHAM, L. .U. 132, Washington, D. C.
OTIS H. BORDELON, L. .U. 403, Alexandria, La.
BARNEY BROWN, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
JAMES BROWN, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
W. H. BRYANT, SR., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
THOMAS G. BURNS, L. U. 1529, Blue Springs, Mo.
ROBERT CAIN, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
CLARENCE P. CASSADY, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
BERT CHASE, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
R. F. CLAGETT, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
RALPH CONNER, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
KENNETH COOK, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
C. L. COUCH, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
MORRY COX, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
NICK P. CRETELLE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
STEPHEN DANELIUK, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta.
JOHN W. DARNEY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
A. E. DAWKINS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
B. O. DAWS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
RAY T. DE LAND, L. U. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
ZIGMUND DEMBOWSKI, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY DESPER, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
GEORGE J. DIEBOLT, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
FOREST DUMAS, L. U. 1529, Blue Springs, Mo.
CECIL L. EDWARDS, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
ALBERT EISEMAN, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
HUBERT ELLERD, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
D. W. FLETCHER, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
H. R. FOLSOM, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
GEORGE FORBES, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
RUSSELL FRYATT, L. U. 727, Hialeah, Fla.
E. H. GEE, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
LEROY GILLIS, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
PATRICK GILOGLY, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
CARL GOLDBERG, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ANDREW GORNIAK, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
W. E. GRIFFITH, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
CARL HAGGSTROM, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PHILIP C. HALFAST, L. U. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
GUSTOF HALLGREN, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
PAUL HANSEN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
IVAN R. HANSON, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
W. C. HARGIS, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
G. C. HARTER, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
CHAS. K. HONDA, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
OSCAR J. HOULE, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
WILLIAM O. HUESTON, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
J. A. HUSHAGEN, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
JOHN INGRAM, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
HENRY A. IRBY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
ORRIN P. JACOBS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
JOHN JENSON, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT J. JONES, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
W. T. JORDAN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
PHILLIP F. KAHMER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
EDMUND KARCZEWSKI, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WILHELM KAUTZMAN, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
LEWIS KEENE, L. U. 121, Vineland, N. J.
EDWARD KELL, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
EDD KELLEY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JOSEPH KNOLL, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOSEPH KOMO, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
STEVEN KOSTIUK, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
WILLIAM KRATKY, L. U. 54, Berwyn, Ill.
ANTHONY LACORTE, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
BIANCO LAGATTA, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
W. D. LANCASTER, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
JOHN LARSON, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
EDWARD LAURENDINE, L. U. 727, Hialeah, Fla.
ADAM LAVAN, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
HERBERT LEADBETTER, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
MILTON E. LEISTRA, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
WARD C. LIGHTHART, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
AUGUST LOPEZ, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
GEORGE W. LOVELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CORNELIUS LOWE, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
HERBERT LUSTIG, SR., L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
MELVIN B. MARTIN, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
J. B. MATHEWS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. McBETH, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
CORBIN McCUNE, L. U. 615, Brownsville, Pa.
JOHN McKAY, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES McKENNY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN G. McKINNEY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
RALPH C. MILNER, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.

In Memoriam

H. C. MOORE, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
HARRY MOORE, L. U. 1966, Miami, Fla.
O. N. MOORE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
MARVIN MORSE, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
ERNEST MURILLO, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
THEODORE NELSON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
OTTO NUENDEL, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
VICTOR OLSON, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
HENNING T. OSCARSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
VIRGIL PARRISH, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
SAM PEDERSEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. E. PERRY, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
ALEXANDER PETERSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN PIKE, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
CHRISTIAN POESSNECKER, L. U. 1688, Manchester, N. H.
WM. A. PUCKETT, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
H. M. PURCELL, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
PIERCE PURCELL, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
MAX RAGALSKI, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
LOUIS J. REICHART, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CLARENCE J. RILEY, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
OSCAR ROBERTSON, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
J. J. RODRUCK, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
D. W. ROMMEL, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
FRANK ROSE, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
JAMES RYAN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
RAYMOND SANDVIK, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN SCHILLING, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
FLOYD W. SELLERS, L. U. 1529, Blue Springs, Mo.
OSCAR GEORGE SHEPARD, L. U. 727, Hialeah, Fla.
ORRIN SIMMONS, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
WILLIAM SKOOG, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
A. M. SMITH, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
WILLIAM STRINGER, L. U. 727, Hialeah, Fla.
HENRY J. STURM, L. U. 546, Olean, N. Y.
EMIL SUMI, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
FRED SUMPTER, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
JOSEPH SUPANCICH, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH E. SWANSON, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK TALBERT, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ALEX TAYLOR, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
JIM TAYLOR, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
LUKE M. THOMPSON, L. U. 1353, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
TORKEL M. TOBIASON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
G. W. TOTTEN, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
WALTER L. TOWSEY, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
FRED (ALFRED) TRANCHELL, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
RICHARD M. TURNER, L. U. 52, Charleston, S. Car.
GERALD UDAL, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
FRANK URBA, L. U. 54, Brookfield, Ill.
CORNELIUS VAN DEN BRINK, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
JACOB VAN HINE, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
CLARENCE WALLS, L. U. 3154, Monticello, Ind.
BENJAMIN WALTERS, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
HERMAN WALTERS, L. U. 1900, Kewanee, Wis.
H. L. WEAVER, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
ARTHUR WEIR, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
E. J. WELLMAN, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
RAYMOND CHESTER WHITE, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
D. L. WILLIAMS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JOHN G .WILSON, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

Construction Volume May Reach $72 Billion In 1959

Total construction performed in the United States, after breaking dollar volume records in the face of the general business decline of 1958, stands a good chance of reaching the $72 billion mark in 1959 with a 6 per cent advance, say The Associated General Contractors of America.

The forecast for 1959 is divided into $52.2 billion in new construction and nearly $20 billion in maintenance and repair, while work put in place in 1958 is estimated at nearly $49 billion in new construction and $18.6 billion in maintenance and repair, for a total in excess of $67.5 billion.

However, construction volume is no longer the fine barometer of potential construction jobs it used to be. Increased productivity is constantly cutting down the number of men needed to put up a million dollar's worth of construction. The six per cent predicted advance in construction volume may mean little or no advance in demand for construction workers.

Assist Your Officers by Informing Them of Your Correct Address

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

NEW JERSEY BROTHERS MARK 70 YEARS

The 70th anniversary of the founding of Local Union No. 399, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, was recently observed with a banquet for members and guests.

Local 399 was chartered on April 23, 1888. It has succeeded where other organizations failed, through the courage and strong convictions of the many gallant men whose names have been on its rolls.

70th Anniversary 1888 1958
CA... LOCAL No. 399
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
Carpenters & Joiners
OF AMERICA
PHIL...RG.NJ

Members and honored guests of Local 399's 70th anniversary celebration. From the left are: J. Duckworth, Curtice Marcs, Wesley Hann, Michael Pampanin, John Galfione, Ray Ginnetti, Robert Grey, Jesse Staugaard and John Ochs.

The good times and bad, the depressions, booms, wars and peace, long strikes and the good settlements, all were recounted at the banquet. Among the speakers were Second General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier, Special Representative Ray Ginnetti and Jesse Staugaard, president of Local 399.

◆

OREGON BROTHER 65-YEAR MEMBER

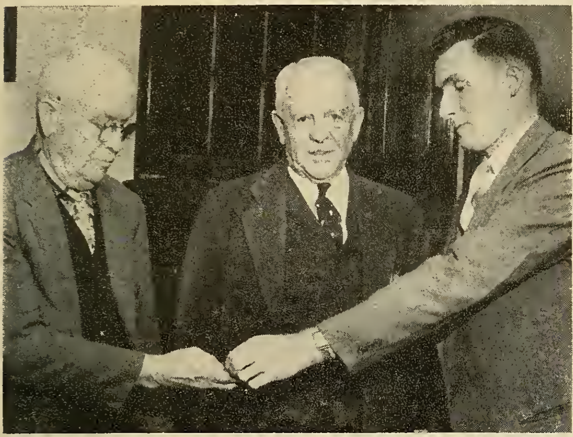
A highlight of Local 226's annual picnic this year was the presentation of a special pin to Charles Sjolin, a Brother who has compiled a record of 65 years of continuous membership. The Portland, Oregon Local's membership is justly proud of its 91-year old member and his fine record of exceptionally long service to the cause of union labor.

Presentation of the pin was made by Art Elkins, financial secretary of Local 226.

Brother Sjolin was initiated into Local 1, of Chicago, on June 6, 1893 and still retains his membership in good standing.

LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS BROTHERS HONOR FOUR

A special meeting was recently held by the membership of Local Union No. 370, of Lenox, Massachusetts, for the purpose of honoring four of their oldest and most faithful members. The honored foursome includes Arthur E. Stevens, 57 years membership; Neil Newton, 53 years; William Reynolds, 53 years; and John Gardiner, 52 years.



Harvey Sternwald, right, presents a 50-year pin to Arthur Stevens as the late Brother Newton looks on.
—Photo through courtesy of Berkshire Eagle (Pittsfield, Mass.)

Harvey Sternwald, president of the Local, handed two of the old-timers 50-year pins and shortly thereafter they and the members were served with refreshments and sat reminiscing about old times. Brothers Reynolds and Gardiner were unable to attend the meeting, but received their pins and the congratulations of their fellow members at a later date.

Since this material was sent in to THE CARPENTER, Brother Newton has passed away, but the spirit exemplified by his long years of belonging to and participating in the affairs of his Local Union still lives in the minds and hearts of his Brothers.

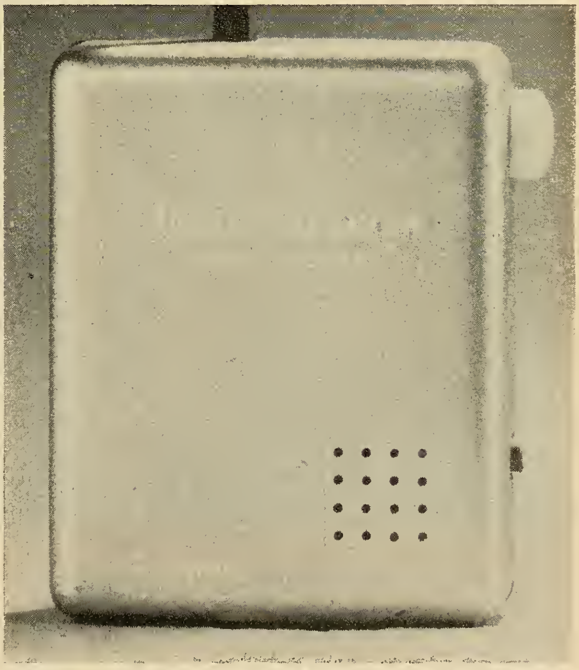
◆

METROPOLITAN D. C. KEEPING BUSY

Although the following account doesn't take in all of the recent activities of the Metropolitan District Council (Philadelphia), it should give an idea of how busy the members of a big city council are in just trying to keep up with everything that goes on. The Philadelphia Brothers have done a little of everything in the past few months.

Among their activities were wiring the business agents for sound, having three banquets, for bowlers and graduating apprentices and contributing their skills for some badly needed storage furniture for a deserving Philadelphia orphans' home.

Delegates to the Council recently authorized purchase and use of a radio contact system for paging business representatives. The "reps" carry small, one-way radios in their pockets and listen in at regular intervals for messages, thus eliminating the need for them to be constantly contacting headquarters. Reports are that the system is working fine, allowing more prompt and efficient service, wherever a representative may be needed.



Actual size of Radio Paging Receiver for Business Representatives.

Top Apprentices of 1958. Seated, from the left: Frank MacLeod, Joseph Gillice and Joseph Szwajkowski. Standing are: Joseph Taylor, Robert Kiefer, Robert Kaps and Frank Moyer. The latter two graduates were lucky door prize winners at the banquet.

Second General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier recently had the pleasure of crowning his fellow members of Local 359 as the Council's bowling champions for the second straight year. Local 359's gold team walked off with the championship and half of the individual prizes in the 16-team league sponsored by the Council. Although the competition is tough, the boys are friendly and the league serves to keep a close bond between the various locals in the Council.

Perhaps the most important of all the activities were the two banquets for graduating apprentices. New, young blood is important to any growing organization and the young men who have completed the tough, four-year apprenticeship courses have proved their worth and their right to be accepted as full-fledged journeymen. In March, the carpentry apprentices were graduated from Dobbins Vocational-Technical Evening School. Many leaders of labor, management, education and government were on hand at the graduation banquet, offering their congratulations and sound advice to the young men entering the craft.

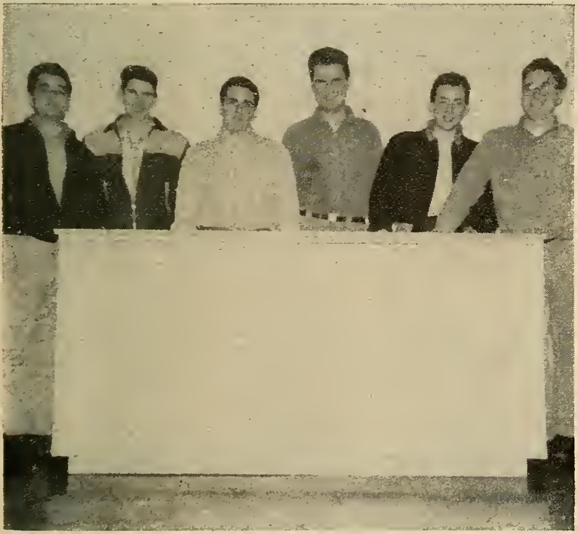
New additions to the carpentry, mill and cabinetmaking crafts in the Philadelphia area.

A highlight of this event was the presentation of a merit award from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship. Joseph Dolan represented the Bureau and presented the award to Elmer Briggs, principal of Dobbins School, in recognition of his many years of outstanding service in the field of vocational training.

The quality of training provided Philadelphia apprentices is second to none, and a good deal of the credit goes to dedicated people like Mr. Briggs who work long and hard on keeping standards high.

The D. C.'s bowling champs for 1958.

In June, the fourth annual commencement exercises of the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee took place in the Bellvue-Strafford Hotel. Carpentry and mill apprentices and their guests and representatives of the Council spent a pleasant evening, with the young men receiving richly deserved recognition for their successful completion of the arduous training program. Awards for outstanding scholarship and craftsmanship were presented to the top men of the graduating class. Prize winners include Frank MacLeod, L. U. 1856, (first); Joseph Gillice, L. U. 8, (second); Joseph Szwajkowski, 1856, (third); Joseph Taylor, 8, (fourth); and Robert Kiefer, L. U. 465, (fifth).



Some of the apprentices who worked on the storage equipment. From the left: Brothers Iezzi, Tomaselli, Farmer, Freiler, Becker and Mulhern.

For the second straight year members of the Council donated their time and effort to a Philadelphia charitable institution. This year they built seat lockers, storage cabinets and similar fixtures for the Down Town Jewish Orphans Home. All of the work, the planning, designing, building and installation, was done by apprentices under the supervision of Edward Myers and J. P. Stanzione, instructors. Apprentices on the project included A. Iezzi, Wm. Farmer, Phillip Freiler and Ed Mulhern, of Local 1050; Leo Tomaselli and Greg Becker, Local 539; Len Todd, Local 1856; and Ed Ryan, Local 845.

Their efforts have made life at the orphanage a little better and more pleasant.

From the foregoing, it is easy to see that the Metropolitan District Council is busy in many diversified fields endeavoring to elevate the status of the trade of carpentry and improve the lot of those who follow it.

Good unionism is no longer a matter of concentrating on wages and working conditions exclusively. Rather it involves participation in community betterment and promotion of those things which help to make the area a better, safer, more attractive place to live and work and rear families. The Metropolitan District Council is doing its part in this regard.

◆

TRENTON BROTHERS CELEBRATE 76 YEARS

When Local Union No. 31, of Trenton, New Jersey, decides to do something, they usually get it done. The reason for their success is a very simple one; everyone does his part.

A good example of the way the membership cooperates was given recently when they made plans for the celebration of the Local's 76th anniversary. A picnic seemed like an appropriate way of celebrating, but obviously it would require a lot of working and planning.

The master-minding fell to the lot of Lawrence Gifford and Harrison Slack. As co-chairmen of the entertainment committee, they would normally be expected to do all the work, but not so in Local 31. They had a total of 13 fellow committeemen, all of whom did their parts.

Entertainment committeemen of Local 31 are seated, from the left: James Lakofsky, Lawrence Gifford, James Savadge, president of Local 31, H. B. Slack and Frank Montooth. Standing: Samuel Farro, A. E. Driver, Sr., James Prince, Carlo Angelini, Harry Dufficy, Jr., Stanley Yuzwa, Raymond Grant and Richard Moore. Two other committeemen, Stephen Carney and Edward Kendrick, weren't available for the photo. Probably working on the picnic.

Things were run off so smoothly that invitations were extended to all officers of building trades unions in the county, plus members of the Mercer County Master Builders Association.

The crowd was large and stayed late, and everyone apparently had a fine time. Cooperation solved a big problem for the Local, as they have found it to be the answer to most of their stumbling blocks in the past three-quarters of a century.

◆

UTICA LOCAL HONORS ITS OLD TIMERS

On the night of September 6, Local Union No. 125, Utica, N. Y., one of the oldest and staunchest unions in the United Brotherhood, held a testimonial dinner-dance to pay tribute to a fine group of its own veteran members. During the evening, 50-year pins were awarded to two members, Brothers Harry W. Fancer and Amos Jones.

Twenty-five year pins were presented to Brothers Frank Arcuri, M. G. Byington, Ross Ellis (posthumously), Louis King, David T. Lewis, John P. Mea, Nichols Samson, Addison Hubbell, Earl T. Blancher, Ray Dolphin, William C. Jones, Edward Leibel, Mathew E. Marten, William T. Moore, Henry P. Wagner and Louis Cragnolin.

A large number of distinguished guests was on hand to help the local union express its appreciation to the old timers whose loyalty and steadfastness helped carry the union through many tribulations of bygone years. Included in the list were: Harold Hanover, president of the New York Federation; Isador Lubin, State Commissioner of Labor; Harold A. Coleman, president, Mohawk Valley, District Council; Nicholas Rizzo, Asst. Commissioner of Labor; Rocco DePerno, president, Utica Federation of Labor, Carmella M. Pandolf, Secretary, Mohawk Valley D. C. and Judge John J. Walsh.

Featured speaker of the evening was Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary, who, in his long years with the Buffalo District Council, formed many close ties with Local No. 125.

A special invited guest, Mrs. Anne Wheaton, was prevented from attending by the urgency of official business. Mrs. Wheaton is Associate Press Secretary to President Eisenhower. In addition, she is the daughter of John Williams, 11th General President of the United Brotherhood who served during the year 1898-1899.

Brother John Williams, a member of Local No. 125, was elected General President at the Tenth General Convention held in New York City in 1898. However, the following year he was appointed State Factory Inspector. This made it mandatory for him to give up his presidency of the United Brotherhood. Upon his resignation, William D. Huber, First General Vice President, moved up to fill the vacancy. Brother Huber served as General President for some 15 years.

General Secretary Livingston addressing the dinner meeting.

Although a distinguished newspaper career eventually led Mrs. Wheaton to the White House and one of the most important posts in that august establishment, she has always maintained close ties with her home city and the organization her father helped to build, the United Brotherhood. Only the press of official business prevented her from being present at the Old Timers Celebration of Local No. 125.

In his short address, General Secretary Livingston commended the many contributions which the old timers made to the progress of our organization. We enjoy the good things we have today because those who went before us had the courage to fight for them, he told the gathering.

Pictured above is a group of the old timers Utica Local No. 125 honored with a testimonial dinner-dance on September 6. From left to right, they are: (seated) William C. Jones, David T. Lewis, Louis Cragnolin, Sam Baer, Frank Arcuri, and Louis Kind. Standing, Henry T. Wagner, Mathew Marten, Addisson Hubbell, and Earl Blancher, president of Local No. 125.

"We have needed strong, militant unions in the past," he said, "but I am convinced we will need them more than ever in the years ahead. The potential for a virtually unlimited standard of living beckons us over the horizon, but it will never come to us as an unsolicited gift. We must fight our way toward it, inch by inch and foot by foot.

"By building our unions over the years, we have met and overcome many obstacles. Through solidarity and cooperation and faith in each other, we have made solid gains . . . that is the formula that will enable us to meet the challenges that lie ahead."

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 362

About This Series.—The reader should keep on file all of the numbers of "The Carpenter" in which this series appears. This is important, because it is impossible to group the illustrations in such a way, that everything in a lesson will support only things in that lesson. Many references will have to be made to lessons that have already appeared, and the farther we go, the more retroactive references will be necessary, to get the full benefit of the series. In the same way, forward looks are and will be imperative. The forward looks, however, will diminish, as we go on, just as the retroactive references will increase.

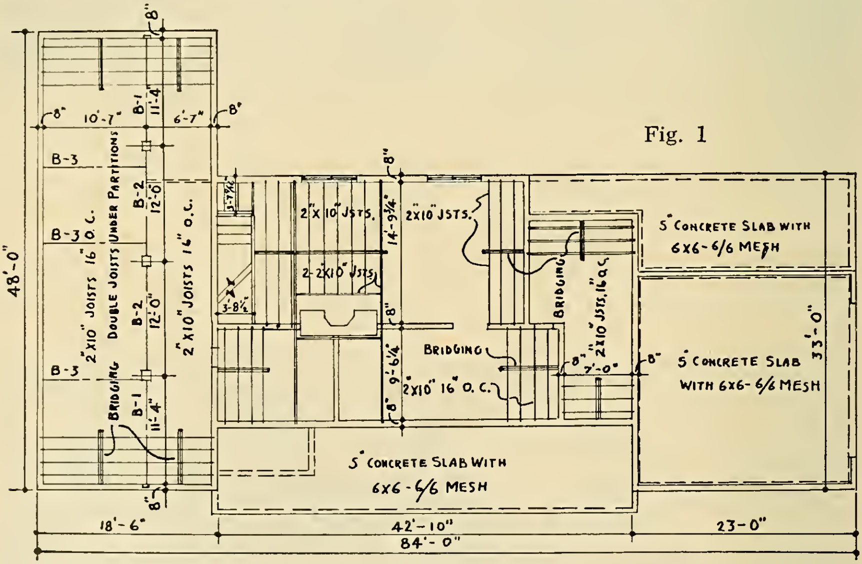

8"
10'-7"
B-1
11'-4"
6'-7"
8"
B-3
B-2
12'-0"
B-3 O.C.
2"X10" JOISTS 16" O.C.
DOUBLE JOISTS UNDER PARTITIONS
2"X10" JOISTS 16" O.C.
B-2
12'-0"
B-3
BRIDGING
B-1
11'-4"
8"
48'-0"
3'-7¾"
2"X10" JSTS.
14'-9¾"
2X10" JSTS.
2-2X10" JSTS.
3'-8½"
8"
9'-6¼"
8"
BRIDGING
2X10" 16" O.C.
BRIDGING
2"X10" JSTS, 16" O.C.
8"
7'-0"
8"
5" CONCRETE SLAB WITH 6X6-6/6 MESH
5" CONCRETE SLAB WITH 6X6-6/6 MESH
33'-0"
5" CONCRETE SLAB WITH 6X6-6/6 MESH
18'-6"
42'-10"
23'-0"
84'-0"

Fig. 1

FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

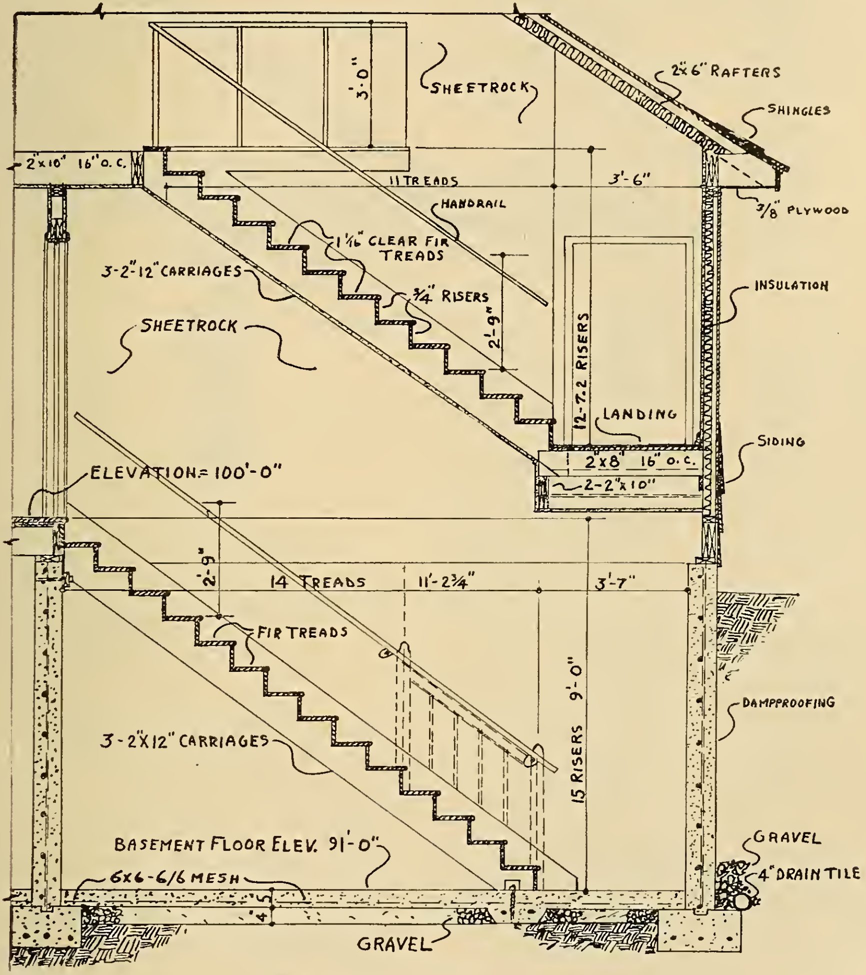
STRUCTURAL STEEL BEAM SCHEDULE								
BEAM MARK	NO. REQ'D	SECTION	APPROX LENGTH	ELEV. TOP OF BEAM	BEARING PLATES		END CONNECTIONS	
					NO	SIZE	LEFT END	RIGHT END
B-1	2	8WF 17	11'-8"	98'-11⅛"			BEARING - 2-⅝"ϕ BOLT	2-⅝"ϕ BOLTS
B-2	2	8WF 17	12'-0"	98'-11⅛"			2-⅝"ϕ BOLTS	2-⅝"ϕ BOLTS
B-3	3	8WF 17	10'-11"	98'-11⅛"			2-⅝"ϕ BOLTS	BOLTED STD 'B2'
B-4	1	10WF 21	18'-6"	103'-0⅝"			BOLTED-STD 'B2'	WELD TO P ON COL.
B-5	1	12WF 27	22'-9"	108'-10¾"			WELD TO R ON COL.	BOLTED STD 'B3'
B-6	1	10B 15	5'-8"	108'-10½"			WELD TO R ON COL.	WELD TO R ON COL.
B-7	1	12WF 27	17'-0"	108'-10⅞"			" " " " "	" " " " "

Fig. 2

First Floor Framing Plan.—Fig. 1 shows how the first floor is to be framed. B-1, B-2, and B-3 are references to the structural steel beam schedule, shown by Fig. 2. The dimensions of the joists are shown in figures. The direction in which the joists are to run, is shown by single lines. Only enough of these lines are shown to indicate the position of the joists for the whole sections. The bridging is also shown only in part. Where concrete slabs are to go is indicated on the drawing, namely, the rear porch to the upper right, the garage to the right, and the front porch, shown at the bottom, center. In the first floor plan, that will be shown in the next lesson, more will be said about the porches and the garage.

Structural Steel Beam Schedule.—Fig. 2 shows; first column, the beam mark; second column, the number required; third column, section; fourth, approximate length; fifth, elevation, top of beam, and so forth. Remember this schedule will be referred to in following lessons.

Stairway Details.—Fig. 3 shows the construction of the stairways. The upper one leads up to the attic from the first floor, while the bottom one leads down to the basement from the first floor. Notice that the concrete walls are joined to the footings by a tongue-and-groove joint, a construction joint. The concrete slab is poured on a 4 inch layer of gravel. To the right the drain tile is shown bedded in gravel. The insulation, handrail, cornice and other things should be observed.


2"x6" RAFTERS
SHINGLES
3/8" PLYWOOD
INSULATION
SIDING
DAMPPROOFING
GRAVEL
4" DRAIN TILE
3'-0"
SHEETROCK
2"x10" 16" o.c.
11 TREADS
3'-6"
HANDRAIL
1 1/16" CLEAR FIR TREADS
3-2"-12" CARRIAGES
3/4" RISERS
2'-9"
SHEETROCK
12-7.2 RISERS
LANDING
2x8" 16" o.c.
2-2"x10"
ELEVATION = 100'-0"
2'-9"
14 TREADS
11'-2 3/4"
3'-7"
FIR TREADS
9'-0"
15 RISERS
3-2"X12" CARRIAGES
BASEMENT FLOOR ELEV. 91'-0"
6x6-6/6 MESH
4"
GRAVEL
SECTION

STAIRWAY DETAIL

Fig. 3

Vertical Section of Front Porch.—Fig. 4, at the top, shows the pitch of the roof. To the left is shown a part of the railing above the front porch. The rafters, sheeting, asphalt shingles are also shown. The pitch and gravel roof over the porch is pointed out; also the gutter, 2" x 6" ceiling joists, and insulation. The girder is built up of two 2" x 10", with lath spreaders between. To the bottom, right, is an inset drawing of the quarter-circle brackets, that are placed in the angles between the girder and the posts. The aluminum column base should be noted. Fig. 5 shows, to the left, how the 4" x 4" posts are notched to receive the inside 2" x 10" of the girder. This notch gives the girder a direct bearing. The other 2" x 10" is butted against the 4" x 4", as indicated by the dotted lines. To the right is shown a face view of the 2" x 10" fastened to the post after it was placed in the notch.

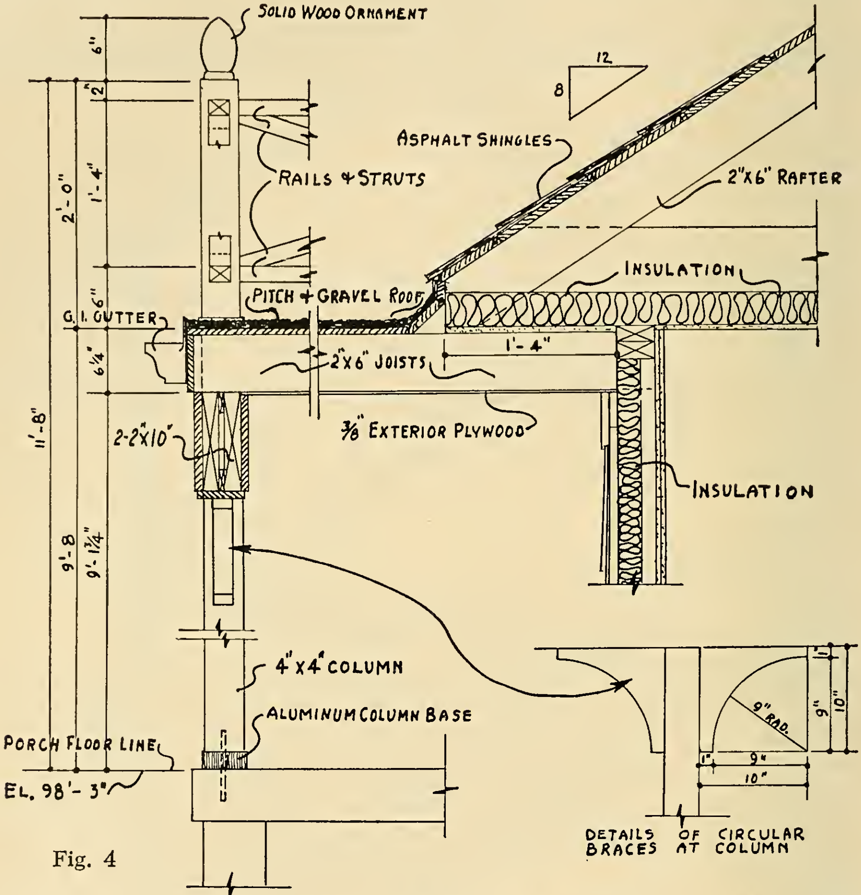

SOLID WOOD ORNAMENT
6"
2"
1'-4"
2'-0"
RAILS & STRUTS
12
8
ASPHALT SHINGLES
2"x6" RAFTER
INSULATION
6"
PITCH & GRAVEL ROOF
G. I. GUTTER
6¼"
2"x6" JOISTS
1'-4"
11'-8"
2-2"x10"
⅜" EXTERIOR PLYWOOD
INSULATION
9'-8
9'-1¼"
4"x4" COLUMN
ALUMINUM COLUMN BASE
PORCH FLOOR LINE
EL. 98'-3"
9" RAD.
1"
9"
10"
9"
10"
1"
DETAILS OF CIRCULAR BRACES AT COLUMN

Fig. 4

TYPICAL VERTICAL SECTION OF FRONT PORCH FRAMING

Section of Rear Screened Porch.—Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the rear screened porch. The pitch of the roof is shown at the top. The ceiling joists are 2″ x 10″, the rafters 2″ x 6″, the sheeting is shiplap, and the shingles are asphalt. The ceiling of the porch is finished with exterior plywood. The girder is built-up with two 2″ x 8″. The facing, soffit, stops, and screen are pointed out. The weep holes at the bottom drain the water out, in case rain is blown into the porch. Fig. 7 is a detail of the horizontal bars, to which the screen wire is fastened with stops, as indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 8 shows the construction of the main post of the screened-in rear porch. Pointed out are facings, stops, jambs, and the two 2″ x 4″s with a ⅜″ x 2″ steel reinforcing between.

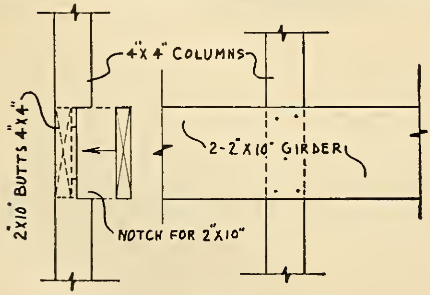

4"x4" COLUMNS
2"x10" BUTTS 4"x4"
2-2"x10" GIRDER
NOTCH FOR 2"x10"

Fig. 5

Details of Basement Sash.—Fig. 9 shows at the top the way the basement sash are connected with the main house sill. Here a ½″ x 2″ stop is nailed to the bottom of the sill to receive the sash. At the center a detail is shown of how the sash frame is

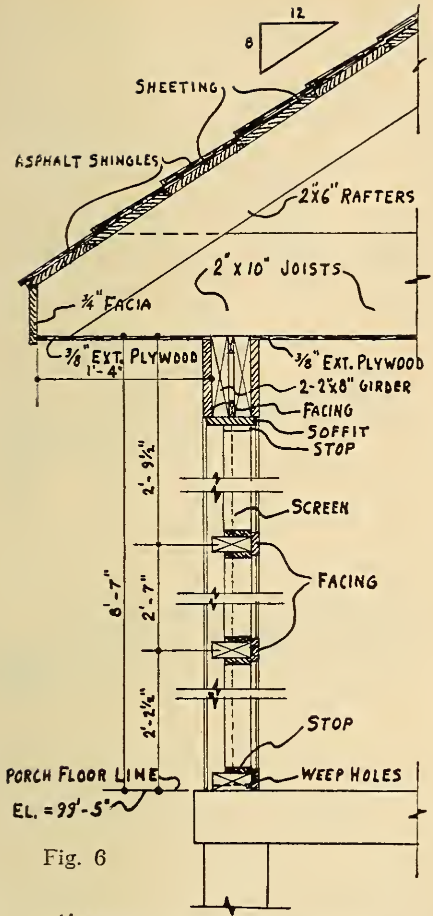

12
8
SHEETING
ASPHALT SHINGLES
2"X6" RAFTERS
2"X10" JOISTS
¾" FACIA
⅜" EXT. PLYWOOD
1'-4"
⅜" EXT. PLYWOOD
2-2"X8" GIRDER
FACING
SOFFIT
STOP
SCREEN
FACING
STOP
WEEP HOLES
2'-9½"
2'-7"
2'-2½"
8'-7"
PORCH FLOOR LINE
EL. = 99'-5"

Fig. 6

VERTICAL SECTION OF REAR SCREENED PORCH

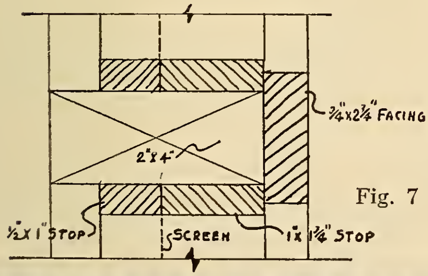

¾"x2¼" FACING
2"x4"
½x1" STOP
SCREEN
1x1¾" STOP

Fig. 7

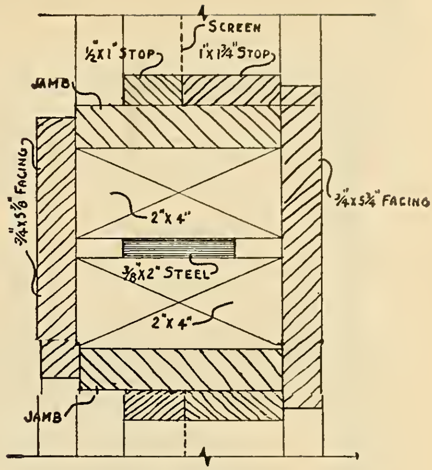

SCREEN
½x1" STOP
1x1¾" STOP
JAMB
¾x5⅜" FACING
¾x5¼" FACING
2"x4"
⅜x2" STEEL
2"x4"
JAMB

Fig. 8

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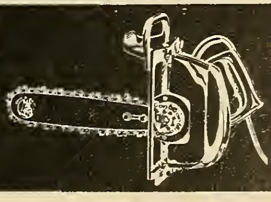

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fastened to the rough jamb, while at the bottom the stone sill is shown, and its connection with the steel sash.

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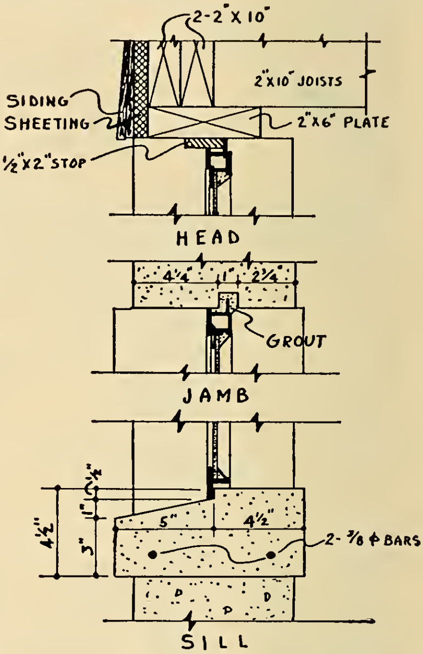

DETAILS OF UTILITY-TYPE BASEMENT SASH

Fig. 9

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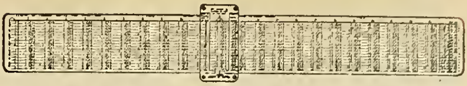

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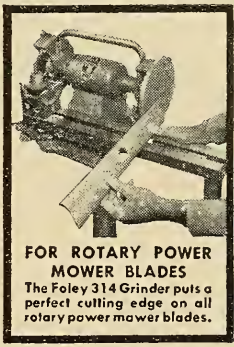

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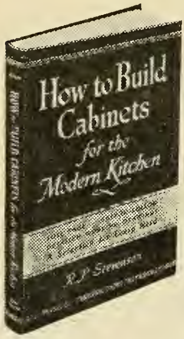

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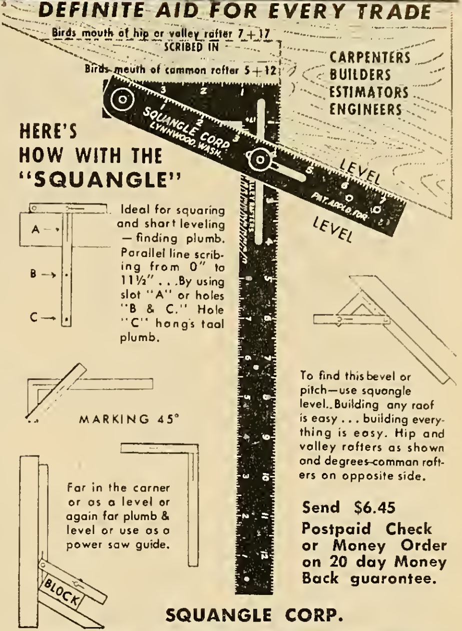
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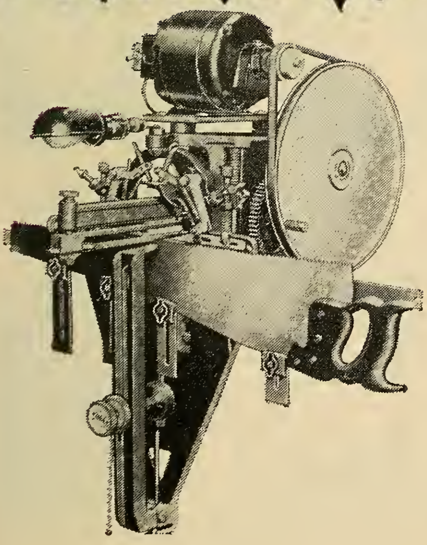

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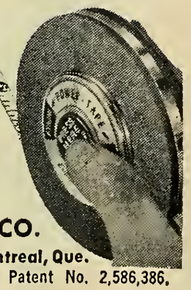

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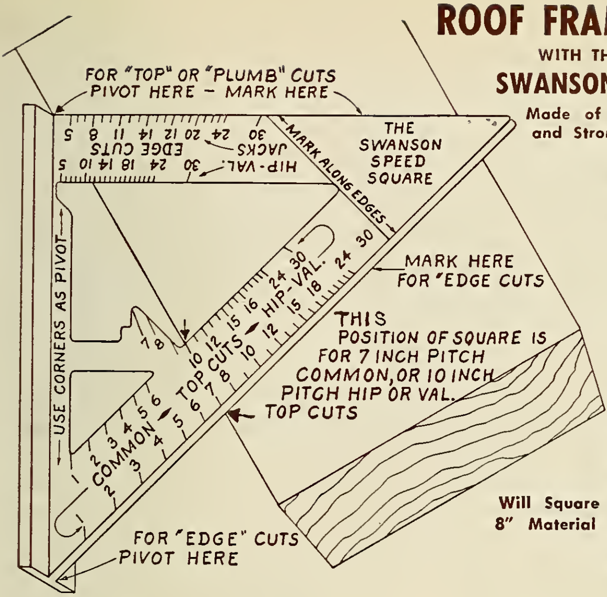
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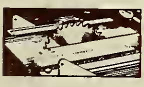

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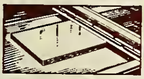

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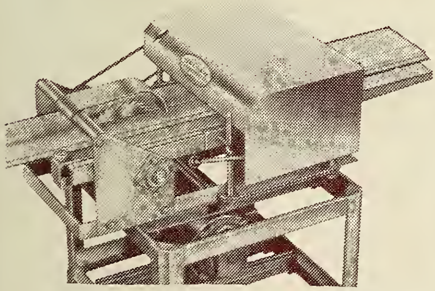

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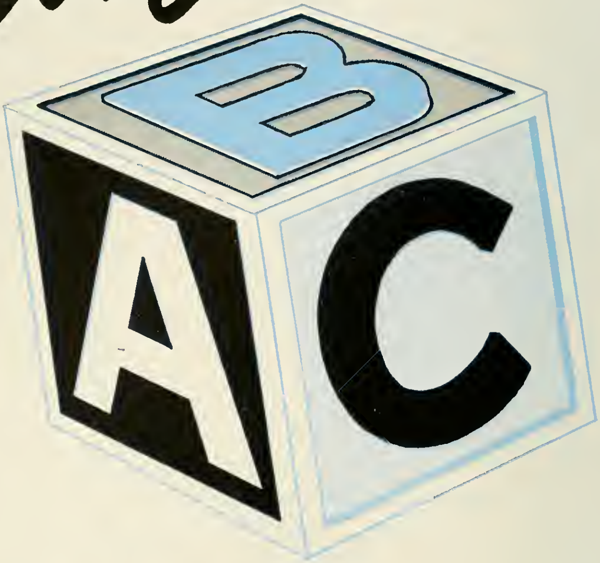

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

FEBRUARY, 1959

Capitol at night

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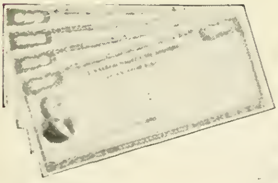

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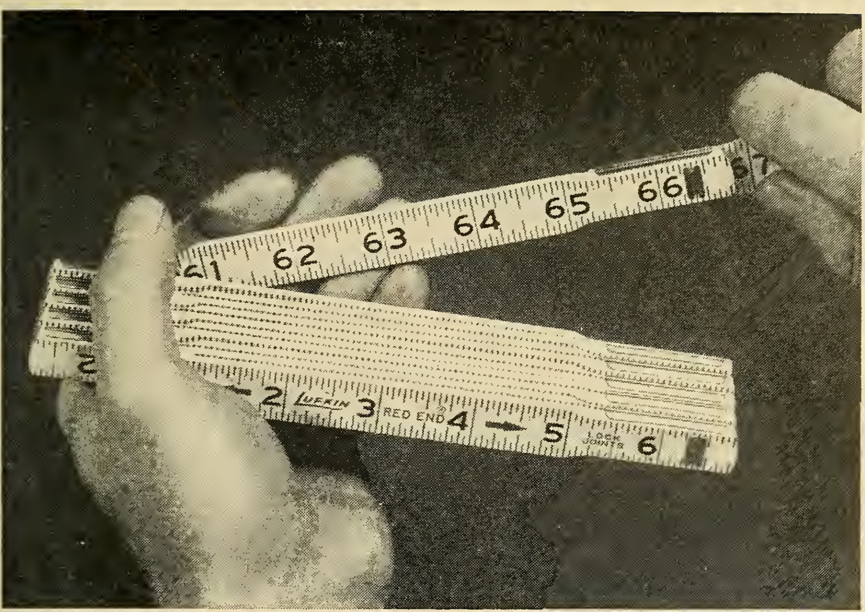

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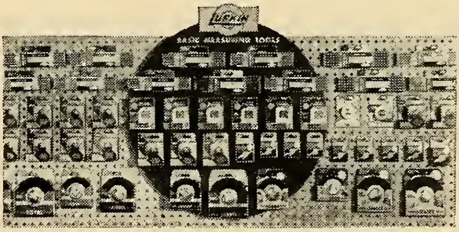

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1959

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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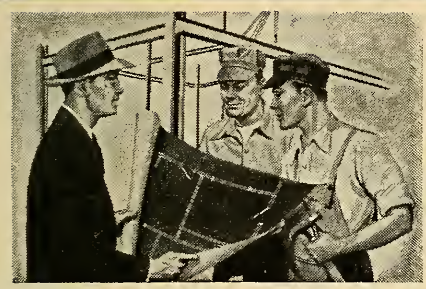
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



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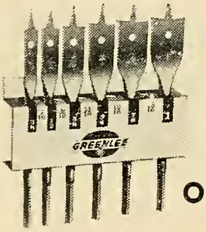

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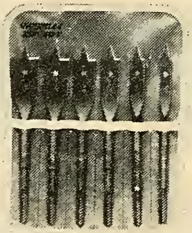

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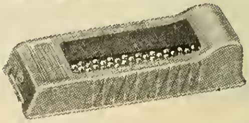

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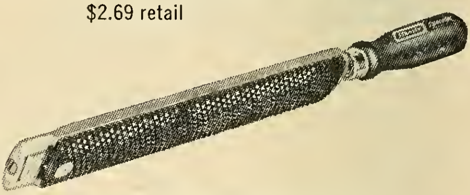

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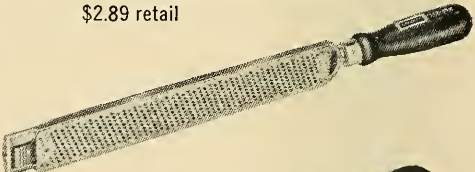

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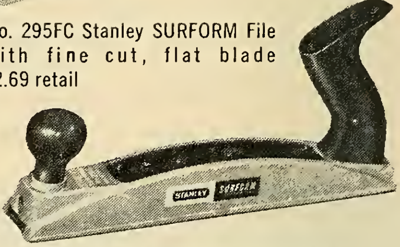

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What About The 4-Day Week?

★ ★

ONE OF THE TRULY great accomplishments of the American labor movement has been the gradual reduction of hours of work. Less than a century ago "from sun-up to sun-down" was the standard prevailing in many lines of work. In fact, it was this inhuman work load that contributed as much to the formation of American unions as any other one thing, not excluding wages.

Year in and year out a shorter work week has been one of the prime objectives of the American labor movement and always the carpenters have been in the forefront of every move for shorter hours. As far back as 1791 the carpenters of Philadelphia, although little is known of their organization, were on strike for a 10-hour day. History does not record whether they won or lost that strike, but is is significant that they were interested enough in a 10-hour day to go on strike for it.

There is also a record of Boston carpenters striking for a 10-hour day as far back as 1825. These pioneer efforts must have paid off because by the middle of the 19th century the 10-hour day was fairly well standardized throughout the construction industry.

Again in 1890 it was the carpenters who spearheaded the drive for the 8-hour day. The AFL selected the carpenters, the best organized trade in the country at the time, to lead the fight for the 8-hour day. In 1890-91 many Brotherhood locals went on strike demanding the 8-hour day.

Records indicate that their efforts were extremely successful. As near as can be ascertained, the carpenters won the 8-hour day in 137 cities, and a 9-hour day in most other places. These pioneering efforts led to the establishment of an 8-hour day generally throughout industry.

This situation prevailed until the year 1907 when the carpenters' union once more spearheaded a drive for a 44 rather than a 48-hour week. The fight was a long drawn-out one and it was 1918 before the carpenters succeeded in standardizing the 5½ day week.

The 5½ day week remained in effect until the year 1933 when the carpenters once more led the fight for a 5-day week. In view of the fact that a serious depression existed at the time, the 5-day week was won in relatively short order.

By 1938 many carpenters' locals and district councils were agitating for a 7-hour day. Had the war not come along, the 7-hour day might have been established by now. But in the interest of national security the demand for a 7-hour day was waived.

Following the cessation of hostilities agitation for a shorter work day revived in many areas. However, the post-war building boom made work so plentiful that there was no serious pressure for a reduction in working hours. Only in the last year and a half, when recession has seriously curtailed the number of jobs available in the building trades, has there been a genuine grass roots insistence on a shorter work week.

Statistics indicate that approximately 12% of all organized building trades workers are working less than 40 hours per week at the present time. Virtually all of these workers are located in the larger cities. The seven-hour day is the most common departure from the standard eight-hour day, forty-hour week.

The 28th General Convention held in St. Louis last November unanimously went on record urging General Officers to work closely with the Building Trades Department in pushing for a 4-day week.

Naturally, the question becomes, is a 4-day work week feasible at the present time?

There are many factors indicating that it is. For one thing, increasing productivity is constantly shrinking the number of workers needed to put into place a given amount of dollar volume of construction. New materials and new techniques are constantly increasing the amount of construction a man can put in place in a day or a week or a month. This means that a growth in dollar volume construction is not reflected by a proportionate increase in the number of building tradesmen employed to get the job done.

In theory at least, the hours of work are too long so long as there is one building tradesman who cannot find a job. But needing and getting a shorter work week are not always the same thing. There are many factors that have a bearing on hours of work—availability of jobs, economic status of the nation, etc.

An analysis of the present situation points up a need for a serious re-evaluation of the 40-hour week. The reasons are simple:

Although business activity has recovered much of the ground lost during the recession, unemployment is still hovering around the four million mark.

Automation is speeding up productivity at an almost unbelievable rate in all lines of work.

Of the two million workers who were laid-off during the recession, one million will never be re-hired simply because their jobs have been wiped out by automation.

The 40-hour week has been in effect for nearly 30 years, historically a long time for standing still on one plateau.

Whereas the normal rate of increase in productivity is somewhere around three per cent per year, many experts estimate that productivity has increased close to 10 per cent in the last 12 months.

Once there was a day when shorter hours were desirable from a social standpoint. Today ample leisure time is an economic necessity too because many vast industries, employing millions of people, depend on leisure time activities for their prosperity.

Longer vacations, the shorter work day and work week create jobs. Hotels, motels, restaurants, gas stations, transportation companies and many other service industries are closely tied up with leisure time activities. Their continued prosperity depends on two things—ample leisure time and adequate purchasing power.

Dr. Clark Kerr, president of the University of California, estimates that the four-day week is not too far off. And he sees a month's paid vacation for most workers as a distinct possibility within the lifetime of many people now living.

As Dr. Clark sees things, growing population, increasing productivity, and the stresses of urban living make increased leisure virtually inevitable. He favors emphasis on a shorter work week rather than a shorter work day.

He believes that a shorter work week can result in greater production as well as more leisure time for working people.

Only time will tell whether Dr. Kerr is an ivory tower dreamer or a practical analyst of current conditions.

There are many factors that govern the feasibility of cutting hours. A cut in hours is a gain only if there is no corresponding cut in wages. The workers who are without jobs have cut their working hours to zero per week, but they contribute nothing to themselves or to the national economy. The same holds true of workers who work only two or three days per week. They have adequate leisure time but insufficient purchasing power. A gain accrues only when hours are reduced without a proportionate reduction in purchasing power.

This raises another important question; how much of a boost in labor costs can the construction industry stand? Before there can be any prosperity in the construction industry, people must be able to buy new buildings. Every time a prospective builder is priced out of the market, building trades jobs go down the drain. A wage scale of $4 to $5 per hour is meaningless unless there are jobs to pay the scale.

Unfortunately there are no satisfactory methods for measuring either productivity in the construction industry or the impact that price fluctuations have on construction activity. However, the laws of supply and demand are as basic to the construction industry as they are to any other form of human activity. Demand is affected by price and demand is what makes jobs whether the product is macaroni or construction.

The task of the construction unions, then, is to balance hour reductions against demand for construction. Productivity is increasing rapidly in the construction industry. A fair share of the increased productivity rightfully belongs to construction workers. By taking their share of this increased productivity in the form of shorter hours rather than higher pay the benefits of a shorter work week can be achieved in an orderly progression.

Furthermore, there is a social aspect to a shorter work week that cannot be ignored. For years employers have advanced an old bugaboo that increased leisure is bad for working people—that it leads to drunkenness, laziness, and all sorts of mischief.

This was the argument that employers advanced when unions first wanted to reduce hours from the old "sunrise to sunset" concept. Workers would only get in trouble, they argued, if they had leisure time on their hands. The unions gradually cut hours and none of the dire things employers predicted happened. Instead workers improved their homes, got better educations for themselves, participated in community affairs, and broadened their horizons generally.

The same argument was advanced when labor was on the move to cut the 10-hour day to eight hours, and the six day week to the five day week. Now it is being used against a four-day week. Needless to say, those who are using the argument have a strong stake in maintaining the status quo.

Only recently the head of a large corporation had this to say:

"We feel strongly that the four-day week is something to be avoided as long as possible—not only for the immediate undermining effect on our economy, but also for the ultimate demoralizing effects on our individual and national character and strength.

"Over-extended leisure, we firmly believe, dulls the 'cutting edge' of a man's talents, intelligence, and pride

of accomplishment. Or to put it more simply—too much leisure makes Jack a dull boy."

This kind of argument, of course, is pure poppycock always advanced by those with an economic axe to grind. However, there is one phase of the matter that warrants serious consideration from unions—that is the tendency of workers to take on an additional job when shorter hours make such supplementary work possible.

Surveys indicate that in industries where the hours have been cut to 6 or 7 per day, there has been a great increase in "moonlighting," that is, holding a second job of one kind or another. In one city alone it was found that 40 per cent of the people who worked less than 40 hours per week on their regular jobs held full or part time jobs in other lines of endeavor.

Certainly, if men are short-sighted enough to seek supplementary employment whenever their hours are cut, then the whole intent of the shorter work week is lost, and employment is not spread to any substantial extent. Too many Brotherhood members are already holding down other jobs even though they are required to work 40 hours per week. If that figure is cut to 30 or 32, the number of "moonlighters" will increase by leaps and bounds.

Therefore, before a shorter work day is put into effect, machinery should be developed for policing the "moonlighting" activities of members. Ambition is a fine thing, and it ought to be encouraged as much as possible, but to allow men to take on additional jobs because their union is militant enough to win a shorter work week is unrealistic.

The jurisdictional picture being as acute as it is in the construction industry, a shorter work week poses a

CARPENTERS' WORK DAY—WORK WEEK

1907-1954 1/

	Year	Weekly Hours
8-Hour Day, 48-Hour Week Established	1907	47.6
	1908	46.8
	1909	46.3
	1910	45.8
	1911	45.5
Working towards 5½-day week	1912	45.5
	1913	45.5
	1914	45.3
	1915	45.3
	1916	45.3
	1917	45.3
5½-Day Week Established	1918	44.8
	1919	44.5
	1920	44.6
	1921	44.5
	1922	44.6
	1923	44.7
	1924	44.6
Working towards 5-day week	1925	44.6
	1926	44.6
	1927	44.6
	1928	44.4
	1929	44.4
	1930	43.0
	1931	42.4
	1932	41.3
5-Day, 40-Hour Week Established	1933	40.6
	1934	40.3
	1935	40.1
	1936	40.1
	1937	40.5
Started Movement for 7-Hour Day	1938	39.3
	1939	39.3
	1940	39.3
7-Hour Day Waived for War Effort	1941	39.5
	1942	39.6
	1943	39.6
	1944	39.8
	1945	39.8
Return to Movement for 7-Hour Day	1946	39.4
	1947	39.4
	1948	39.4
	1949	39.4
	1950	39.4
	1951	39.4
	1952	39.4
	1953	39.4
	1954	39.4

1/ Based upon B.L.S. Union Wages & Hrs. Building Trades 7/1/54

problem in this area, too. One trade can hardly act alone. If the carpenters were off one day per week while the other trades worked, experience might show that much of the carpenters' work would be gobbled up by other trades during their absence. In view of all these things, the problem of reducing the work week to 4 days is anything but a simple one.

However, it is a problem we must face squarely. While one building tradesman is out of a job or working part time, the work week is too long. A shorter work week is possible—if not today or tomorrow, then next year or the year after or the year after that. But we need to understand all the implications involved if pitfalls are to be avoided.

PROFITS, PRODUCTION UP—EMPLOYMENT UNCHANGED

Despite rising profits and increased industrial production, employment has been on dead center for the last four months.

That's the major impact of the government's latest report showing an increase of 300,000 in unemployment in December and a drop in total employment of 700,000.

The rise in joblessness puts the unemployment total at 4.1 million workers or 6.1 per cent of the labor force.

Of more significance than the immediate unemployment figures—and portending long-range, chronic headaches for the nation—is the relationship of employment to other sectors of the economy.

In the last four months, industrial production has increased over 4 per cent, and according to the Wall Street Journal, corporate profits have increased an estimated 18 per cent in the fourth quarter of the year.

But total non-farm employment, adjusted for all seasonal factors, has remained basically unchanged since September 1958 on the basis of the government's figures.

In September, 1958, total non-farm employment registered 50,780,000. In December the figure was only 50,736,000.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics underscores this point in its release on the December job figures, in which it says that since the recession low point in non-farm jobs only 30 per cent of lost employment has been recovered—all of it between April and September 1958—and that since then there has been no real change.

JANUARY JOBLESS ROLLS INCH UP

The increase in unemployment that began again during December is still continuing.

Jobless claims for the week ending January 10 showed a further rise in both initial claims and insured unemployment in the vast majority of states. Initial claims went up in 42 states and higher benefit rolls were reported by 46 states.

The Department of Labor attributed the rise to further seasonal cuts in construction, trade, lumber and manufacturing, especially in apparel, textiles and food processing.

Initial caims rose by 120,300 to 574,400 with Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania the hardest hit states. Insured unemployment increased seasonally by 378,000 during the week ending January 3, reaching 2,601,000.

Gimmicks Threaten Davis-Bacon

★ ★

IT LONG HAS been the contention of building trades unions that the Davis-Bacon Act should be amended so as to make prevailing wage provisions automatic in all construction financed directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by Federal funds. A post office building now being erected at Moweaqua, Ill., points up the need for such revision.

Moweaqua is a small community near Decatur. Its new post office building is being erected not by Uncle Sam but rather by a private individual. When the building is completed, the Post Office Department will lease it from the owner in perpetuity. Title will never revert to the government.

This being the case, the Department of Labor ruled that Davis-Bacon provisions do not apply on the erection job, because the structure is being built by an individual rather than Uncle Sam. So, despite the fact that Federal money will ultimately finance the erection of the building, the contractor is relieved of adhering to any labor regulations that are applicable to Federal construction.

The Moweaqua job is not a large one, but it involves a principle that can seriously undermine the whole prevailing wage theory. If prevailing wage provisions can be by-passed on a small job, they can be by-passed on a large one too. In fact, a contemplated armory at Mattoon, Ill., may be built under the same sort of lease.

Why the government should lease buildings rather than build its own is hard to understand. However, there is good reason to suspect that the whole idea is conceived as a gimmick for creating the illusion that the government is operating more economically than it really is. If the government appropriated money to erect the building, the item would appear in the budget. But, by allowing an individual to build it under a long-term lease arrangement, Uncle Sam does not need to lay out any cash at the present time.

Over the years, of course, the lease arrangement will cost the government more than would be the case if it erected its own building. The builder naturally expects to make a profit on his investment. Otherwise he would not be fooling with the proposition. But the politicians are rarely interested in ultimate cost. What they are interested in chiefly is making their own administration look good—and to heck with what it costs future generations when someone else is in office.

So a careful watch must be kept lest all government facilities wind up leased rather than erected and owned by Uncle Sam. Certainly politicians will be tempted constantly to make themselves look good at the expense of the people who will follow them.

This lease arrangement provides another very good reason why the Davis-Bacon Act should be amended to make prevailing wage provisions mandatory on all construction projects financed directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by Federal funds. As the law now stands, some types of Federally-financed construction are automatically covered by prevailing wage provisions. Other types are not

—which means that prevailing wage requirements must be written into the job authorizations or they do not apply. When the huge highway bill was passed several years ago a nip and tuck battle ensued in Congress as to whether prevailing wage requirements should be included.

Now comes the build-for-lease arrangement which wires around Davis-Bacon provisions entirely. In the case of the Moweaqua post office job, Local Union No. 742 of Decatur argued that it was splitting hairs to rule that Davis-Bacon regulations did not apply simply because the government was paying for the building over a long period of time rather than in the beginning. However, the regional attorney made it plain that the law is the law and that in its present form build-for-lease projects are not covered. In his letter to the union, the attorney said:

"We have made inquiry and have been informed that the building in question is being financed entirely with private funds and that it will be used by the Post Office Department under a straight term lease. The relationship between the contractor and the Post Office is, therefore, only that of lessee and lessor. Under such an arrangement none of the labor standards generally applicable to federally financed or assisted construction would apply. The arrangement here is different from that under which the Post Office leases a building and then acquires the building at the end of the lease period."

Certainly this points up the need for amending the Davis-Bacon Act to take care of cases of this kind. If the prevailing wage theory is valid in its assumption that the purchasing power of the Federal government should not be used as a vehicle for breaking down local wage rates, then it ought to be as applicable to projects involving lease payments as it is to projects financed directly. It also ought to be automatically applicable to projects financed only in part by Uncle Sam.

Furthermore, the Act needs to be amended to give consideration to fringe benefits as well as hourly rates. When the Act was passed there were very few fringe benefits in existence. The hourly wage rate was it.

Since passage of the Act, labor has concentrated to a large degree on fringe benefits. Health and welfare plans, pension plans, etc., have been negotiated and instituted throughout much of the construction industry. These fringe benefits make up a substantial part of the returns workers get from their labor. But Davis-Bacon does not recognize them in any way in determining prevailing wage rates for an area.

This, too, is contravening the prevailing wage theory. If fringe benefits are a part of the remuneration workers get in an area, the government ought to go along. Otherwise it is actually undercutting established local conditions.

For a number of years labor has endeavored to get the Davis-Bacon Act amended to wipe out the many existing inequities. To date, these efforts have been unsuccessful. But if the lease arrangements are to become more prevalent than they already are, then the labor movement must redouble its efforts to get the job done lest such gimmicks eventually make the act meaningless.

After last November's election, the complexion of Congress is more liberal than in the past decade. Liberalization of the Davis-Bacon Act ought to rate high on any agenda adopted by the labor movement for improving the lot of those who work with their hands for a living.

$10 Billion Could End Poverty

★ ★ ★

IN THE NEXT 12 months the United States will spend somewhere in the neighborhood of forty billion dollars for planes, missiles and other instruments of death. Ironically enough, a University of Michigan professor estimates that for a quarter of that amount the United States could abolish poverty and want from the land.

"We could abolish want or poverty in the U. S. at a cost of ten billion dollars a year," Professor Wilbur J. Cohen of the University of Michigan School of Social Work recently told a Michigan Welfare Conference. "This sum would have been considered a fantastic amount a few years ago. Undoubtedly, it is fantastic yet to many persons.

Unfortunately, Professor Cohen is right. The forty billion dollar budget to develop bigger and more awesome weapons for eliminating people will have little trouble in passing, but any suggestion to appropriate ten billion dollars to eradicate want will earn the suggester a straight-jacket and a reserved cell in padded row. Such is life in this muddled, confused, erratic mid-Twentieth Century when man can send a rocket to the moon but cannot solve the problem of how to get hungry people and burdensome farm surpluses together to the advantages of both.

There is no denying that forty billion dollars for defense is necessary. Communism poses a sinister threat to everything that makes life worth living. Even the thought of hunger itself pales into insignificance in comparison to life under a Communist yoke. Most Americans would rather be hungry and free than well-fed and regimented by Red commissars.

So the question is not, should the defense budget be cut? Rather it is, how can we defend ourselves against the Red menace and still carry on our broad program of attacking poverty and hunger in the areas where they still exist. In his talk to the social workers, Professor Cohen put it this way:

"Moreover, if our economy is going to increase $10 to $25 billion a year, cumulatively, in the future, shouldn't we start to think about how to eradicate poverty, including research in its causes and means for reducing social dependency?"

Cohen noted that the proportion of the total population receiving public assistance fell from 4.5 per cent in 1940 to approximately 3.5 per cent in the years 1953-57.

"This decline is frequently overlooked by those persons who view with alarm increasing public welfare expenditures," Cohen declared.

At present, he noted, total public assistance expenditures amount to less than one per cent of the nation's annual output of goods and services.

Cohen said welfare workers should "eradicate the depression psychology of a restrictive economy" and plan programs reflecting the nation's increasing ability to pay for security, welfare and social needs.

Looking at the picture from the Michigan point of view, Professor Cohen made the following suggestions:

1. *"Public assistance payments in Michigan are still too low and should be increased. We should have statewide standards for direct relief and more adequate state financial participation to the counties for that purpose."*

2. *"Even with the seven per cent increase in social security benefits contained in the 1958 Social Security Amendments, the Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits are inadequate. And the restriction in the law providing disability insurance only to persons age 50 and over should be eliminated."*

3. *"Both workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance in Michigan are inadequate and need substantial revision and improvement. We especially need to improve our dependents' benefits in the Michigan unemployment insurance law."*

4. *"One of the most important next steps in improving our social welfare program is provision of hospital and nursing insurance to social security beneficiaries who are aged, disabled, or widowed . . . This could be done by increasing the insurance contribution about one-quarter of one per cent on the employer and one-quarter of one per cent on the employee."*

5. *"In Michigan, the State Legislature does not appropriate sufficient state funds to earn the full amount of the federal allotment to Michigan for vocational rehabilitation. Hence, there are many disabled persons whose rehabilitation to useful work is postponed or denied."*

6. *"We should allocate additional funds for mental health research and research in the causes of dependency."*

These and other changes in social welfare are and will continue to be controversial, Cohen noted, but persons in this field should not be afraid to deal with change for this reason.

"Social legislation is born in controversy and we must be willing to be criticized for our views and recommendations. However, we must be sure we have the facts to guide us properly and that we continuously do our research and homework to keep up with changing conditions."

These are brave words. They echo the sentiments of organized labor in a very large degree. Defense comes first; but in our preoccupation with defense we must not lose sight of the fact that the war against privation and poverty is not yet won at home. And every blow struck against hunger and misery is a blow struck against Communism, for these are the things that Communism fattens on.

Billions for defense, of course; but let's not overlook the fact that true defense includes the elimination of privation and want as well as development of bigger and more destructive weapons.

◆

MOST OLDSTERS HAVE NO HEALTH INSURANCE

Three out of five Americans 65 or over have no health insurance, a report by the Health Information Service reveals. When illness strikes they must dip into savings or depend on charity for medical attention. Neither is a very appetizing prospect.

The Hospital Information Foundation report did not indicate how much coverage the older folks with health insurance had. Some health insurance is good only for the direst kind of emergencies. The ordinary, high-incident ills that plague old people most are not covered in many types of health insurance.

LOCAL 385 MAKES DREAM HOME POSSIBLE

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK CITY'S Local 385, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners last fall threw its weight into a community campaign to erect a home for a Bronx family with a set of five-year-old blind triplets.

For a number of weeks, members of the local have worked on Saturdays on the one-story ranch-type home constructed at Lamport Pl. and Revere Ave., in the Throggs Neck section of the Bronx.

Materials for the job were obtained by donation from businessmen, contractors, organizations and individuals. Up to 100 different men from Local 385, as well as some men from Local 1888, worked on the job under the direction of Business Agent E. Evangelista and secretary-treasurer Joseph Leanza.

The home includes some special features to accommodate the childrens' handicap. Among these are sliding pocket doors between the rooms, and an all-on-one-floor design which has the playroom, laundry and garage all on the main level. It was designed by Bronx architect Paul Trapani.

Members of Local 385 are shown working on the community-sponsored "Dream House" for the Bronx's blind Petraglia triplets. More than 100 different men from Local 385, as well as many from Local 1888, donated their Saturdays to work on the home.

The Petraglias lived in a municipal housing project at 1715 Randall Ave. in the Bronx. The father works in a restaurant owned by his brother.

Other New York City building trades unions also volunteered their work on the project which was launched by the Bronx Junior Chamber of Commerce. While cash was not solicited directly, donations were accepted and applied to materials that were not obtained free.

Almost all of the materials required for the home were donated, it was pointed out by "Dream House" committee members; "however, the roof framing and sheathing materials, as well as interior studding was provided "on loan" by a neighborhood supplier who had previously donated heavily.

Meanwhile the "Dream House" program has attracted nation-wide attention. News photos of work in progress have been published in newspapers throughout the country and it received regular notice in the New York press, particularly from the Bronx Edition of the New York Post.

The story of the Petraglia family has been featured in two national magazines—*Redbook,* and the *Catholic Digest.* A television program discussing the project was scheduled for Nov. 15 in the New York area.

By its public-spirited action Local Union No. 385 demonstrated that the word "Brotherhood" in the United Brotherhood's name is not there in vain.

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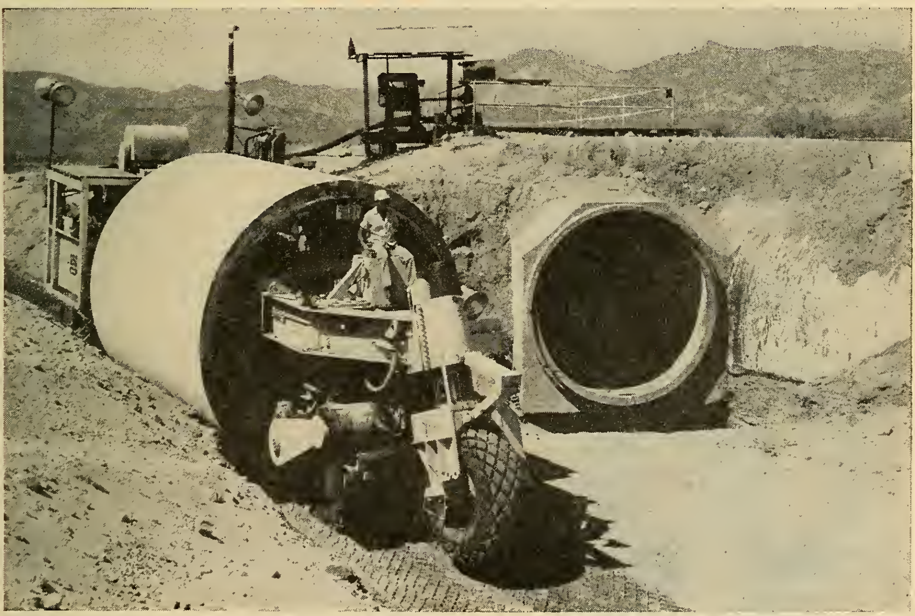
ANOTHER REASON FOR A SHORTER WORK WEEK

PIPE THIS—You're looking at the Pipemobile, an 80-ton machine which is making a tough job look easy—the placing of 68-ton concrete pipe sections in a Los Angeles-San Diego Metropolitan Water Aqueduct. Riding on seven huge 21.00-25 Goodyear Earthmover tires, the machine crawls part way through a section of pipe, picks it up, waddles it to position, jockeys it in place, then beats an orderly retreat for the next section. Invented by the American Pipe & Construction Co. of South Gate, Calif., the diesel-powered Pipemobile is placing an average of 15 sections a day, works slopes as steep as 62 degrees. Any wonder that building trades workers are idle in great numbers while construction is booming?



PLANE GOSSIP

DESIRABLE STATE

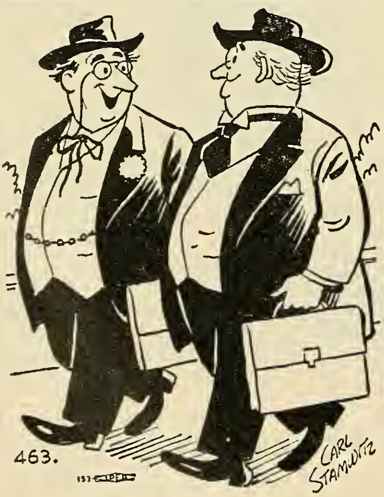
After a number of disappointing failures, American scientists last month succeeded in putting into orbit a four-ton artificial moon. The feat was hailed far and wide as evidence that we have regained the lead from Russia in the guided missile field.

We sincerely hope this is so, because force is the only language the Reds seem to understand. So long as the Kremlin continues on its mad course of trying to conquer the world, our missiles will have to grow bigger and stronger. Perhaps some day we will reach the happy situation of the housewife who started taking a widely advertised patent medicine. Recently she wrote the company:

"Two months ago I was so run-down I couldn't even spank the baby. After taking three bottles of your wonderful tonic, I am now able to thrash my husband in addition to my other housework."

★ ★ ★

"Imagination," says philosopher Joe Paup in his first message of the new year, "is what makes you think you are having a wonderful time when all you are doing is spending money."



"I appreciate your vote for my special interests appropriation, Senator. Thanks a hundred million!"

A LITTLE BIT CONFUSED

Ever since the voters of Indiana clobbered as many right-to-workers as they could get at last November, the right-to-work backers who are still in office have been desperately trying to sell the public on what an asset the law has been to the state. They are constantly bragging about the number of industries that have settled in the state since the law was passed.

Of course, they fail to mention the number that have left the state in the same time. And the latter figure more than balances off the former.

The efforts of the right-to-work politicians to sugar-coat their phony law sort of brings to mind the story of the Maine hunters who found themselves hopelessly lost.

Turning on the guide, one of the hunters said: "I thought you said you were the best guide in Maine."

"I am," retorted the guide, "but I'm afraid we're in Canada now."

★ ★ ★

ALL THE AUSSIES CAN'T BE FOOLED EITHER

From the CARPENTERS JOURNAL, published by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Australia, we gather that a Communist-oriented dual union is trying to organize building trades workers along industrial lines there. In the process it is spreading the usual confusion, dissension and mistrust to the great detriment of building trades wages and working conditions.

However, the genuine trade unionists in the Society are not taking the matter lying down. They are fighting back courageously. And one of the main weapons in their arsenal is humor based on truth. The following stories picked up from the JOURNAL illustrate the point:

The son of one of the leading officials from the days of the glorious October revolution entered the largest Moscow book store recently. For an hour he scanned all the book-shelves, where the social and political sciences were arrayed. With a look of disappointment and despair, he finally turned from his search and asked: "Is there a new 'History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union' yet?" The salesgirl regretted that she had not yet seen one.

"Too bad," the customer sighed. "I collect them, namely, all of the new publications since 1936. There was something new in each of them, and once and for all I would like to know whether my dear, good father was victim of a bestial murder, or if the traitorous swine was liquidated!"

It is a little known fact that the hair clipping machine is an invention of the famous Soviet scientist, Mr. W. Lomonossov. As early as the year 1745, he was able to demonstrate his new machine, "Ratzeputza," to Czarina Elizabeth of Russia. It was a true wonder; a dome over the head to be shaved; a touch on the button, the quiet humming of cutting shears; dome off, and a finished haircut!

All of the onlookers were impressed, but the Czarina called out, "Very good, but tell me, comrade Lomonossov, hasn't everyone a differently shaped head?"

"To be sure, your Majesty," the inventor countered, " . . . but only the first time!"

"What would you call anti-Soviet propaganda?" a foreigner asked a Hungarian People's Attorney.

"That is very simple," answered the attorney. Then, continuing, he said "you must have read in the newspapers that French scientists have succeeded in diving to a depth of 4,000 metres in the Atlantic Ocean. Well, now the report has just been received from Moscow that Soviet scientists have reached a depth of 5,000 metres. Do you believe this last report?"

"Naturally. Was that in the Atlantic, too?"

"No, in the Black Sea!"

"But the Black Sea is only 2,300 metres deep!"

"You see, that is anti-Soviet propaganda!"

For six weeks Wylko Georgiyev had worked in the Bulgarian Ministry for Trade. During this period he was continually travelling. In one people's democracy to-day, tomorrow in another. Every few days his best friend, Zeko, received a postcard with but a few heartening words:

"Greetings from Free Budapest!" "Greetings from Free Moscow!" "Greetings from Free Warsaw!" "Greetings from Free Prague!"

Then there came a period of fourteen days during which Zeko received no word from his friend, and he became very worried. But finally a postcard arrived with a postmark from Paris. The words were as follows: "The most heartfelt greetings from free Georgiyev!"

GETTING CAUGHT IS WHAT COUNTS

You didn't read much about it in the papers because business rather than labor was involved, but the head of a large management engineering firm recently predicted that the cost of living could be cut by 15% if kick-backs, bribes, secret rebates, and other forms of executive chiseling were eliminated.

Some of the Congressional committees which have been so zealous in probing organized labor ought to take note.

Somehow or other the situation reminds us of the big city reporter who was spending his vacation in a small town. Before long he was on friendly terms with the editor of the local weekly.

"Tell me," he asked the editor one day, "how do you sell papers in a town where everyone must know what everybody else is doing?"

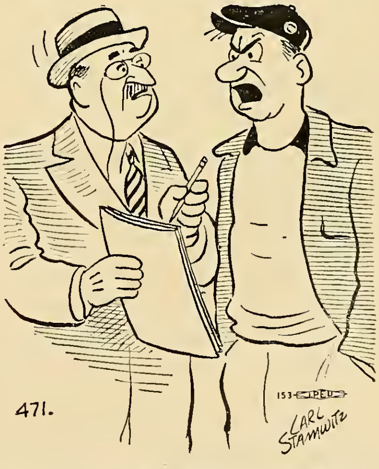
"It's this way," retorted the editor, "they don't buy the paper to find out who is doing what. They buy it to find out who was caught at it."

★ ★ ★

SOME WILL NEVER LEARN

Despite comparatively good weather, traffic deaths over the long Christmas weekend climbed to a new high. Apparently a lot of American motorists figure they can get to their destination ahead of time if they violate the speed laws.

And a great many of them do—40 or 50 years ahead of time.



"Why should I sign your scabby 'Right-to-work' petition? According to my lay-off notice, I don't rate any right to work!"

Chicago Brother Beats Billion-To-One Odds

★ ★

THE odds against a pair of twins reaching the age of 100 are about a billion to one. Yet a member of our Brotherhood recently reached that happy category.

On Saturday, December 20, Brother Bernt Morterud, Local Union No. 181, Chicago, celebrated his *100TH BIRTHDAY!*

A Birthday Party was held to commemorate this unusual event at the Orphi Singing Society, 1332 W. Irving Park Road, Chicago, Illinois.

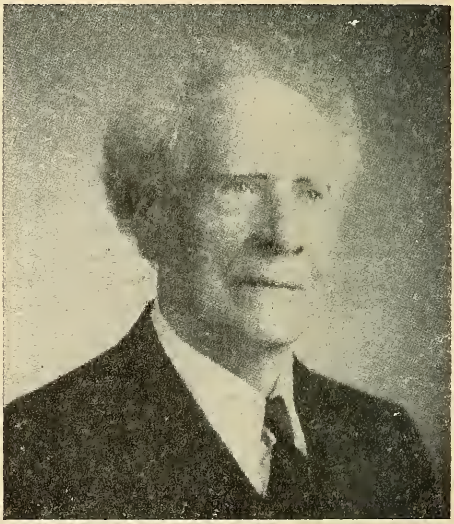
In behalf of the Officers and Members of Local Union No. 181, Brother Morterud was presented with a beautiful Floral Bouquet, and a monetary gift.

Brother Morterud and his Twin Brother (who is still alive and resides in Nord-Odal, Norway) were born December 20, 1858. In the year 1888 Brother Bernt Morterud migrated to the United States, and came directly to Chicago, Illinois, which has been his residence ever since.

On August 6, 1892, Brother Morterud was initiated in Carpenters Local Union No. 181 of Chicago, Illinois, and has maintained continuous good standing membership from the time of his initiation up to the present time. Brother Morterud has been on the Pension Roll of the Brotherhood since the first payment of pension was made by our General Office.

Before leaving the land of his birth, Brother Morterud mastered the art of Cabinet Making, and it was quite natural that when he arrived at his newly chosen home in the United States that he was to follow the trade of Cabinet Making and Carpenter Work.

For many years, Brother Morterud travelled all over the United States installing bank fixtures, cabinet and panel work of all descriptions for the Schik-Johnson Cabinet & Fixture Company, manufacturers of high quality wood work.



Since the death of his wife, in 1928, Brother Morterud has lived with his daughter, Miss Thea Morterud, who never married, and has given her loving care and maintained a home for her Dad, which, perhaps, is partially responsible for his long life and good health.

For those who believe that union dues are a burden rather than an investment, a recap of Brother Morterud's case turns up some interesting figures. The following table reveals what Local Union No. 181 paid to the General Office in his behalf, and what he has received in return up to the end of last year:

Total Pension payments to Bernt Morterud to Dec. 31, 1958	$3594.00
Wife claim No. 68908 paid Nov. 28, 1928	75.00
Total payments	$3669.00
Per Capita tax received by the General Office, August, 1892 through December 31, 1958	440.26
Payments in excess of income	$3228.74

In addition, Brother Morterud remains eligible for a $600 death donation if he remains in good standing until the time of his demise.

It would be hard to convince Brother Morterud that union dues cost rather than pay dividends.

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COURT RULES STRIKE BENEFITS NOT TAXABLE

A two-to-one decision in a United States District Court recently held that strike benefits should not be considered as income since the basic condition for receiving such aid is the need of the individual and not a result of his services.

Under certain conditions, the majority opinion said, the benefits represent gifts and are not subject to the Federal tax law.

The decision, which reverses a lower court ruling that favored taxing strike benefits, states that the payments by the union were unrelated to strikers' former earnings.

Using the example of other forms of income not taxable, the court ruled the benefits were given because the striker involved in the court test was in need of the payments after he ceased working. "Such payments," said the court, "were consistent only with charity. We hold they were gifts and were not taxable."

The decision involved a non-union worker at the strike-bound Kohler Company plant in Wisconsin. The man went on strike when United Auto Workers Local 813 struck the plant in April, 1954. Union assistance took the form of food, clothing and payments for rent. He received no cash payments.

"The basic condition for receiving strike assistance was the actual need of the individual workers," the court said. "Such assistance was not a matter of right like unemployment compensation. When plaintiff received his assistance, he neither gave nor promised anything in return. He was not required to render any service to the union."

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STRIKES DROP IN '58; NEAR POST-WAR LOW

The number of strikes last year was the second lowest of any year since World War II, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell estimated recently.

Preliminary tabulations, he said, showed 3,440 stoppages during 1958, just above the post-war low of 1948.

Contracts were negotiated without a strike or lockout in such industries as bituminous coal, paper, telephone, rubber, West Coast lumber, West Coast shipbuilding, West Coast longshore, aircraft and maritime, the Labor Department said.

Mr. Mitchell said that an increase in total man-days of idleness during the last of this year primarily had been caused by local strikes in the automobile industry.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

◆

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2500	Pascagoula, Miss.
2547	Norfolk, Va.
2803	Taylor, Texas
2815	Battle Creek, Mich.
2834	Denver, Colo.
2836	Grand Rapids, Minn.
2878	Happy Camp, Calif.
2898	Glidden, Wis.
2929	Artesia, N. M.
2930	Jasper, Ind.
2946	Winston-Salem, N. C.
2956	Streetsville, Ont., Can.
3001	Durango, Colo.
3252	Whitewater, Wis.
3255	Lake Charles, La.
3256	Tomah, Wis.
3257	Gatlinburg, Tenn.
3259	Newland, N. C.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

CARL AALTO, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
E. K. ALBRECHT, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
HUGO ANDERSON, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
JOSEPH F. BAILEY, L. U. 1441, Canonsburg, Pa.
JOHN BALKEMA, L. U. 824, Musekgon, Mich.
J. H. BANDY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
EMERSON L. BARLOW, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
WM. BEERLI, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
ALBERT BERGMAN, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
FRANK BLOCKUS, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.
ARTHUR BOITEAU, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
EMIL BORGIA, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
HERMAN L. BRADLEY, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
ADOLPH BREDHOL, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
I. A. BRICK, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
CARL CALLENIUS, L. U. 610, Port Arthur, Texas
CHARLES CARLISLE, L. U. 1441, Canonsburg, Pa.
O. H. CARPENTER, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
D. L. CARSON, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
MARION E. CLAYTON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
W. O. COBURN, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
T. B. CONLEY, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
FRANCIS CONSENTINE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
DEWEY CRAWFORD, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
CARL CREWS, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CECIL CULBERTSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
EMILE J. D'AUNOY, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
DOMINIC DE LUCA, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
THOMAS DEMPSEY, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
ERNEST DENSLOW, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
ALLAN C. DICKSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
NICK DITTRICK, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN E. DOGGETT, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
WIFFORD DOIRON, L. U. 610, Port Arthur, Texas
GORDON DROOGER, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
ALEX ECKMAN, SR., L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ANDREW ENGLE, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
SENAC FALGOUST, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
C. H. FANETT, L. U. 610, Port Arthur, Texas
ANDREW FARRELL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES FLOWERS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
LOUIS A FORTIN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH FOURNIER, L. U. 390, So. Hadley Falls, Mass.
JOSEPH GARLEPIED, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
EMMETT C. GODFREY, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
RYE GRAHAM, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
GEORGE A GRUNDY, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
WM. S. HALLER, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
HANS HANSEN, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
E. H. HANSON, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
HERBERT J. HARRIS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
JAMES L. HARRIS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
RANDELL E. HEFT, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
FRED T. HEINLEIN, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
SAMUEL A. HENRY, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
RENE A. HEWLETT, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
MALCOLM HICHUE, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
PAUL HILGE, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
HARRY HOCKENBROCHT, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
HARRY HOFFMAN, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
ARCHIE HOLDEN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ERNEST HOUSE, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
GEORGE HUSS, JR., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
GEORGE ISOBE, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
LOUIS A. JACKSON, L. U. 610, Port Arthur, Texas
AMOS JOHNSON, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
AXEL E. JOHNSON, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
JOHN P. JOHNSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
FRANK V. KEITHAN, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
EMANUEL KERN, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
LOUIS KETCHERSIDE, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
FELIX KITLINSKI, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.
PETER KLEIN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
VIGGO C. KOEFORD, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
HARRY KORTRIGHT, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED KORTUM, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
ANTON KRALL, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN LAAMAN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
E. B. LAMBERT, L. U. 610, Port Arthur, Texas
REX LAWS, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
THEODORE J. LEGRADY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.

In Memoriam

CLINTON LEWIS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
REINHARDT T. LIETZKE, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
W. L. LOVE, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
GEORGE H. MacQUEEN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
KERMIT V. MAHE, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
W. J. MANN, L. U. 610, Port Arthur, Texas
CHARLES F. MARLOWE, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
C. W. MATTHEWS, L. U. 1453, Costa Mesa, Cal.
R. M. MAUPIN, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
S. A. McDANIEL, L. U. 610, Port Arthur, Texas
DONALD F. McNEILL, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica Cal.
GEO. C. MEHRINGER, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
PHILLIP MESSNER, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
L. A. METCALF, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
GEORGE W. MINGS, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JEFF MOAK, L. U. 610, Port Arthur, Texas
H. H. MOORE, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. L. MORGAN, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
BRUCE MULLIN, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
REGINALD A. NANNIE, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
FRANK OGRODOWSKI, L. U. 1441, Canonsburg, Pa.
ANTONIO E. ORTIZ, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
JOHN NESTOR OSTERMAN, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
R. R. PARKS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
NELS PEARSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JAMES PETERS, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
ANTON PETRIK, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH PINCOSKI, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.
WM. L. POWEL, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
EARL A. PRICE, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
CARL E. RANK, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
W. A. REQUA, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
I. C. RICKMAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
H. W. RIDDLE, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
JOHN ROSS, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
J. RUBENSTEIN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES RUPP, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
LOUIS ST. LAWRENCE, L. U. 390, So. Hadley Falls, Mass.
MALCOLM SALLEE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
GEORGE SALSBURY, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
ARTHUR W. SANDERS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
JOHN SAUNDERS, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CARL J. SCHNADELBACH, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JOSEPH SCHOLL, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. D. SCHRODER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
EDWARD SCHROEGER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
A. F. SIEGLE, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va.
MANUEL S. SILVIA, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
WILLIAM SLEDGE, L. U. 610, Port Arthur, Texas
TIMOTHY SLOBODIN, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
ROBERT STRAIN, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
WILLIAM STRANGE, L. U. 1441, Canonsburg, Pa.
CLARENCE STUART, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
JOSEPH SUCHY, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
ANTHONY SWARTZ, L. U. 813, Carbondale, Pa.
B. SWIFTNEY, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
GEORGE SZABO, L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
WILLIAM TAIT, L. UU. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
AUGUST TEUTONE, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ELVIN S. THOMAS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
JAMES TINLEY, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
FRANK TRENERY, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
FRED WANDERSCHNEIDER, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
JOHN M. WEAVER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN WEBSTER, L. U. 153, Helena, Mont.
FRANK WILLIAMS, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
I. L. WINGET, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
TROY A. WORKMAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FRANK ZIMBECK, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.

ANY QUESTIONS?

Just in case there are any persons who still wonder why there are so many legislators who vote in favor of Big Business, the following item from the National Association of Manufacturers' paper, the NAM News, should set them straight. Reporting on the recent NAM convention, the NAM News said:

"Hull Youngblood, Sr., president of the Southern Steel Co. of San Antonio, Texas, told how a group of private businessmen have successfully helped elect conservative candidates to the Texas state legislature for the last 20 years.

"The Texas group first carefully selects candidates with business experience and conservative views, Youngblood said. Then it raises the full cost of their campaign and hires a professional manager, publicity man, speech writer and advertising agency to get them elected.

"The system works, Youngblood reported. In the past 10 years his group in Bexar County has nominated 30 candidates for the Texas legislature and elected 26 of them."

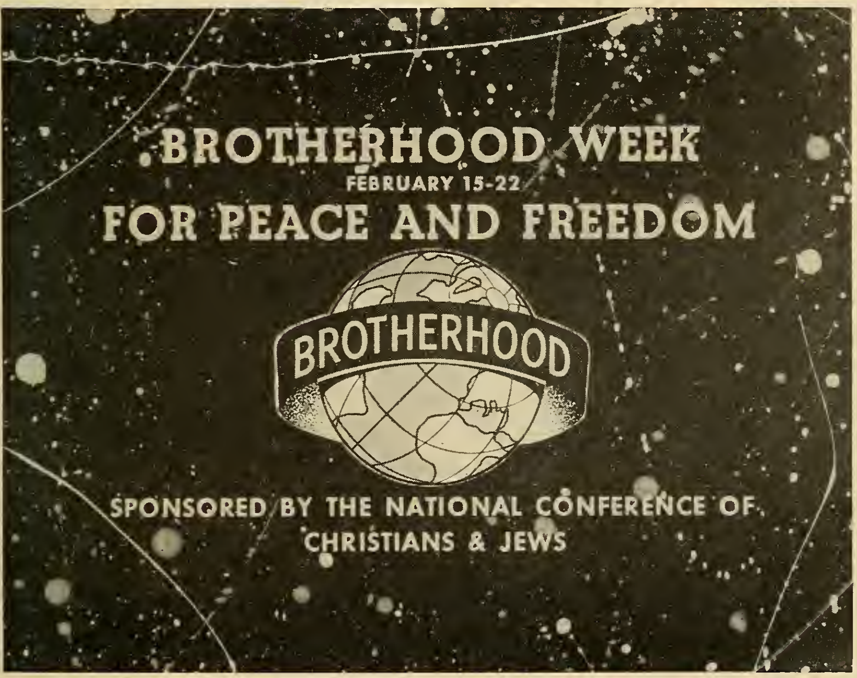
Any questions?

BROTHERHOOD WEEK, FEBRUARY 15-22

★ ★

For the past 26 years, the National Conference of Christians and Jews has sponsored a nation-wide observance of Brotherhood Week. The President of the United States is Honorary Chairman and millions of Americans participate.

Brotherhood Week is only a part of the work of the National Conference which is a civic organization engaged in an educational program for better human relations 365 days of every year. It enlists Protestants, Catholics and Jews who—without compromise of conscience of their distinctive and important religious differences—work together to build better relationships among men of all religions, races and nationalities.


BROTHERHOOD WEEK
FEBRUARY 15-22
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
BROTHERHOOD
SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS

This year the week of February 15 has been designated Brotherhood Week.

*NCCJ believes that brotherhood is giving to others the same dignity and rights one claims for himself.

*NCCJ believes that brotherhood can be made a normal and natural part of everyday living.

*NCCJ believes that cooperation on social and civic concerns among Protestants, Catholics and Jews will promote the "Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God."

Editorial

Score Card For The New Congress

If the present Congress is to fulfill its obligation to all the people of the nation it must pass new legislation in many fields. Inflation and changing conditions have seriously undermined the effectiveness of much of the social legislation passed in the 1930's. Such items as Unemployment Insurance, Davis-Bacon and a host of other laws that were good when they were passed have deteriorated to the point where they have become unrealistic in the face of adverse administrative rulings, and a shrinking dollar.

A pretty general overhauling of the whole fabric of social legislation is needed to make laws passed in 1935 meaningful in 1959. A few of the problems facing Congress are herewith analyzed:

Unemployment Insurance

When unemployment insurance was passed nearly 25 years ago, its intent was to provide laid-off workers with a cushion of purchasing power during the time they were looking for work. Originally the plan visualized something in the neighborhood of 50% of regular wages as unemployment benefits. However, states have been slow to elevate benefit schedules in tune with increasing wage scales. The result is that benefits in most states do not come even close to 50% of earnings at the present time.

Furthermore, states have kicked around the eligibility period until hardly any two states pay unemployment benefits for the same number of weeks. A federal standard both as to minimum benefits and length of eligibility is needed to bring realism to the program.

The merit rating system, too, has gotten out of hand in some states. Under the merit system, employers who have few lay-offs benefit through a lower rate. In the beginning, the idea of rewarding firms that maintain stable employment seemed wise. But tinkering with this gimmick has undercut the whole program. In some states employers with relatively stable payrolls do not pay anything. To make things worse, during the current recession, firms with favorable merit ratings have been successful in some instances in prevailing on states to borrow money from the Federal government rather than dipping into reserves to meet stepped up unemployment insurance loads. If the reserve fund dwindled, the rates of the favored firms would automatically increase. So states were pressured into borrowing money while sizeable funds were still available in reserves.

To make Unemployment Insurance the depression antidote its originators expected it to be, there need to be amendments liberalizing and standardizing benefit payment and eligibility payments as well as an overhauling of the merit rating system.

Social Security

Social Security has kept pace with economic changes better than most legislation enacted in the 1930's. However, there is still plenty of room for improvement. More people need to be covered. Benefits need to be elevated despite several upward revisions. And hospital and nursing home benefits for retirees need to be included.

Davis-Bacon

As outlined in an article elsewhere in this issue, Davis-Bacon has been badly undercut by changes over the past quarter century. The Act needs to be amended so as to make prevailing wage provisions automatic on all construction financed in whole or in part by Federal money, whether the financing is direct or indirect.

Also the Act needs re-writing to make fringe benefits a part of prevailing wage determinations. In the past generation fringe benefits have grown rapidly. To ignore them in arriving at prevailing wages is unfair and contrary to the whole spirit of the prevailing wage philosophy.

Minimum Wage

The statutory minimum wage is another field where inflation has outrun the standards set up by law. The present floor of a dollar an hour is inadequate. Furthermore, millions of additional workers need to be covered. An increase of the minimum to $1.25 an hour and an expansion of the coverage provisions to include 10 or 12 million more workers is a necessity.

Area Re-development

Hundreds of communities that were once bustling centers of industry have been reduced to permanent depression by economic changes. The people in these hard-hit areas face a bleak future unless Uncle Sam steps in to give them a lift. Legislation to encourage these communities to pull themselves up by their bootstraps is a must. They need money and credit to get the job done, and that is where the Federal government can help.

These are but a few of the fields in which new legislation is needed. Housing, school construction, aid to comprehensive health plans are other areas where good legislation can help restore prosperity and increase the economic activity of the nation.

None of these things will come unless there is a strong groundswell of public pressure. All of us need to be ready and willing to back them up with intelligent action when they reach the floor of Congress.

California Local Has Effective Blood Bank

In October of 1955, Local Union No. 35, San Rafael, Cal., set up a Blood Bank Reserve in conjunction with a Blood Bank Procurement Fund. Nearly 160 times since then members of Local Union No. 35 or their dependents have called on the Blood Bank for the life-saving fluid. And the most anybody paid for three years of this priceless service was one dollar.

Under the plan adopted by Local Union No. 35, a Blood Bank Procurement Fund was set up in October, 1955. The membership voted an assessment of a dollar per member to get the fund started. By judicious use of the money, some 156 pints of blood were made available since then to members and their families when they needed it most.

By last October the fund was down to $100. A special order of business was called for October 21, 1958, and another one dollar assessment to rebuild the fund was voted in by unanimous action.

In a letter to the General Office, Willard F. Scovill, secretary of the Local Union and chairman of the Blood Reserve recently wrote:

"We feel proud that we have been able to supply the needs of our membership for blood for a period of three years at a cost of only $1.00 per member. Our system not only allows us to reimburse donors in a small way for their donations of blood, but also allows our members who cannot give blood to help by paying their dollar.

In modern medicine, blood is an important weapon doctors have at their disposal for fighting shock and general debility. To be effective, it must be on hand when needed. Unless it is on hand when the doctor needs it, the cost of obtaining it quickly can become staggering.

Local Union No. 35 has come up with a plan that seemingly solves the problems of both availability and cost.

Look Who's Talking

Some 42 legislatures are meeting this year. In nearly all of them a bill has already been introduced which, if passed, would deny unions the right to participate in politics.

In each instance, the propaganda is the same—the use of union dues for political purposes is a breach of faith. Union members pay their dues to support the economic activities of their unions. When dues monies are used for political purposes the members are short-changed because they may or may not be in sympathy with the political activities conducted by the union. Therefore, say the foes of union participation in political elections, unions should be prevented by law from taking part in political campaigns.

The people who talk this way overlook some cold, hard facts. First, the Taft-Hartley Law prohibits the use of union dues money for political activities on behalf of specific candidates. Second, Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers Associations do the very things they want to prevent unions from doing.

A check of the activities of those who backed right-to-work in Ohio last November shows that the State Chamber of Commerce "loaned" $261,000 to those promoting the law. Another $392,000 was loaned to the right-to-work backers by the National Bank of Columbus. Only $72,923 was secured by individual contributions.

And even these "individual contributions" turn up some interesting sidelights. For a law that was supposed to be for the good of working people, support money came from mighty peculiar places. Donations of from $1,000 to $10,000 came from the Chambers of Commerce of Springfield, Delaware, Zanesville, Mansfield, Cincinnati, and the Lorain County Industrial Association.

The Ohio State Chamber of Commerce said that its "loan" came from reserve funds and probably will have to be written off as a "bad debt." The

Columbus bank refuses to divulge who put up the collateral for the $392,000 "loan."

Here we have the spectacle of Chambers of Commerce, dipping heavily into reserve funds to finance political activities. However, they want to prohibit this privilege to unions. In fact, they want unions legislated out of the political field entirely.

The reserves built up by Chambers of Commerce came out of membership dues. We doubt if any membership poll was taken to decide whether every dues-paying member was in favor of advancing money to right-to-work forces. The officers probably went ahead and spent the money regardless of the fact that some dues payers may have been opposed to right-to-work.

The only point we want to make is that employer associations demanding a curb on union political activities are hypocritical. They go to any lengths to promote the kind of legislation they want, but recoil in horror from any other segment of society being accorded the same privilege.

We said it before, and we say it again—those who dreamed up right-to-work are going to rue the day they even invented the scheme. Right-to-work has forced Labor into the political arena in a big way. Each campaign teaches us something, whether we win or lose. We are getting more proficient year by year, and that is why they now want to legislate us out of politics. But our political influence is going to grow day by day regardless of the legislative curbs that are thrown at us. On our side we have people and in a democratic society, people are the controlling factor.

This Is Business Ethics?

For 55 minutes on a special program last month, Edward Murrow, ace CBS commentator, disclosed a sordid story of big business concerns using call girls and prostitutes as business getters—on a tax free basis, of course. Murrow made it clear that the call girls interviewed on the program were "in contact with the highest levels of business and industry."

"There's a very famous madam in New York who takes care of only multimillionaires," one anonymous vender of call girls declared. "She is a famous name in New York. She puts out a book every year, pictures of the girls she has working for her. And sends this book to very, very exclusive clients.

"Now this woman is one who really works with big business. You know, when big corporations have a party, they'll contact this woman. She'll make a flat fee, $3,000, $5,000, all according to how many girls they want. She deals with the largest corporations in the United States."

Some of the girls are carried on monthly payrolls of corporations as secretaries or members of the public relations departments. They told of sitting in on business deals with buyers and helping to obtain big orders.

The girls also were used to help persuade bank presidents and mortgage officers to make loans or grant mortgages. Murrow said some executives like to be able to hold the unspoken threat of blackmail over the heads of customers for whom they have arranged a sex date.

And "corruption" in a few unions is supposed to be such a scandal.

Correspondence

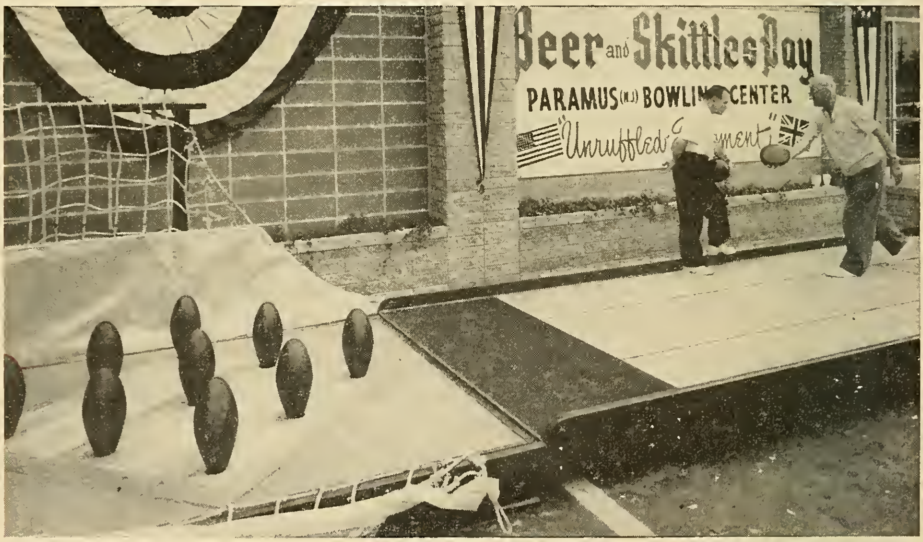
This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

NEW JERSEY CARPENTERS BUILD FIRST SKITTLES COURT IN U.S. IN 100 YRS.

Anyone who says that ingenuity is dead in the carpentry field should talk to the members of Local Union No. 15, Bergen County, N. J., and M. M. (Mike) Zawaski, member of the Brotherhood since 1938 and owner of a building and contracting business in Paramus, N. J. Recently Mike was called upon to build the first skittles court in this country in over 100 years. Skittles is the grand-daddy of modern bowling.

The unusual job came about when the United States Brewers Foundation learned that the phrase "beer and skittles" is defined in the dictionary as "unruffled enjoyment." The next step, as part of the 25th anniversary of the re-legalization of beer, was a plan for a "beer and skittles" party at the Paramus Bowling Center on September 25.

The ninepin game of skittles, brought over from England by our colonial forefathers, was replaced around 1840 in this country by tenpin bowling. The Foundation offered a $1,000 prize for a set of skittles, consisting of the bulbous hornbeam pins which weigh 8½ pounds each and a cheese-shaped "ball" which weighs 12 pounds. The search failed to produce a genuine set of skittles, although such objects as a kettle, a scuttle and a skillet were forthcoming. With the aid of old prints and well-documented descriptions, the Foundation reconstructed an authentic set of colonial skittles.



Now a court was needed on which the game could be played. Mike's reaction when approached to build such a court was: "What's a skittle?"

However, Mike was confident he could build anything made of wood. He was supplied with old documents from England, giving the measurements of the court, and he went to work. Choosing three of the more resourceful of his sixty men—all members of Local 15, Bergen County—Mike created a court out of plywood, maplewood, concrete, rubber and linoleum.

The big problem was that in skittles the cheese is thrown at the pins "on the fly," without touching the 21-foot plywood alley. Mike had to devise a court which could withstand the battering.

The diamond-shaped frame, on which the large pins were placed, was made of maplewood, 4 inches thick and set in 8 inches of concrete. The rope-netted backstop was anchored firmly by draw pulls. Mike was proud of the fact that the court was portable and could be used again—if it survived the Paramus party.

And there was the rub. The court could not be tested properly until the day of the "beer and skittles" party. Sir Alan P. Herbert, famous English writer and skittles authority brought over especially for the party, and Al "Lindy" Faragalli, 1958 ABC all-events champion, were to engage in an exhibition "match-play" before an assemblage of newsmen and dignitaries.

Mike was a little embarrassed by all the nice things that were being said about his creation before it was really tried. Only when the court withstood the blows of the cheese thrown by the husky Faragalli and Sir Alan (the Englishman was lavish in his praise of the sturdiness of the frame) was Mike able to participate in the "unruffled enjoyment."

He was grateful for the skittles custom—which has been passed along to modern bowling in the form of the "beer frame"—of the low man buying a round of beer. His enjoyment was even more unruffled because on this day the United States Brewers Foundation was setting up all rounds.

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PITTSBURGH GRADUATES FINE CLASS

The Carpenters' 8th Annual Completion Ceremony for Apprentices was held on Saturday, September 13, 1958, at the Gateway Plaza, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Graduation Class consisted of 36 members of whom 30 were in attendance at the Ceremony.

Pictured above are the members of the Pittsburgh graduating class. Reading from the left to right, they are: Front Row: Robert McClernan, John Cashdollar, Myron Carlton, James J. Pauley, Jr., Nicholas Shaw, Gerald W. Lutz, Wm. V. Unitas, Jr., Edward Urbanowicz, Preston Reel, Albert H. Reichel; Second Row: Wayne L. Chaffee, Robert Saracco, David Lersch, Robert E. Hollenberger, Elmer F. Sestric, John E. Howard, Robert E. Brooks, Wm. R. Sundin, Herbert Loether, Robert D. Dean; Third Row: Lee O. Weigel, Jas. W. Laughner, Richard J. Izbinski, Harry J. Applegarth, Joseph Kamp, Thomas A. Douglas, William McCloskey, Robert F. Summer, James Kalkbrenner, Vance Capponi.

Plaques were awarded the three outstanding honor students. Bonds also were presented to them in the following order:

1st—William Sundin, $100.00 Bond, presented by the Master Builders' Association of Western Pennsylvania; 2nd—John E. Howard, $50.00 Bond, presented by the Lumber Institute of Allegheny County; 3rd—Thomas Douglas, $25.00 Bond, presented by the Pittsburgh Store Fixtures Association.

The Hon. David L. Lawrence, Mayor of Pittsburgh; Joseph Senge, Apprentice Graduate, Class of 1952; Robert Gray, Secretary-Treasurer, Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia, Henry W. Dosey, Principal, Connelley Vocational High School; and J. E. Taylor, Secretary, AGC Apprenticeship Committee, gave inspiring talks.

The principal speaker who delivered an outstanding address was Second General Vice President O. Wm. Blaier.

The graduating apprentices received Completion Certificates both from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Guests of Honor who attended the affair were: Matt Dardis, President, Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity; John Feigel, President, Pittsburgh Central Labor Union; Arthur Gatz, Jr., Attorney, Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity; John C. Alwine, Area Supervisor, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; Wm. C. Bowden, Secretary, Master Builders' Association of Western Pennsylvania; William J. Kelly, Apprentice Class of 1903, George C. Dawson, Coordinator, Connelley Vocational High School; Charles M. Slinker, General Representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and the Rev. Charles Owen Rice.

Carl T. Westland, Secretary-Treasurer, Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity, was Toastmaster for the affair.

There was dancing in the evening to the music of Joe Morrone and his Orchestra.

CHICAGO HONORS 113 GRADUATING APPRENTICES

One hundred and thirteen young men—some of whom may be plying their trade on the moon before they die—were granted their journeymen's certificates at graduation ceremonies sponsored by the Chicago District Council on the night of December 11.

Many special guests were on hand to help congratulate the young men on the completion of their apprenticeship training. Among them were General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, First General Vice president John R. Stevenson, H. Mayne Stanton of the Builders Association of Chicago, and representatives from the Illinois Federation, the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship, and the several trade and high schools where the young men received their related training over the past four years.

In addition to receiving their journeyman certificates, the young men were awarded a congratulatory memento by the Builders Association of Chicago which jointly participates in the apprenticeship training program with the Chicago District Council.

The ceremonies were held in the headquarters of the Chicago District Council. Twice a year the Council holds graduation exercises to officially welcome into journeyman status the young men who complete their apprenticeship training during the preceding six months.

That some of the men honored on December 11th may work on the moon before they die is not beyond the realm of possibility. Moon travel is not too far off. With 40 or 45 years of working life ahead of them, moon travel may be as commonplace in 1998 as airplane travel is today.

This is a point that General President Hutcheson emphasized in a short address to the graduates. Techniques and materials may change but the skills needed to turn them into structures will remain unchanged, he pointed out. The principles of geometry and mathematics will be the same a thousand years from now just as they were the same a thousand years ago. Therefore, he said, the young men of today should continue studying and learning even though they have achieved journeyman status.

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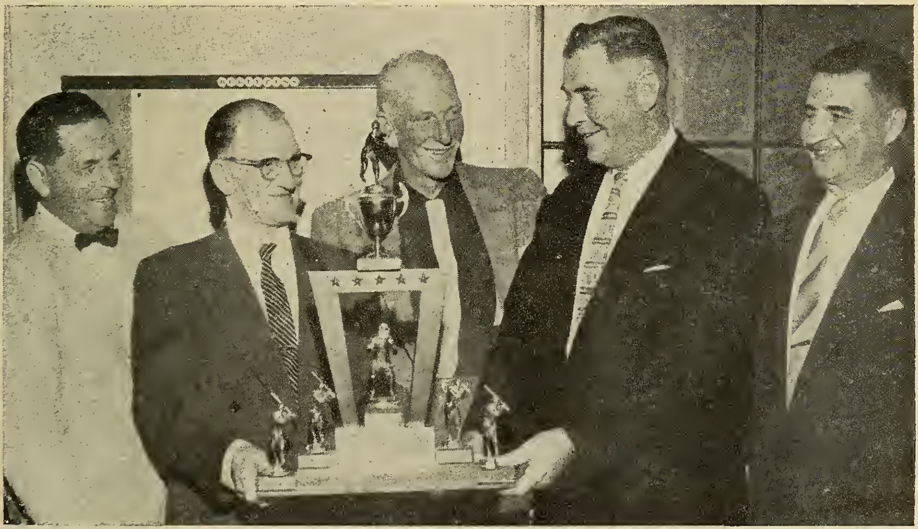
LOCAL 20 PROVIDES LITTLE LEAGUE TROPHY

When the Little League baseball season is over this summer the team that wins the championship of Staten Island will be the proud custodian of a beautiful trophy donated by Local Union No. 20. Recently the union voted to purchase such a trophy to stimulate interest in Little League ball. The following letter from the district representative of Little League indicates the value of such public-spirited actions:

"William Mahoney
544 Vanderbilt Avenue
Staten Island 4, N. Y.
Dear Bill:

We wish to extend thanks on behalf of all little leagues on Staten Island for the wonderful cooperation your Union has given this movement on behalf of the little fellows, in helping these leagues to build ballfields, etc.



Admiring the trophy provided by Local Union No. 20 are, left to right: Russell McAuliffe, Archie Stonier, Harold Graebe, J. N. Nilsen, and Wm. Mahoney.

Recently Mr. Russ McAuliffe informed me of your intention to donate a trophy to the winning Staten Island team to be played in tournament at the end of the season. I assure you it will be an honor to display this trophy with your Union's name inscribed.

At a time when a few individuals are trying to condemn Unions, it is unfortunate they do not know of the many fine things the labor Unions are doing on the sidelines. Thanking you again.

Very truly yours,
J. N. Nilsen
District Representative
Little League Baseball."

STROUDSBURG MARKS 57th BIRTHDAY

Local No. 501, East Stroudsburg, Pa., held a Banquet Nov. 1st at Bartonsville Hotel to mark the Local's 57th anniversary and the 77th anniversary of the International Union.

The officers of Local No. 501 from left to right are: Chas. L. Slutter, President; Oscar Zimmerman, Treasurer; Eugene Strunk, Financial Secretary; Earl Kresge, Vice President; Elijah Smith, Conductor; Jos. Mullalley, Trustee; Earl Bush, Recording Secretary; Robert Burroughs and Raymond Doll, Trustees.

Local No. 501 also honored six members who have been members from 42 years to 50 years. After the banquet, the members and their wives enjoyed dancing.

Speakers at the banquet were Judge Fred W. Davis, the Rev. William F. Wunder, and the Rev. John Esseff.

E. F. Bush, Recording Secretary
63 E. Broad St.
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

* * *

SCRANTON PAYS HOMAGE TO 17 OLDTIMERS

Carpenters' Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa., held a Testimonial Night in honor of seventeen members who had attained fifty years of membership in the United Brotherhood.

CARPENTERS
LOCAL UNION No. 261
SCRANTON, PA.
1958
Salutes its 50 YEAR Members

The affair was held on Saturday, November 22, 1958, in the Carpenters' Meeting Hall, I. O. O. F. Lodge, 250 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Harry Hinkley, Business Representative, was Chairman of the affair. Patrick Armen, a Trustee, acted as Toastmaster, and pins were presented by President George Whalen. Following the ceremony, a buffet lunch was served.

The following men are the 50-year members: William Alspaugh, William Brandt, Andrew Bristley, John W. Duerden, Thomas Flynn, Nicholas Gotto, C. J. Harvey, Wenzel Hoffman, Conrad Kraft, Frank Kline, John McNulty, Joseph Osborn, William Piel, Arthur Robinson, Otto Stender, and Philip Schroeder.

◆

BAY CITY LOCAL ACTIVE IN LITTLE LEAGUE

Within a few weeks the big league ball players will be leaving for spring training headquarters in the southern areas. The little League players will not be following suit, but that does not mean that baseball will be ignored in the biggest of all leagues. Sponsors of Little League teams will be laying plans for next summer.

Standing: Manager Jack Bishop, Richard Urbaniak, Norbert Napieralski, Terry Franklin, Bob Kowalczyk, Bernie Glazier and Jack Kiepert. Kneeling: Assistant Manager O. J. Cunningham, Jerry Luczak, Tom Backiewisz, Tom Van den Brooks, Tom Cecerberg and Bat-boy Lynn Bishop. Absent from Photo: Ed Karamol, Lee Szczesiak, Mike Stachowisak, Randy DeWyse and Don Kukla. Dick Urbaniak and Norbert Napieralski were chosen for the All Stars of Bay City.

Among such sponsors will be Local Union No. 116 of Bay City, Mich. Local No. 116 sponsored one of the crack teams during the 1958 season. Two of the boys were selected as All Stars of Bay City. In addition to the Bay City team, the Local is expecting to sponsor a team at Essexville this summer. Sometimes it is difficult to tell whether the boys or the sponsors get more fun out of the Little League activities for all the time, effort, and money that are involved.

◆

SCHENECTADY LOCAL BOASTS 16 HALF-CENTURY MEMBERS

Local Union No. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., is one of the oldest Locals in our Brotherhood. Its charter dates back to 1886. In addition to being one of the oldest Locals, No. 146 has an exceptionally large number of old time members who helped to guide the Union through at least 50 years of wars, booms, depressions and busts.

At the present time Local Union No. 146 boasts 16 members whose memberships date back to 1909 or earlier. The list includes:

Clarence Burke, 54 years; Arthur Cook, 51 years; Chris Fagle, 60 years: Frank Glassford, 56 years; Sydney Gordon, 52 years; Charles Houck, 52 years; Irving Huffmire, 57 years; Elmer Irvine, 55 years; Amos Rector, 61 years: Edward Sawyer, 53 years; William Stuart, 53 years; Henry Tatro, 53 years; Edward Wright, 50 years; Harris Miller, 49 years; Joseph Dudley, 49½ years; and George Shovea, 49 years.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

FLORIDA LADIES UNION LABEL MINDED

To the Editor:

Greetings from Clearwater, Florida's Ladies Auxiliary No. 707.

We haven't written for some time, but we don't really feel that an apology is in order as we have been very busy with charities, fund raising and social activities. Also included among our activities is union label goods promotion. We try to inform our members and their families and friends of all products which are union produced and bear the union label. We also tell them of the many advantages of union made products and hope they will see the good sense in buying where they find the label.

Our fetish for the label on goods we buy has brought us exceptional good fortune. We were having trouble raising funds and a union label firm solved our problem. After some searching for a project we decided to sell Christmas and greeting cards.

We located a distributor and looked through his samples until we found a card bearing a label. After checking into the matter we found we could get a better percentage from this firm than from others whose products do not have the label.

Not only do we feel that we are fortunate in finding a union label firm because of the direct advantage of greater profits for us, but we also realize that we are helping the cause of the carpenters and all organized labor by our action. Perhaps our contribution is a small one, but every bit helps.

We would like very much to correspond with other Auxiliaries on union label promotion and would appreciate letters on the subject.

Fraternally,
Mrs. C. Wertz,
1725 W. Manor Ave., Clearwater, Fla.

CANADIAN LADIES GET CHARTER

To the Editor:

On May 31, Ladies Auxiliary No. 776, of Prince George, British Columbia, came into existence. Our charter was presented to us by Sister Petty, of Auxiliary 734, Quesnel, B. C.

Shown in the photo are, holding the charter, Mary Andres, recording secretary, on the left, and Verna Wilson, our first president. Nels Brolin, president of Local 1998, our sponsor, is at the far right.

Our first event was a social meeting at which the charter was installed. Our regular meetings will be held in Carpenters Hall, 503 Alward St., Prince George, on the second Thursday of each month.

Any suggestions from other auxiliaries about how we can can get off to a good start will be appreciated.

Fraternally,
Mary Andres, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA LADIES AT WORK

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 521, of Inglewood, California, is now in the midst of planning and preparing for its annual Harvest Festival, to be held on October 18th. This year's affair will be held in the Carpenters' Hall and the proceeds are to go for a special project of the Auxiliary.

We Inglewood Ladies are planning to "adopt" a child from a home for underprivileged girls. Actually we aren't going to legally adopt a child, but intend to buy presents for birthdays and holidays and a few extra clothes and toys for the kids.

Getting back to the details of the Festival, we will sell tickets to the affair which will have a variety of entertainment and a great number of booths manned by our members. Anyone can buy tickets, whether they wish to attend or not, and they can be certain that the proceeds are going to a worthy cause. The price is 25c each or five for $1.00.

Our Auxiliary is a small group of 18 Ladies but we are now in the midst of a membership drive and hope to bring all the wives, sisters, daughters and mothers of members of Local 2435 into our fold. Our meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, the latter date being the social meeting. We serve refreshments to the carpenters after each meeting and all of their female relatives are invited to attend these affairs to get to know our organization.

One of the high spots of our activities is the annual dinner, paid for by the proceeds of the penny march, held after each meeting. This money also helps finance our charitable activities throughout the year.

We enjoy visits from members of other auxiliaries and wish to take this opportunity to extend an open invitation to other Ladies whenever they are in Inglewood.

Best wishes to all Ladies Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Dorothy Koepke, Recording Secretary
1010 E. Hyde Park Blvd., Inglewood, Cal.

◆

WASHINGTON LADIES HOLD 18th CONVENTION

To the Editor:

Seattle was the scene of the 18th annual convention of the Washington State Council of Carpenters' Auxiliaries, held May 8, 9 and 10, in conjunction with the 37th annual convention of the Washington State Council of Carpenters. In attendance were 38 delegates representing 18 auxiliaries and 30 fraternal delegates and visitors from the Oregon State Council and Vancouver, British Columbia.

Auxiliaries 703 (Seattle), and 628 (Renton), served as hosts for the affair.

Sister Lena Smith, president of Auxiliary 703, opened the meeting and welcomed the delegates, then turned the proceedings over to Velma Osborne, president of the Council.

Officers for the coming year were elected and the honor of installing them was bestowed upon Phyllis Haggbloom, of Auxiliary 283 (Bremerton). The new officers are Ellen Paddock, president; Loretta Hodgen, vice president; Maxine Adams, secretary; and Katheryne Severn, treasurer.

On the day preceding the opening session of the convention, President Osborne held open house, assisted by the members of Auxiliaries 628 and 703. Coffee and cake was served by the Seattle and Renton Ladies prior to the meeting of the Executive Board.

The Seattle and Renton Ladies also played host at a lovely luncheon to which visitors and fraternal delegates were invited.

Paul Rudd, president of the Washington State Council, held open house, with entertainment, refreshments and dancing.

Following business sessions the annual banquet was held, at which officers were installed. The Tacoma Auxiliary No. 267 assisted with the installation and later we were entertained by the Tacoma Drill Team.

Next year's convention is to be held in Spokane.

Fraternally,

Maxine Adams, Secretary.

CHARTER GRANTED BRITISH COLUMBIA LADIES

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 773, of Mission City, British, Columbia.

Charter members of Auxiliary 773, watch as Daphne Lundstrom is presented with the gavel of office by General Representative Page.

Our charter was presented to us on June 6, 1958 by General Representative William Page, with most of our members attending the installation ceremonies.

Charter officers of our Auxiliary include Daphne Lundstrom, president; Juanita Turner, vice president; R. A. Vivian, recording secretary; Elsie Lightburn, treasurer; Doris Fijikawa, warden; Clara Jensen, conductress; and Betty Sewell, Marie Siverson and Ethel Wood, trustees.

This summer we held our first social event, a picnic at White Rock. The affair was well attended by the families of our sponsor, Local 2213, and we are planning many more events in which our families can take part in the future.

We are planning a busy year but will appreciate letters from other auxiliaries giving advice and news of what they are doing.

Fraternally,
R. R. Vivian, Recording Secretary
Box 775, Mission City, B. C.

◆

OSHKOSH LADIES GET RECOGNITION

To the Editor:

I am writing to give you a few news items from our auxiliary, for The CARPENTER. We have been reading of the things the other auxiliaries have been doing.

We are very active in COPE work here; we have a women's division of COPE here of which I am chairman, and most of our auxiliary members are helping to get the union membership registered to vote. Three of our members with three of the Council auxiliary members were given scrolls and honor awards for having given 100 or more hours of voluntary help. Our members are Mae Thorson, Della Miller and Marion Siekierke.

We were the first in the State of Wisconsin to receive the awards. They were presented by Esther Murry of the National Directory of the women's division of Washington, D. C. Our State Director, Leora Dunning of Milwaukee, and our State Auxiliary President, Beatrice Weiland, and the State AFL-CIO President, George Haberman, were all present for the occasion, which was held at one of the Council meetings here.

We are also very active in the union label field; we are always on the lookout for union places to shop and look for that label on the products. Last year we had a proclamation in the paper here by the mayor for union label week urging the union members and their friends to buy from merchants that displayed their union label products, and urged the merchants to display such. We are going to do the same this year, and we are planning a big display of union merchandise at our Labor Day celebration.

We meet once a month on Wednesday, with a business meeting and social. We have potluck suppers for members and their husbands, and prepare the food for our sponsoring local for their Christmas party, and a great many other worthwhile things.

We would be very happy to hear from some other auxiliaries. And we would like to know if the Carpenters and the auxiliaries ever have a convention. Hoping you will be printing this in THE CARPENTER soon.

I am Sincerely and Fraternally
Mae M. Thorson, President
1227 Cedar St.
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

COLORADO SPRINGS AUXILIARY No. 203

To the Editor:

Auxiliary No. 203 of Colorado Springs, Colorado, is in the midst of another busy year. The Auxiliary is a member of the State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries and is represented at the quarterly State meetings by four delegates. The Council usually meets in Denver but in April, 1958 Colorado Springs was hostess to the Council.

The members of Auxiliary No. 203 work throughout the year making baby garments for "Christmas Unlimited." In November the Auxiliary also holds a "baby shower" and members bring articles which cannot be made, to complete the layettes. These layettes are distributed to those who are in need.

The ladies hold a Christmas party at which time gifts are exchanged and Sunshine Sisters for the year are revealed and new ones assigned for the coming year. We also cooperate with the men to provide Christmas treats and a party for all members of Carpenters Local No. 515 and their families just before Christmas.

In January, 1959, Auxiliary No. 203 celebrated their 31st birthday. Each year we serve a birthday dinner for members and their families.

When there is a death in the family of any of our members a complete dinner is taken to their home on the day of the funeral.

A business meeting is held on the first Monday night of each month and a social meeting is held on the third Monday. All carpenters and their families from Local No. 515 are invited to this party and entertainment is provided for those of all ages.

Our ladies have spent many volunteer hours in the office of the Committee on Political Education. Since the "Right-to-Work" amendment was proposed this office has sent out much vital information and worked to get our Union people out to vote, all with the aid of volunteer help.

Auxiliary No. 203 is proud to be identified with the Labor movement and is always ready to help promote it whenever possible.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Clyde Hoyt, Jr.
Trustee

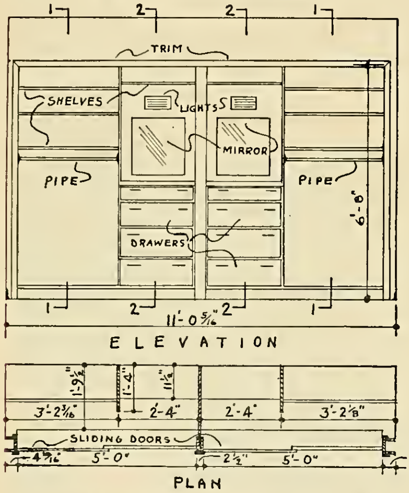
Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

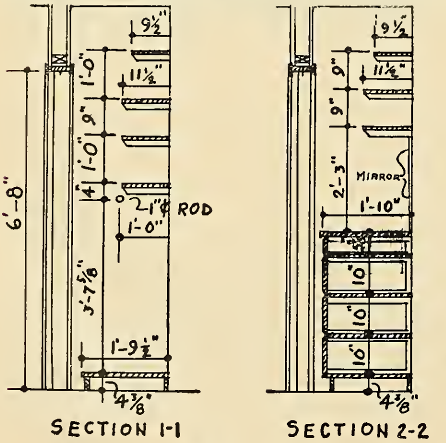
LESSON 363

The First Floor Plan.—This plan is important and should be studied, because reference to it will be made frequently in following lessons. The different rooms are indicated by numbers within a rectangular figure. The windows are marked by capital letters within a circle, while the doors are shown by figures 1, 2, 3, etc., also in a circle. Wardrobes, closets, cabinets, bookshelves, etc., are pointed out on the drawings. These all will be shown in detail as we go along, in this lesson and in other following lessons. The two porches and the garage will have cement floors, as indicated by Fig. 1 of the previous lesson: This


TRIM
SHELVES
LIGHTS
MIRROR
PIPE
PIPE
DRAWERS
6'-8"
11'-0 5/16"
ELEVATION
1'-9½"
1'-4"
11"
3'-2 3/16"
2'-4"
2'-4"
3'-2⅛"
SLIDING DOORS
4 5/16"
5'-0"
2½"
5'-0"
4⅜"
PLAN

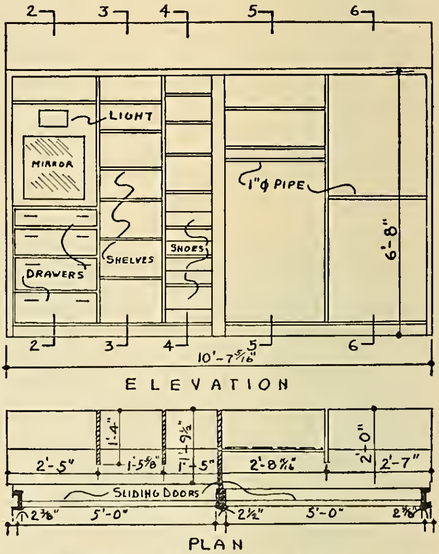
WARDROBE DETAILS IN ROOM 105

Fig. 2


6'-8"
9½"
11½"
1'-0"
9"
1'-0"
4"
1"⌀ ROD
1'-0"
3'-7⅝"
1'-9½"
4⅜"
9½"
11½"
9"
9"
2'-3"
MIRROR
1'-10"
10"
10"
10"
4⅜"

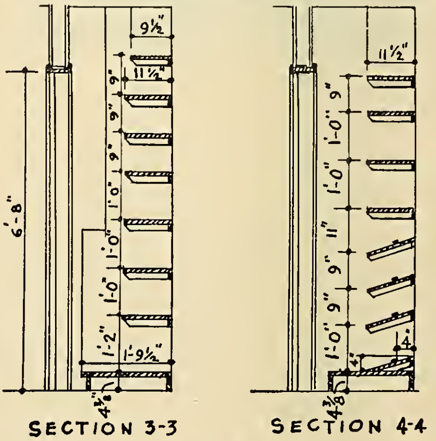
SECTION 1-1 SECTION 2-2

Fig. 3


LIGHT
MIRROR
1"⌀ PIPE
SHELVES
SHOES
DRAWERS
6'-8"
10'-7 5/16"
ELEVATION
1'-4"
1'-9½"
2'-0"
2'-5"
1'-5⅝"
1'-5"
2'-8 3/16"
2'-7"
SLIDING DOORS
2⅜"
5'-0"
2½"
5'-0"
2⅜"
PLAN

WARDROBE DETAILS IN ROOM 104

Fig. 4


9½"
11½"
9"
9"
9"
1'-0"
1'-0"
1'-0"
1'-2"
1'-9½"
6'-8"
4⅜"
11½"
9"
1'-0"
1'-0"
11"
9"
9"
1'-0"
4"
4"
4⅜"

SECTION 3-3 SECTION 4-4

Fig. 5

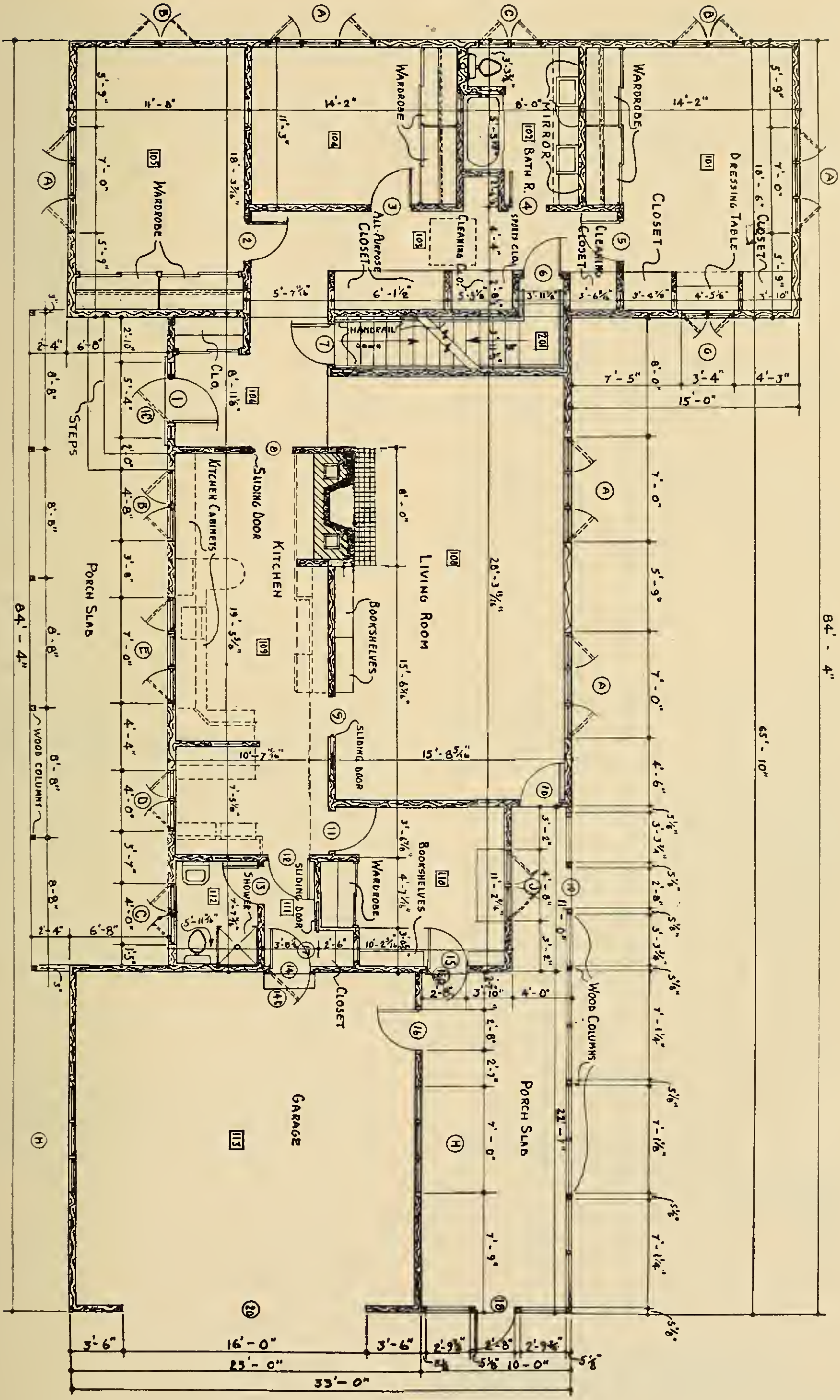
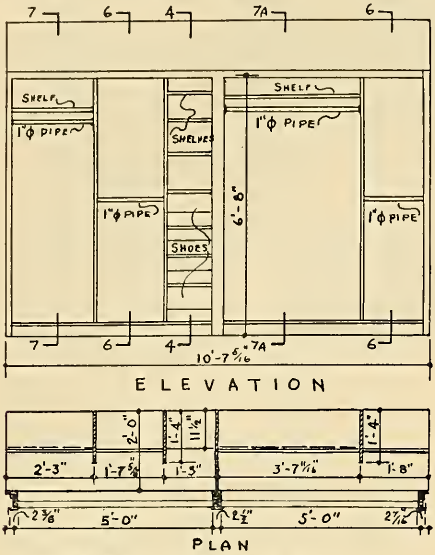

WARDROBE
CLOSET
DRESSING TABLE
MIRROR
BATH R.
ALL-PURPOSE CLOSET
CLEANING CLO.
SPORTS CLO.
CLEANING CLOSET
HANDRAIL
DOWN
CLO.
STEPS
SLIDING DOOR
KITCHEN CABINETS
KITCHEN
LIVING ROOM
BOOKSHELVES
PORCH SLAB
WOOD COLUMNS
SHOWER
CLOSET
GARAGE
101
102
103
104
105
106
108
109
110
111
112
113
201
84'-4"
65'-10"
15'-0"
33'-0"
23'-0"
16'-0"
3'-6"
10-0"
26'-3 1/16"
15'-8 5/16"

Fig. 1

house is not exactly a ranch-style house, but, as I will put it, it is a modification of an old-style house in the direction of a ranch-style house.



WARDROBE DETAILS IN ROOM 101

Fig. 6

Dimension Lines.—In this series of lessons, excepting some of the drawings of the first part, the dimension lines end with a heavy dot, instead of the conventional spearhead. This has some advantages. The dot does not take up as much space as the spearhead, which leaves more room for inserting the figures. This is especially advantageous in short distances. Placing the figures above the dimension line, simplifies the work.

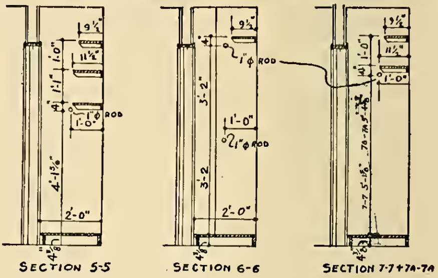


Fig. 7

Wardrobe Details.—Fig. 2, bottom drawing, shows a plan of the wardrobe in Room 105. The upper drawing shows the elevation, with the sliding doors, shown in the plan, omitted. The elevation shows where the sections are cut, as at 1-1 and 2-2,

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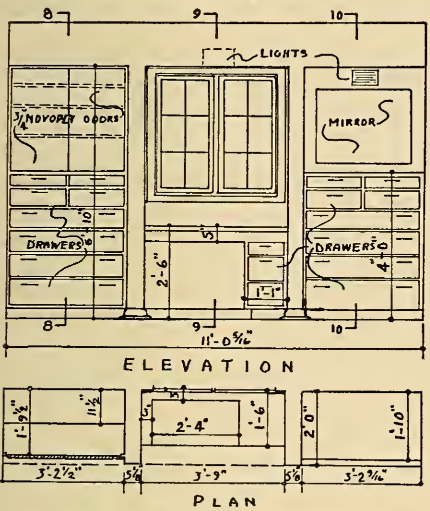
each in two places. Fig. 3 shows the 1-1 and 2-2 sections. The figures here and in Fig. 2, give the different dimensions needed for constructing the wardrobe.



DRESSING TABLE + DRAWER DETAILS IN RM. 101

Fig. 8

Wardrobe, Room 104.—Fig. 4 shows the plan at the bottom. Here the sliding doors are omitted, but the lines showing the location of the doors are pointed out. The upper drawing shows the elevation. The figures in the two drawings give the measurements necessary for constructing this wardrobe. Where the sections are cut, from 2-2 to 6-6, inclusive, is shown by this drawing.

Fig. 5, to the left, shows the section cut through 3-3, and to the right section 4-4 is shown. The measurements needed for the construction of these two sections are given in figures on the drawings.

Room 101.—Fig. 6, upper drawing, shows the elevation of the wardrobe in room 101. The sliding doors are omitted in both the elevation and the plans. The latter is shown by the bottom drawing. Fig. 7 shows section 5-5, section 6-6, and section 7-7, also 7-A-7A. The construction of these three sections is similar to, but not the same as, what has gone before.

Fig. 8 shows a plan of the dressing table and drawer details in room 101. Where sections 8-8, 9-9, and 10-10 are cut, is shown by the elevation. The two drawings give the dimensions necessary for construct-

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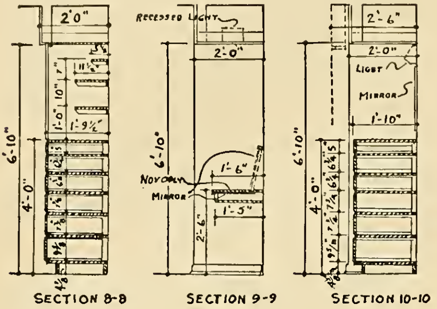
ing the dressing table and drawers. Fig. 9 shows the three sections. Notice the recessed light, shown by dotted lines at the top, center.


2'0"
1'-0"
10"
7"
11½"
1'-9½"
6'-10"
4'-0"
4⅝
RECESSED LIGHT
2'-0"
6'-10"
NOVOPLY
MIRROR
1'-6"
1'-5"
2'-6"
2'-6"
2'-0"
LIGHT
MIRROR
1'-10"
6'-10"
4'-0"

SECTION 8-8 SECTION 9-9 SECTION 10-10

Fig. 9

Floors.—A well finished wood floor is quite suitable for the bedrooms. The owner should select the kind of wood that he wants. Oak is commonly used, and it makes an excellent bedroom floor. For the living room, carpets are coming into use again. A ¾-inch plywood blind floor gives a good surface to lay the carpet on. A good quality of tile will make a serviceable bathroom floor. Halls can also be floored with tile. Perhaps the best floor-covering for the kitchen is either inlaid linoleum or a good serviceable tile.

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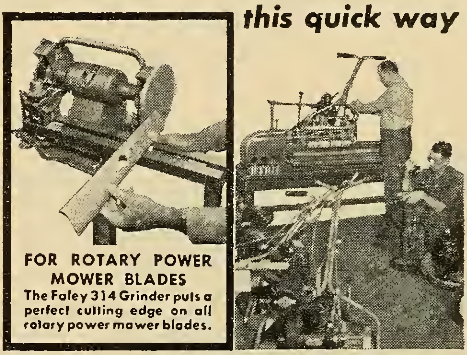
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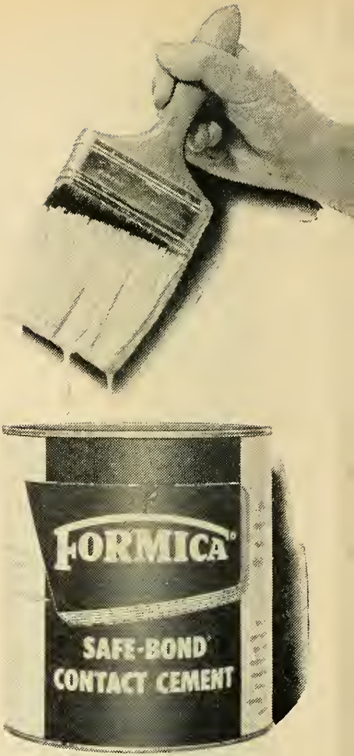

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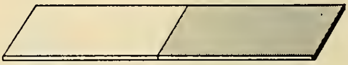

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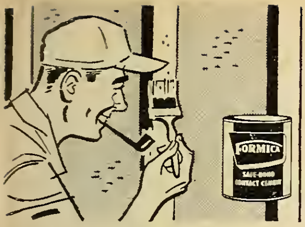
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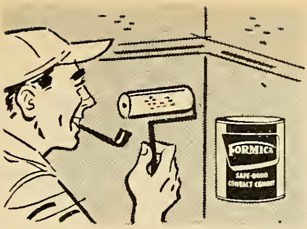
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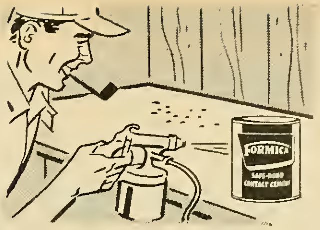
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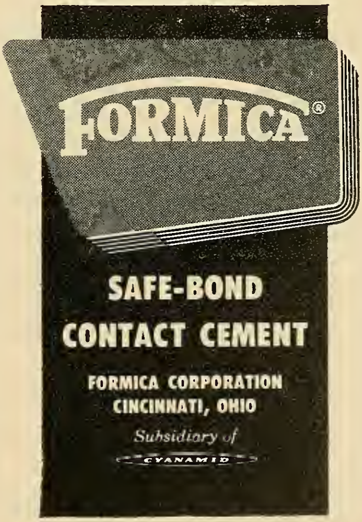
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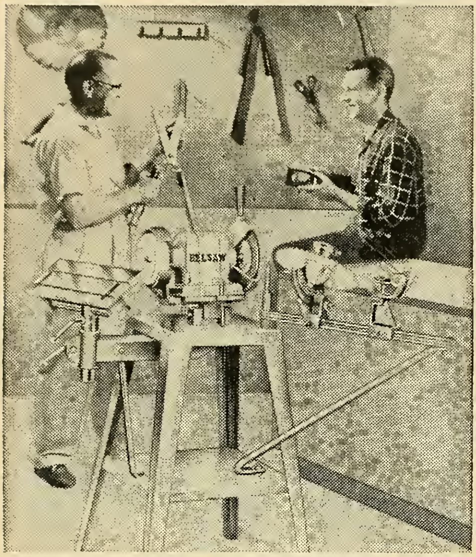

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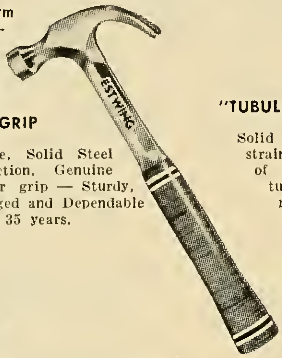

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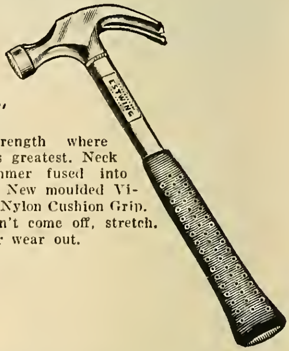

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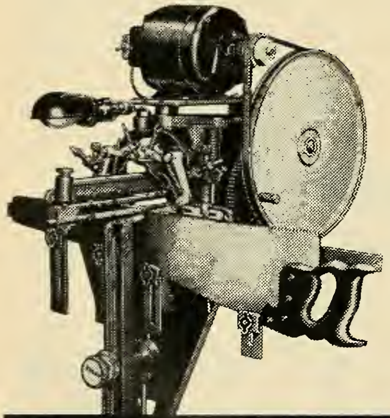

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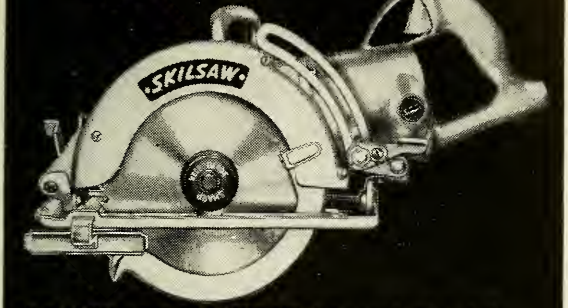

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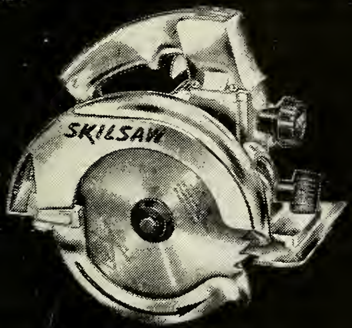

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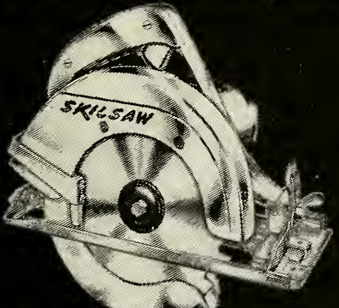

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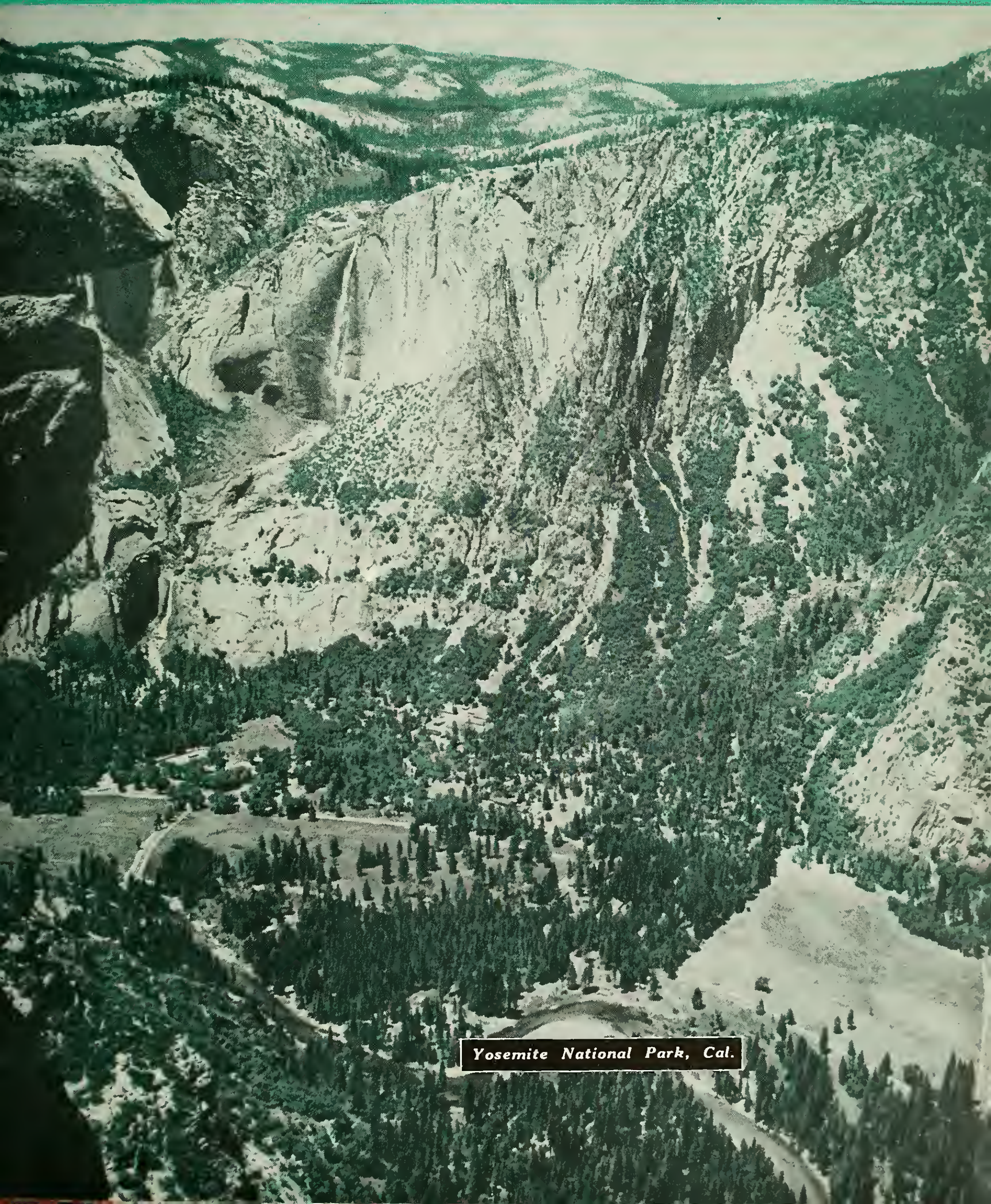

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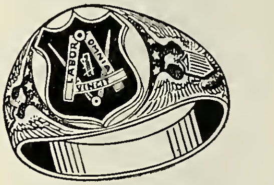

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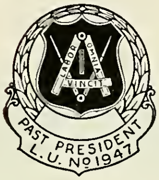

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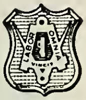

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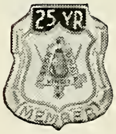

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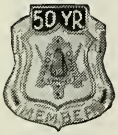

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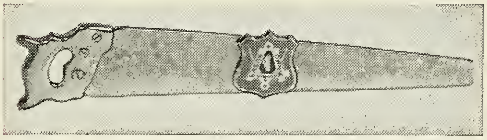

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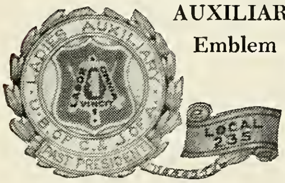

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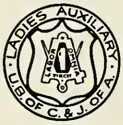

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1959

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Ten Cents a Copy

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When unemployment insurance was first adopted agreement was general that 50% of regular wages was a good figure at which to peg benefits. Over the years benefits have not been kept in line with advancing wages, so that today very few states pay as much as 50% of wages. Merit ratings have undermined the financial structure to the point where some employers pay little or nothing to the program. A minimum Federal standard is needed to get the program back on a sound basis.

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Helicopter experts and logging experts are getting their heads together to assess the possibilities of using improved helicopters as a means of getting logs from the woods to the mill.

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Like a business that has run into financial difficulties, the United States today faces a major decision. It can either trim its services to fit its income or enter on an era of expansion to bring its income into line with expenses. How much faith we have in the future will govern the course we take.

★ ★ ★

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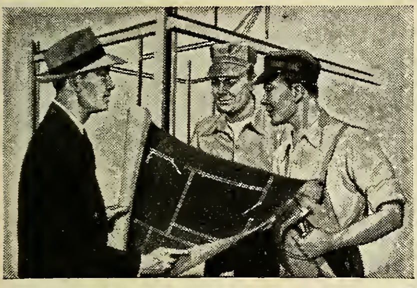

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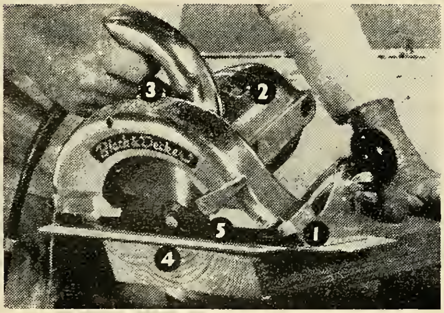

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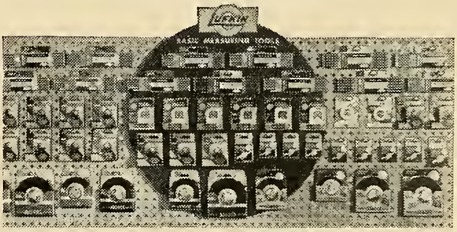

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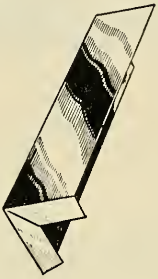

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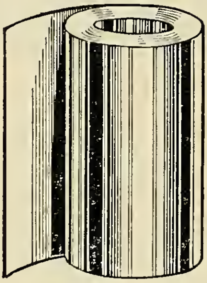

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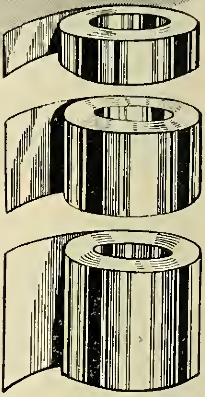

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Unemployment Insurance Overhaul Needed

★ ★

IF ANY PIECE of social legislation proved its worth over the years, that legislation is unemployment insurance. During the 1957-1958 recession, millions of laid-off workers were able to maintain some semblance of a decent living standard because they were getting unemployment insurance. As a result, commodities kept moving from retailers' shelves fast enough to keep the wheels of industry from grinding to a complete halt. Had it not been for unemployment insurance, a full scale depression might have developed.

However, this cushioning effect of unemployment insurance was achieved in spite of, rather than because of, administrative tinkering with the act in the years since it was first passed some 24 years ago. The plain truth of the matter is that employer-backed assaults on the act have torn the guts out of it.

Unless Congress sets up some rigid minimum standards, the whole theory of unemployment insurance may be undercut to the point where all meaning is legislated out of it.

The unemployment insurance act is a complicated one. Although it is a Federal act, its application is left to the individual states and territories. Within the frame-work of the Federal Law, each state and territory sets up and administers its own program. This means that there are some 51 different unemployment insurance programs. Needless to say, the variations between the programs as to benefits, length of eligibility, etc. are tremendous. Many thinking people are convinced that the time is here for the Federal government to set up minimum standards before the whole unemployment insurance program breaks down.

As far back as 1910 a few social thinkers were toying with the idea of a national unemployment insurance program. Their ideas, however, enlisted very little support. It took the major depression of the late Twenties and early Thirties to really focus serious attention on unemployment insurance.

In 1935 the present unemployment insurance act was passed. But the act was passed as an employment stabilization act as much as an unemployment insurance act.

At the time the act was being debated in Congress, two schools of thought prevailed. One school, which came to be known as the Wisconsin School, held that the major purpose of the act should be to encourage stabilization of employment. The other school (Ohio School) considered the primary purpose of unemployment insurance to be the payment of unemployment insurance to workers laid off through reasons beyond their control.

The Wisconsin theory won out. So the act was written in such a way that firms with relatively few lay-offs could benefit through a lower tax rate. The act set up a tax of three per cent payable entirely by the employer. One quarter of one per cent went to the Federal government to cover administrative expenses, and the remaining two and three-quarters per cent went into the state fund to cover benefit costs.

But a merit rating gimmick was set up. By this gimmick, employers with a low rate of lay-offs could reduce their tax rate. The theory was that this would encourage firms to stabilize employment. In practice, however, the merit rating gimmick became a vehicle by which firms could squirm out from under a fair share of the tax load.

The fundamental weakness of the merit rating scheme is that employers do not have control of economic conditions. They cannot by their own actions induce prosperity or recession. They must expand or contract their work forces as economic conditions dictate. Consequently unemployment insurance tax rates have little effect on the stability of employment.

However, through the merit rating system, many employers have gained a tax advantage that seriously undermines the whole fabric of realistic unemployment insurance.

As an indication of this constant watering down of the whole unemployment insurance program through hodge podge application of different state merit rating systems, consider the following facts:

When the unemployment insurance act was first passed over 20 years ago, the objective was to pay 50% of full-time wages to men laid off through no fault of their own. Today average weekly benefits have fallen to about 33% of full-time wages.

In some states the benefit average is as low as $26 per week—far below the $1.00 an hour minimum wage that is regarded as the bedrock minimum on which a worker can keep body and soul together.

Duration of benefits also varies widely, running from as low as 13 weeks in Florida and Iowa to a maximum of 26 weeks in such states as New York and Kentucky. One result of the inadequacy of duration is that hundreds of thousands of jobless workers exhausted their benefits during the recent recession with thousands of them thrown on public charity rolls. In hard-hit Detroit, for example, there were more than 16,000 families on direct relief last December as compared with 5,585 in 1956. Most of these families gave exhaustion of unemployment benefits as the reason for their relief need.

Congress tried to correct this situation with enactment of temporary extension legislation last year, but it expires in April of this year when thousands of workers will have exhausted their second round of benefits. To meet this problem, supporters of current legislation want to set a Federal standard of 39 weeks' duration.

A table introduced into the Congressional Record of January 29 shows the huge losses that jobless workers suffered during the recession because of the lack of Federal standards. Figures show that an unemployed worker was deprived of hundreds of dollars —in some states more than $1,000—of what he would have received during his unemployment period if Federal standards had prevailed.

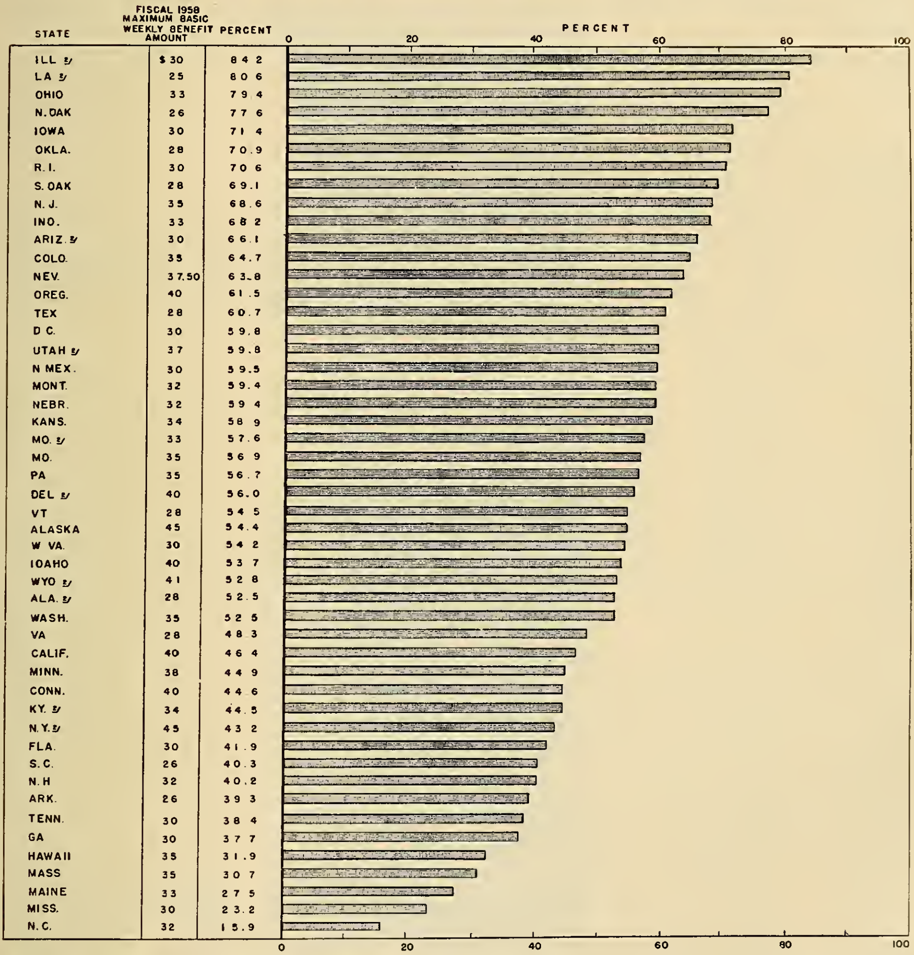
Who has benefited by the breakdown in the standards that were originally set up in 1939?

The record shows that in state after state, employers have been able to "downgrade" the program to the point where "there has been steady reduction in the cost of the program to far below its originally intended cost."

In 1938 the tax rate for unemployment compensation as a per cent of taxable wages in all states was 2.75

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXPERIENCE, FISCAL YEAR 1958

Percent of Insured Claimants Eligible for Maximum Basic Weekly Benefit Amount [1]



STATE	FISCAL 1958 MAXIMUM BASIC WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT	PERCENT
ILL [2]	$30	84.2
LA [2]	25	80.6
OHIO	33	79.4
N. DAK	26	77.6
IOWA	30	71.4
OKLA.	28	70.9
R. I.	30	70.6
S. DAK	28	69.1
N. J.	35	68.6
IND.	33	68.2
ARIZ. [2]	30	66.1
COLO.	35	64.7
NEV.	37.50	63.8
OREG.	40	61.5
TEX	28	60.7
D C.	30	59.8
UTAH [2]	37	59.8
N MEX.	30	59.5
MONT.	32	59.4
NEBR.	32	59.4
KANS.	34	58.9
MD. [2]	33	57.6
MO.	35	56.9
PA	35	56.7
DEL [2]	40	56.0
VT	28	54.5
ALASKA	45	54.4
W VA.	30	54.2
IDAHO	40	53.7
WYO [2]	41	52.8
ALA. [2]	28	52.5
WASH.	35	52.5
VA	28	48.3
CALIF.	40	46.4
MINN.	38	44.9
CONN.	40	44.6
KY. [2]	34	44.5
N.Y. [2]	45	43.2
FLA.	30	41.9
S.C.	26	40.3
N.H	32	40.2
ARK.	26	39.3
TENN.	30	38.4
GA	30	37.7
HAWAII	35	31.9
MASS	35	30.7
MAINE	33	27.5
MISS.	30	23.2
N.C.	32	15.9

[1] Excludes Michigan and Wisconsin; comparable data not available.

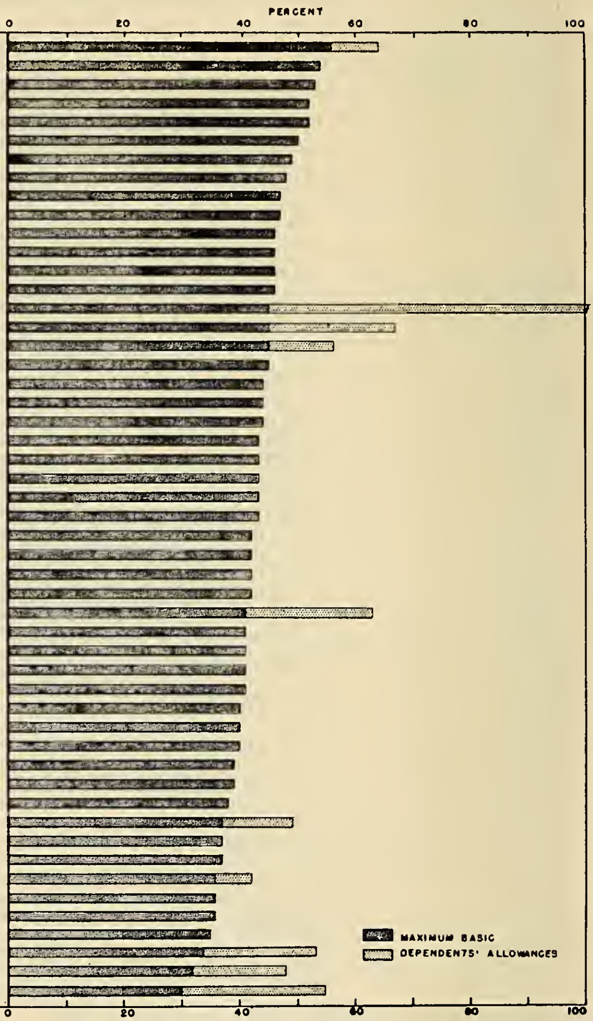
[2] Maximum weekly benefit increased during fiscal year and percentages reflect combined experience under both the old and new maximums, except in Arizona, Louisiana, Utah, and Wyoming, where increases were not effective until after fiscal year end. (See chart 1a for new maximums.) Increase in New York (from $36), although retroactive to July 1, 1957, is reflected in data for last quarter only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:

1958 Maximum Weekly Benefits as Percent of Average Weekly Wages

STATE	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES	PERCENT
WYO.	$76.71	56 - 64 %
HAWAII	65.36	54
IDAHO	75.24	53
MISS.	57.53	52
N. C.	61.48	52
UTAH	76.17	50
N. Y.	91.25	49
MAINE	68.37	48
MINN.	81.46	47
OREG.	84.47	47
GA.	65.23	46
KY.	74.14	46
LA.	76.82	46
N. H.	69.11	46
MASS. 2/	77.75	45 - 2/
CONN.	68.85	45 - 67
MD.	77.35	45 - 56
ARK.	57.81	45
WIS. 3/	85.54	44
NEBR.	72.35	44
S. C.	55.60	44
CALIF.	93.39	43
DEL.	93.81	43
KANS.	79.20	43
PA.	82.26	43
TENN.	69.99	43
ARIZ.	63.20	42
COLO.	63.43	42
FLA.	71.22	42
R. I.	72.01	42
NEV.	90.57	41 - 63
MO.	80.52	41
MONT.	77.64	41
S. DAK.	66.87	41
VA.	60.63	41
ALA.	69.22	40
VT.	69.66	40
WASH.	86.98	40
IOWA	76.04	39
N. J.	90.73	39
N. MEX.	78.16	38
N. DAK.	71.09	37 - 49
D. C. 2/	80.20	37
IND.	86.15	37
OHIO	92.21	36 - 42
OKLA.	77.66	36
TEX.	78.31	36
W. VA.	85.33	35
ALASKA	131.06	34 - 53
ILL.	93.58	32 - 48
MICH.	99.28	30 - 58



1/ Average weekly wage in covered employment in 1957. See chart 1a for maximum weekly benefit amounts as of September 1958.
2/ No dependents' allowance at maximum (D.C.); maximum weekly benefits with dependents' allowances limited by individual's average weekly wage (Mass.).
3/ Comparable percentage for Wisconsin's temporary maximum is 49 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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and the rate as per cent of total wages was 2.69 per cent.

As of last year the rate as per cent of taxable wages had been whittled down to 1.4 while the rate as per cent of total wages had been slashed to nine-tenths of one per cent.

In 13 states so-called "experience rating" has been carried so far as to exempt many employers *from any tax at all.*

Proponents of putting the unemployment compensation system back on its originally proposed standards declare that the way the states have run it has made it a "cheaper program than was intended."

We cannot afford a "cheap program," they said on introducing their reform bills, adding:

"We cannot afford benefits so inadequate in amount and duration that they must be supplemented by relief payments. We cannot afford such damage to the families of workers, able and willing to work, but unemployed through no fault of their own. We cannot afford such sags in purchasing power and the volume of business in our local communities, our States and the Nation as a whole."

With that statement we agree wholeheartedly. Unemployment insurance has proved its worth over and over again as an economic stabilizer; this despite the fact that its original intent has been prostituted by "experience rating" gimmicks. Had the program been kept at its original level, the 1957 recession might never have developed. Certainly its duration would have been shortened considerably.

The fact that 13 states exempt some employers from paying any tax at all is an indication of how effectively the states have butchered the original purpose of the act. By the very nature of things, some firms have a very low labor turnover—insurance companies, for example. They have to service their policies whether times are good or bad. So they lay off few employes. (And, incidentally, they pay them very little too). Under merit rating, they pay little or nothing in the way of unemployment insurance taxes.

On the other hand, some industries have seasonal aspects. Construction is as good an example as any. Here employers have to take on and let off employes at a comparatively high rate.

The point is that neither type of operation makes any impact on employment stability because a merit rating gimmick may exist in unemployment insurance. In fact many firms have developed schemes for gaining phony merit ratings by employing people ineligible for unemployment insurance, laying off high priced help while retaining the cheap help, etc.

Since the original law called for a 2.75% contribution from all employers and the present benefits are being paid on an average contribution of only 1.4%, it stands to reason that if the 2.75% rate were re-established the unemployment insurance program could pay nearly twice as much as it now pays.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress to set up minimum standards which states would be obliged to adhere to as the irreducible minimum. Such legislation is desperately needed to make unemployment insurance the economic cushion Congress originally intended it to be.

The accompanying tables show how ineffectively current unemployment insurance fills the bill.

Helicopter Logging On Its Way?

★ ★

IN THE FIELD of aviation, more and more the helicopter is tending to become a work horse. Because of its ability to take off and land vertically, the helicopter is being used extensively in transporting men and materials in rough terrain and isolated territories. Now serious consideration is being given to adapting the helicopter to the transportation of logs from the forest to the mill.

Last Fall a group of logging experts and helicopter experts held a meeting under the auspices of the American Timber Research Institute to explore the field. The conclusions they reached indicate that the helicopter eventually may become an important factor in the transportation of logs and lumber products.

The meeting disclosed that Igor Sikorsky, pioneer airman who built the first practical helicopter in 1939, is now working on a model that can safely and efficiently handle a four-ton dead weight load. It is estimated that cargo handling with present equipment runs as high as 50c per ton mile, but the introduction of jet engines promises to cut this rate considerably.

Cal Ferris, forestry pilot and flying director attached to the American Institute of Forestry, is of the opinion that the present methods of transportation used in forestry and logging will be made obsolete within the next 25 years by helicopter improvements.

Telephone poles already are being transported and placed in an upright position by helicopters. It is not a very far step from handling telephone poles to handling logs. Experiments are being conducted to enable helicopters to increase their load-carrying capacity by the use of balloons attached to the cargo. Results to date are encouraging.

Other flying engineers visualize helicopters capable of transporting 20-ton loads in the not too distant future. When such machines are developed, the present high costs of cargo transport by air may be materially reduced.

But all present means of forest transportation are costly too. Trees grow in rugged terrain as a general rule. Equipment to handle logs must be heavy and powerful. Whether cats or donkeys are used to haul the logs to landings, the ground is badly torn up by the time they are through. Young trees are damaged and the ground is left so scarred that reforestation is retarded.

Furthermore, roads or railroads must be built to the landings to haul the logs to ponds or dumping areas. In rough country this costs a lot of money. Practical helicopter operations could eliminate these heavy investments, thereby bringing the ultimate cost down considerably.

Helicopters already are in extensive use in remote and undeveloped areas. They are being used to reconnoiter suitable spots for forest watch towers. They are being used to fly men and equipment into isolated spots. With the aid of a helicopter, 18 tons of equipment and manpower were transported into a remote area last summer to set up a mining operation. It took four days. Without the use of the helicopter it would have taken 12 men three months to hack their way through the brush and pack in their equipment.

Considering that the helicopter is scarcely 20 years old, this is remarkable progress. If the helicopter advances as much in the next 20 years as it has in the past 20, helicopter logging is not too far off. The day may come when helicopter jockeys may be numbered among the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

LOOK WHO'S BROWBEATING

The Illinois Chamber of Commerce, which makes a fetish of "voluntarism," as does the U. S. Chamber, is faced with a charge of "browbeating" to force businessmen to join its group.

The charge came to light when the businessmen, in a telegram to the state chamber's board of directors, said that these tactics were used to get suppliers of goods to join.

The wire from a group of 29 members calling themselves the "Complaint Committee" demands a vote on recent chamber actions unless the directors act on the complaints.

The group opposes "being asked to assist Illinois Chamber of Commerce to raise $40,000 from new members to pay executive vice-president this $40,000 as salary plus $5,000 for more expense monies when organization retains more than $600,000 in reserve account to which it apparently adds every year and which members do not know about."

Spokesmen for the Illinois Chamber of Commerce are active in Springfield to get bills passed to ban organizational picketing and to establish the so-called "right-to-work" (compulsory open shop) in Illinois.

The state chamber has hurled blanket charges of "racketeering" against unions and wants stringent federal curbs on organized labor.

The telegram from the dissident members of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce declares:

"Some present and past Illinois Chamber of Commerce directors and local organization leaders resent high-pressure membership campaign tactics of browbeating suppliers to join causing suppliers to do so grudgingly. Those sitting in chamber office do not know what workers go through annually to wring membership money from our suppliers."

The "Complaint Committee" of chamber members wants the membership campaign curbed for five years so local bodies won't be deprived of dues money.

In newspaper practices, the man biting the dog is supposed to be news. But strangely this instance of a business group being accused of committing vices it constantly ascribes to others got very little attention.

PLANE GOSSIP

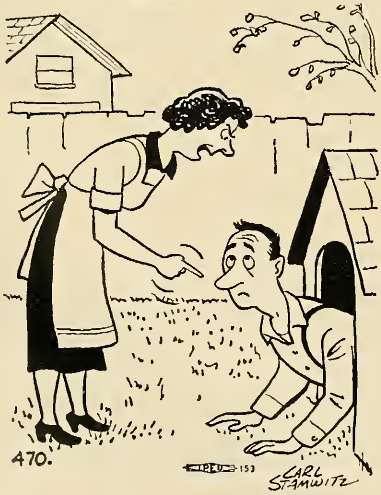
A LONG WAY TO GO

In an atmosphere of strict secrecy, a group of industrialists who last Fall formed an organization known as "Americans for Constitutional Action" recently met to lay plans for raising a war chest of $500,000 to fight liberal and progressive legislation. The idea seems to be to form a coalition of ultra conservative Congressmen from both parties to block any efforts to liberalize existing social legislation such as Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, etc.

All we can say is "they have their work cut out for them." Last November's election proved two things. First, that labor can really do a job at the polls when it is aroused. Second, that people generally want to look forward, not backward.

The money grubbers who insist that we have gone as far as we can in making life better and happier for all people sort of reminds us of the story of the man who came home tired and discouraged.

"What do you mean you don't have anything to live for," demanded the little woman, "the house isn't paid for, the car isn't paid for, the TV set isn't paid for, the refrigerator——."



"I finally discovered that your union doesn't meet three nights a week, but now you can stay out without that excuse!"

EXPENSIVE EXPERIENCE

A lot of politicians who pinned their hopes on backing right-to-work last November are sitting home these days trying to figure out ways and means of divorcing themselves from the whole right-to-work picture.

It sort of reminds us of the Hollywood producer who was forced to put his simple-minded brother-in-law to work. The relative arrived promptly the next morning and asked:

"What do I do first?"

"I am putting you in public relations," replied the movie mogul. "Just don't make it public that we are relations."

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TIME TO EXAMINE THE AXE HANDLE

Department of Labor figures disclose that unemployment took another substantial jump in January, even greater than that which occurred in December.

To our way of thinking, the time for being complacent about the employment situation is over. For 18 months we have been hearing Hoover-type predictions about prosperity being just around the corner. We have now turned a great many corners since July, 1957, and still there is no sign of prosperity for anybody but the stockholders, investment bankers and money-changers. It's high time Congress rolled up its sleeves and got to work on the problem.

The whole business sort of reminds us of the backwoods farm wife who was up to her elbows in bread dough when she noticed the fire was nearly out and there was no wood in the woodbox. Grabbing the axe, she began replenishing the woodpile.

Her teen-age daughter chose this moment to ask: "Mamma, how long does a honeymoon last?"

"Till they's dough on the axe handle, honey," the old lady replied grimly, "till they's dough on the axe handle."

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NO FOOLING

Abraham Lincoln once said: "You can't fool all the people all the time." But a lot of people since his time have never given up trying.

A LITTLE MIXED-UP

Political analysts are still trying to figure out what happened (and why) in last November's election. Hardly a week goes by but what some "expert" produces a magazine or newspaper piece explaining everything.

To our way of thinking, political theorizing is a losing proposition anymore. What with radio, TV, and a highly mobile population voters are much better informed than they used to be. And they are less inclined to stick by party labels through thick or thin. In other words, people are just more independent.

A poll taker in an Indiana rural community found this out while taking a poll last summer.

"Are you Republican or Democratic?" she asked a farm wife.

"Well, I can't rightly say either," replied the woman of the house. "You see, we're sort of a politically divided family. I'm a Republican, the old man's a Democrat, the baby's wet, the cow's dry, and the cat is on the fence."

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ALMOST CORRECT

Recently a dyed-in-the-wool isolationist newspaper carried a long story pointing out the "waste" that supposedly goes on in the foreign aid program. One of the instances it used to make its point involved a $500,000 sawmill that was supposedly sent to Iran but was never unpacked because it was not capable of handling heavy teak logs.

An old time lumberman took issue with the story, pointing out (a) teak does not grow in Iran; (b) teak logs are light because the trees are girdled long before they are cut. However, it made a strong case for eliminating foreign aid.

It sort of reminds us of the two businessmen who were talking.

"Say," said one of them, "I heard Cohen made 200,000 in Buffalo."

"Well," replied the other, "that isn't exactly the way it was. It wasn't Cohen, it was Murphy; it wasn't Buffalo, it was Syracuse; and he didn't make $200,000, he lost it."

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REAL BAROMETER

This has been one of the worst winters on record insofar as the eastern part of the nation is concerned.

This brings to mind Joe Paup's observation that today a measure of success is whether a man gets out his overcoat or suitcase when the first winter storm hits.

KIND OF ROUGH

Stewart Meachem of the American Friends Service Committee says the pupils of schools at Little Rock and parts of Virginia, buffeted as they are between governors, school boards, federal courts and various pressure groups, remind him of the canary who got home late from work. The poor bird's feathers were rumpled and broken and wings were so battered he could scarcely fly.

His wife gave him an icy stare. "Oh, George," she said, "you've been drinking and got yourself in a fight again."

"T'ain't so," remonstrated George. "I was flying along toward home minding my own business when all of a sudden I got caught in the middle of the darndest badminton game you ever saw."

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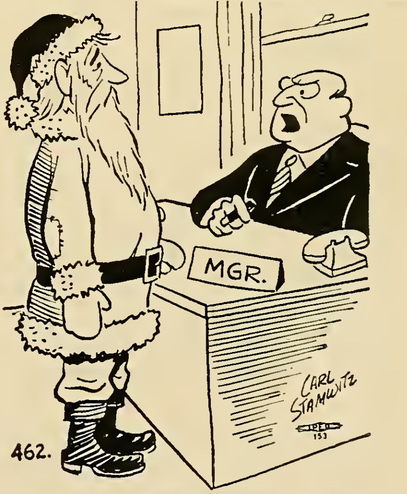
THERE IS A DIFFERENCE

Did you ever stop to consider what a wonderful thing the human brain is? It never stops working for you from the time you are born until the minute you stand up to make a speech. Which brings to mind the woes of an associate who, upon returning home from a meeting, was asked by his wife:

"How did your talk go tonight?"

"Which one," he answered, "the one I was going to give, the one I did give, or the brilliant one I delivered to myself on the way home in the car?"—In Transit



"There's no use coming back every day, Potts! I'll let you know when we need you again!"

Labor—Key To Social Justice

By FATHER E. C. GARVEY, C.S.B. Ph.D
Professor of Philosophy At Assumption University

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IF WE go back to pre-Christian times, to the high period of Greek civilization, we find along with great cultural developments, a total failure to understand the dignity of Labor. Work was looked upon as degrading and fit only for slaves. As slaves, workers were denied all rights as citizens. The essential dignity and equality of all human beings was unknown.

God's revelation in the Judea-Christian tradition changed all this. Man now realized that he was made to God's image, a person with human rights and an immortal soul, and that all human beings are essentially equal; brothers under the fatherhood of God. To indicate the dignity of labor, Christ chose to earn a living as a carpenter.

The leaven of God's revelations gradually changed the outlook and social practice of the West. Slavery was slowly abolished; the conditions of workers steadily improved. Political liberties were won. The Magna Charta signed in 1215 was but the prelude to many future contracts obtained as the result of a developing sense of democratic rights.

In the late Middle Ages, democratic worker organizations known as guilds give us a brief preview of the work and objectives of labor unions of our times. This spark of economic democracy was short-lived; the guilds were not able to cope with the tremendous social upheavals of the industrial revolution. Workers soon found themselves isolated and helpless in the face of the machines which ushered in the great technological achievements of our age.

In the 18th century, as a result of the greed and avarice of selfish men, an anti-social philosophy became the order of the day. Men who had indeed become more sensitive to the just demands of personal freedom, found it convenient to claim that freedom was an absolute, that it had no social limitations.

The notion of the common good gave way before the so-called absolute rights of property. This was the age in which little children worked long hours; it was the age when human beings from Africa became the property of slave owners; this was the age when workers were forbidden to organize, on the pretext that it was violation of freedom. This anti-social notion of the sovereignty of the individual inevitably led to strong reactions.

One reaction which has plagued the world and the free labor movement for the last century is that of the Marxists socialists. The Marxists indeed know that man is a social being with obligations to the group and to society but denying God and the dignity of human personality. They made man a pawn of society and the state.

The right of private property, which properly used, is bulwark of freedom, was denied. The iron curtain and the atrocities in Hungary stand as witnesses of the inhuman philosophy of the Marxist reaction; the cure offered by the Marxists was surely no better than the disease.

The other reaction to anti-social individualism is in the Judea-Christian tradition. It is one which respects personal rights and freedom. Workers without any taint of Marxist ideology began to organize in order to obtain their social rights. Gradually a few religious leaders of every denomination began to apply the principles of the Gospel to the social order. Finally Leo XIII issued a ringing Encyclical on the Condition of the Working Man in which he condemned the half-truths of economic liberalism on the one hand, and Marxist socialism on the other. Leo XIII urged workers to take part in democratic action to help themselves. In short, he urged them to organize.

The key to the labor movement is organization, and organized action for the common good is nothing but the practice of social justice. For a long time the nature of social justice was almost inhuman. Social justice is not the same as individual justice. Social justice is not paying our debts or a just wage; this is individual justice, justice to another individual.

Social justice has society as its object, the common good of the society to which we belong. By cooperating, by organizing together for the good of the group we practice social justice. Workers who organize with other workers to obtain their rights, are practicing social justice. Business men who get together to set up professional standards and to eliminate unfair competition are practicing social justice. Lawyers, doctors, and teachers who set up professional societies or unions and support these societies are practicing social justice.

The practice of social justice, organized action, should be normal to human beings as water is to fish. Without organization, there is no such thing as social justice. Further, without organization individual justice is rarely possible.

How can business men pay adequate wages if they have to compete with unfair competitors? How is it possible for workers to obtain fair terms if they have to compete with unorganized fellow workers?

Without organization human beings are forced into a sub-human condition; they are forced to practice the law of the jungle.

Men are not free to join or not to join an organization which is necessary for the good of the group. They have an obligation to join. Men are not morally free to be anti-social. So-called "Right to Work Laws" are essentially immoral. Individuals should not be given, by law, the freedom to do whatever they like when the good of the group is at stake.

It is immoral not to practice individual justice, to refuse to pay to another individual what is owed to him. It is likewise immoral not to practice social justice, to refuse to cooperate with the group when common problems are involved.

Organized action is the key to the advances which have been made in the past, and it will be the key to the advances which will be made in the future. The gains of workers in regard to such matters as wages, working conditions, hours, seniority, pensions, unemployment compensation, and annual wages are the direct result of organized action.

The problems which confront workers now, such as distribution of purchasing power, unemployment arising from automation, plant transfers, can only be solved by organized action. Further, the basic problems which confront industry can be solved by organized action; by industry councils.

This, of course, does not mean the elimination of competition, but it does mean the elimination of unfair competition, and it does mean positive constructive action for the general well-being of industry and society.

The key to democracy is organization. The development of organized groups within society makes possible a real grass roots democracy. The social principles of the labor movement give us the only alternative to anarchy on the one hand, or state socialism on the other.

The principle of organized action for the common good of the world is the very basis of the United Nations, and it is not by chance that workers have universally supported a world organization. It is just as intolerable and uncivilized for nations to fight out their differences, as it would be for the workers to remain in a state of unorganized anarchy.

The recognition of the right of the underprivileged of the world to be aided by the wealthy nations is the same in principle as the recognitions of the right of the sick, the old, and the unemployed in our own country to be helped.

Every group with common problems should be organized. The practice of social justice is possible to everyone. Its practice by the smallest local group all the way to the United Nations can gradually transform the world. And yet, there are many workers who do not see its real meaning; who find it difficult to vote and take an interest in furthering the work of their organization. The practice of social justice demands sacrifice, but surely all of us should be willing to make the sacrifice for the good of society.

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TIME TO QUIT DAWDLING

In Great Britain, unemployment has hovered around the two per cent mark for the past year and there are some indications that the Conservative government may be forced out of office before long if prompt remedial actions are not taken.

Unemployment in the United States has exceeded six per cent for many, many months and no one outside of organized labor seems to be particularly concerned. The government insists that prosperity is just around the corner, business spokesmen visualize a "little" unemployment as a "healthy" thing. Even the fact that unemployment jumped by 600,000 during January did not disturb these perennial wearers of rosy glasses. Neither did the fact some communities now have as high as 18% of their citizens out of work.

These same people were telling us how wonderful automation was going to be when all of us would be busy making machines to turn out the machines that would introduce automation. The trouble is they automated the machines that make the machines for automation, so jobs are going down while production is going up.

Automation probably can produce wonders. But the wonders will come only if some of the benefits are distributed among the working people in the form of shorter hours, higher purchasing power and an ever-increasing standard of living for all.

If the British government is put on the spot because unemployment is running two per cent, it is imperative that our lawmakers recognize that our problem is three times as acute.

WHAT HAPPENED TO QUALITY?

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IF YOU LIVE in an average American household it costs you somewhere between $12 and $15 per month to keep your electrical gadgets going. If the refrigerator is working, the wash machine isn't. If the toaster is okay, the vacuum cleaner is on the fritz. Hardly a week goes by but what a serviceman is knocking on your door.

For a nation that is supposed to have the most manufacturing know-how in the world, it seems ridiculous that we rapidly should be becoming the captive of the appliance repairman. However, that seems to be happening at a rapid rate.

The plain truth of the matter is that many American manufacturers have severed any and all connection they may have had with quality. Goods are no longer inspected or tested before they go out to retail outlets. The paint and outward appearance are carefully guarded, but the working parts that do not show seemingly are slapped together on a hit or miss basis.

PRINTERS INK, a publication serving the editorial field, recently conducted a nationwide survey of consumer reaction to deterioration in quality in electrical household gadgets. What the magazine found is that housewives are keenly aware of the de-emphasis of quality. Here are a few experiences the PRINTERS INK survey uncovered:

San Francisco—*The year-old refrigerator owned by Mrs. Betsy Kline, a 28-year-old mother, developed a loud "noise." The repairman came, looked at it, and told her it was "unfixable." She thinks a $289 refrigerator should operate longer than a year without developing a "wheeze."*

St. Louis—*The picture tube in a television set purchased by Mrs. William McGrath, a 32-year-old housewife, blew out exactly two weeks after the warranty expired. "Manufacturers," she observes caustically, "seem to have the warranties so perfectly timed that the second they expire something goes wrong."*

Minneapolis—*Five times the repairman was called to the home of Mrs. Walter Steiner, a 32-year-old housewife, and five times he worked on her new television set before it played properly. When she complained to one of them that the set kept picking up snatches of programs from distant stations, he replied glibly: "That's because it was tuned up in Chicago."*

Cleveland—*Raymond DeCrane, assistant city editor of the Cleveland Press, has had "nothing but trouble" with the power mower he bought this spring. "It's been serviced twice already this year," he says, "but recently the cutter blade broke off and landed at the feet of my two-year-old son. I'm pushing a hand mower now."*

Atlanta—*Mrs. Marvin Bearman, a 26-year-old Atlanta housewife, bought a new clothes dryer. On the fourth day it was in her home "smoke started billowing out of it." The repairman's diagnosis: faulty wiring. Mrs. Bearman was comparatively lucky. An-*

other Atlanta housewife, Mrs. J. R. Jordan, 39, did not discover that her dryer was faulty until a "load of clothes burned up." The thermostat had failed.

Kansas City—*A 31-year-old mother of three had the repairman out 14 times during a six month period before her new dishwasher operated properly. Fortunately, the bills were covered by service guarantees, so it cost her only $7 for the original service call.*

Seattle—*The repairman has been to the home of Mrs. Bejamin McAdoo, Jr., three times in as many months to repair her new washer. Once the controlling mechanism was at fault; twice the pump stopped up. Mrs. McAdoo laments: "We had our old washer for six years and never had any trouble."*

Although many such failures are covered by service policies and warranties, the bills do mount up. Mrs. Elena Goddesman, a 40-year-old mother who lives in the moderately well-to-do Chicago suburb of Evanston, estimates that she spends a minimum of $100 annually for plumbing and electrical repairs on dish- and clothes-washing machines, $40 a year for heating and air-conditioninng service, and $40 to $50 annually on keeping small appliances working. Her neighbor, Mrs. Betty Goldman, a doctor's wife, objected: "You can triple the estimate on plumbing and electrical service. I have bills totaling $200 for just one air-conditioning unit in the last 12 months."

Why should this situation exist? Retailers are quick to blame the manufacturers. The manufacturers are equally quick to blame the discount houses which sell for less than the established price. The wholesalers are prone to blame the public for being too price conscious.

Probably some of the blame attaches to all levels of the distribution field. However, we suspect that monopoly lies at the real root of the evil. There is scarcely an industry in existence today where two or three firms do not control from 60% to 90% of the market. It is too easy for these leaders to get their heads together for the purpose of establishing quality standards.

A national magazine recently quoted the head of a big firm in the electrical appliance field saying in effect: "Look, fellows, let's be realistic. We manufacture our products to give 10 or 12 years service but the housewife only keeps them five or six. We need to make our products subject to obsolescence as well as wear and tear." Needless to say, the convention he was addressing gave him a great round of applause.

For the upper crust, style-consciousness may be a governing factor, but for the average working man, quality is what he wants. He cannot afford to change his refrigerator or wash machine to match drapes or color schemes. He needs and wants reliability and a decent length of trouble-free service. Whenever the manufacturer gives him something less he is shortchanged.

But there are other ways he is shortchanged too. When manufacturers neglect quality they eliminate jobs. The production line that would require 20 men to turn out a properly inspected product is reduced to 15 when quality is foresaken. Then, too, foreign markets account for many jobs in American industry. If the American-made goods sent abroad prove shoddy, foreign makers are quick to make inroads on the market.

So the neglect of quality hits the American worker in many ways. He is the innocent victim without an alley of escape open to him.

Fortunately there are indications that American manufacturers are realizing that things cannot go on as they are. They spend billions in advertising and public relations work to identify themselves in the public eye with prestige and quality, and then allow a loose screw or improperly soldered wire to make a potential enemy of a good customer. Such a policy is both short-sighted and silly.

As of now, all that workers can do when they are stuck with improperly made items is protest vigorously to the company, the retailer and everyone else connected with the sale. When enough people protest loudly enough the situation will be remedied.

UB Members Help Build Alaska

Fifty or a hundred years from now, when historians are writing the first history of Alaska's emergence as a full-fledged state, the names of half a dozen members of the United Brotherhood will figure prominently in every chapter. Four Brotherhood members are serving as legislators in the first Alaskan legislature.

William E. Beltz, former business representative of Local 1243, Fairbanks, not only was elected as Senator in the first state legislature but also has the honor of serving as first president of that august group. A fellow Senator is Brother Robert Logan, Local 2520, Anchorage.

Brother Tom Moore, president of Local 1281, Anchorage, was elected Commissioner of Labor in the territorial primaries last Spring. Under state law that position becomes appointive and indications were that Brother Moore would be appointed.

House of representatives members who belong to the Brotherhood include John Nusunganya, Local 1243, Fairbanks, and Frank E. Cashell, business representative of Local 466, Sitka.

Beltz' leadership in the senate will play an important part in the task before the legislators. Speculation on length of their first session has ranged from three months to one year.

First job will be reorganization of a maze of more than 50 agencies, departments, commissions and boards. They were established during Alaska's nearly 100-year history as a territory. These departments are to be squeezed into no more than 20 state departments, and initial recommendation likely will call for no more than a dozen.

The first legislature also must establish Alaska's first court system, dicuss wages for the governor and secretary of state—and also themselves. All this will be in addition to dozens of other complex problems that arise normally in legislatures.

And, helping guide Alaska will be four Brotherhood of Carpenter members —one of them president of the senate. It's an important period for everyone in this newest of states—the 49th!

Sincere congratulations to Brotherhood members in Alaska who are playing such an important part in building a great new state—Alaska.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JOSEPH ALTINGER, L. U. 821, Newark, N. J.
F. H. ANDERSON, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
EARL M. ANTHONY, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
HENRY ARMSTRONG, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
ALLEN B. ATWOOD, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
FLORIAN AUMANN, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
ALBERT S. AVENT, L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Texas
HARRY J. AVON, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
EDDIE H. AYERS, L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Texas
ANDREW BACK, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
C. E. BALLARD, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
VINCENT BARRICA, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
DOUGLASS BASS, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
JACOB BENDIXEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MERTON L. BIGLER, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
CHARLES BILDSTEIN, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J.
AUGUST BLISK, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
EDWARD S. BOILEAN, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
CEASAR L. BONICELLI, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
W. F. BONNER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
WILLARD BOONE, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
PAUL BORKOWSKI, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
J. J. BOULWARE, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
CLINTON BOWSER, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa.
JOHN BOYER, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.
WILLIAM BRANDHILL, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
EARL BRANDYBERRY, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
A. B. BROWN, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
JOSEPH H. BROWN, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
OTTO BROWN, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
FLOYD L. BULIS, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
HOWARD A. BURKHARD, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
THOMAS BURNS, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
JAMES L. CAMPS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
OLIVER V. CARDINAL, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
CARL CARLSON, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROGER J. CARON, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
T. E. CHANCE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HOYT D. CHESTER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
RUSSELL L. CLIFTON, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
PATRICK CLOOTEN, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
RICHARD E. CLOUSE, L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
JOHN A COLCORD, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
RAY COLE, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
WALTER B. COLE, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
ELMER COOMLER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
E. H. COOPER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
NANDO COSTANTINO, Sr., L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
ALEXANDER J. DAIGLE, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass.
LUIGI DANELLA, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
ROY DATE, L. U. 1426, Elyria, Ohio
R. I. DAVIDSON, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.
ELDON G. DEARDOFF, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
HENRY DeLYON, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
PERLEY W. DOAK, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
JACKSON B. DONOHOE, L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
JOSEPH DORRI, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
HERBERT DWILLIS, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
JOSEPH J. EADIE, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
GEORGE EDWARDS, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
R. W. ELLIS, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
JOHN EVENS, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
GORDON EVERETT, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
EDWARD FURNWEGER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
RALPH GANGLE, L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
CLAUDE GARVER, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
MALCOLM GILLIS, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
FRED J. GLASER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
CAZIMER GLAZA, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
IRVING GRIER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
CARL GUSTAVSON, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
B. J. HALL, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
DAVID O. HALL, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
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Editorial

A Way Out For Retired People?

In this era of inflation, making ends meet is a problem for all except the wealthy. However, it is those who are about to retire (or have already retired) who feel the pinch most keenly.

For most people entering retirement, a greatly curtailed standard of living becomes inevitable. A full pay check is barely enough to get by on these days. When the check is cut in half, real difficulties arise.

Although the over-65 group is the fastest growing segment in our population, our society has done little to meet the problems inherent in such a situation. A few cities are experimenting with low rent housing projects for elderly people. Here and there special nursing homes are being tried. But, in the main, the older citizens have been left to shift for themselves.

The really encouraging thing in the picture is that a few individuals are developing ideas that seem to hold considerable promise. They are coming up with plans that on paper at least give retired people a chance to live in peace and dignity on what they get from social security and other pensions.

A number of private operators have taken over once plush hotels in Atlantic City and Miami and turned them into boarding houses for elderly people. For around $90 to $100 per month per person, they provide room and board that in most instances is acceptable. In the process they probably make themselves a few dollars profit.

Last month we received a letter from a man in Mena, Arkansas, who is setting up a colony for retired couples on a reasonable rent basis. In his letter he says:

"My plan . . . . consists of modern efficiency homes with all utilities furnished; heated by gas, automatic hot water, electric kitchen, dinette, bedroom, bath, etc. During the long growing season, which permits of an early and late garden, free vegetables will be furnished. Anyone, if he wishes, can have his own garden plot which will be plowed free."

Two plans of rental are offered by this gentleman:

1. Rental plan: A furnished home with all utilities included, $85 per unit for two ($42.50 per person) per month on a year lease basis.
2. Investment plan: You invest $2,500, receiving a 5% mortgage on the unit you will occupy, thereby reducing your rent to $59 per month over the 10 year period the mortgage would run.

Under either plan, if you have your own furniture the rent is reduced $10 per month.

On paper at least, this seems to be a plan that offers retired people what they need—a chance to live decently and independently at a price within their means among people of their own age group.

In colonies such as this lies the real solution to the ever-growing problem of our senior citizens. There was a time when a couple that owned a home in a city could get by on very little. But real estate taxes have risen so rapidly that it often takes $25 or $30 a month just to keep taxes paid. On top of that, city food and utility prices are terrific. Getting around involves considerable expense and inconvenience too.

So a colony that offers rent and utilities at a reasonable rate—plus free vegetables—sounds like a good proposition for retired couples. If such a colony can be made a success in Arkansas, similar colonies can be made to pay elsewhere.

Sooner or later the nation must face up to the fact that it owes an obligation to its senior citizens. So far, government at all levels has merely scratched the surface of the problem. Therefore it is gratifying to know that free enterprise is taking hold of the problem. Free enterprise may be slow and cumbersome, but it usually gets the job done. Whenever a widespread need exists, some individual usually figures out some way of meeting that need and making himself a buck in the process. Let us hope that is what is happening in the field of living accommodations for elderly citizens.

The Simple Truth

By HUGH W. DOZIER, Local 22, San Francisco

"Big Business" continues unrelentingly in its efforts to propagandize the workers of the nation. In their latest "confusion campaign" they try to create a misconception of the cause of inflation, inferring that Labor's ever increasing demands are at fault.

The American Iron and Steel Institute recently stated that 75% of the cost of all merchandise is labor. The simple truth of the science of economics is: that man, being industrious, takes the raw materials of the earth and fashions them as he desires for his own use—thus the cost of all merchandise is 100% labor. The basic fact they so unwittingly stated is that labor receives as its reward only 75% of its produce while Business retains a whopping 25% profit.

If this condition is tolerated a state of economic depression is conceivable even in the face of full employment. Such a condition could be induced by constantly increasing prices while wages are held steady. This, of course, is highly deceptive because so many people believe that a depression is accompanied by lack of work and falling prices. These criteria are not always present. One phenomenon, however, is always in evidence—less buying power for the people who produce the wealth of our nation and who are also the consumers.

As the people ponder the claims of "Big Business" the imagined "real value" of the dollar is relegated to a dimly remembered past era commonly known as "the good old days." A period which, in truth, never really existed. And so it is this false belief in the perpetuity of the value of money that is the root of all evil.

All these conditions and misconceptions tend to put economic pressure on the workers, forcing many to seek overtime work in order to earn the livelihood to which they are entitled. Too weary from long hours of work to think for themselves they denounce the high wages which "intelligent people" say are the cause of their plight.

Long-term agreements between Labor and Capital have become a boon to the employers. These long agreements hold Labor to a specified remuneration for their services while allowing the employers to advance their own profits to staggering heights.

Trite claims of injustice are always heard at negotiations as employers bellow that increasing wage claims are not justified by increased production. This, of course, is pure propaganda. We need only refer to the Bureau of Labor Statistics to learn that production since World War II has increased 45% while man-hours of work have increased only 3%—scarcely enough to take care of the increase in population.

In the Building Trades—and this is only one industry—we have seen the advent of tilt-up concrete walls, pre-cast concrete, prefabricated housing, and pre-cut lumber to name only a few technological advances which have speeded up production and increased the profits of the employers.

All these new ideas plus the invention of many labor-saving machines spell progress for the human race. But the progress of mankind has always been erratic and at times painfully slow. When he achieves some measure of security and freedom he immediately becomes apathetic and indifferent to his welfare slipping back into his rut of despair and human misery. Once again faced with a situation of struggle and indignity he surges forward to new heights. The progress of man can be likened to the old story of the frog trying to ascend a slippery bank. Each time the frog jumps three feet he slips back two. And so it has been with the story of the human race. In the past two decades we have jumped our three feet but recently we have slipped back two. Now is the time for another burst of energy which should carry us into a new and better world that science and the industry of man has made possible.

It has never been the desire of Labor to stop progress, even if it could, but it is Labor's desire—and Labor's right—to share in it.

If we are to take advantage of the progress we have made in the past two decades and reassert a proper distribution of the wealth we must shorten the working day. This action has always been Labor's biggest weapon in its struggle for survival; and one that always works. Such action would put a stop to freebooting by Business and keep our economy on an even keel.

To maintain a prosperous economy all of the people must be prosperous. Profiteering by Business inevitably brings about disaster.

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Don't Discount The Youngsters

Juvenile delinquency—and the growing problem of teen-age behavior in general—has been attracting ever-increasing newspaper attention, both locally and nationally. If one read nothing but the papers it would not be hard to conclude that we are fast becoming a nation of young thugs and hoodlums. But a little looking at the hard facts discloses a different picture.

Indianapolis is a typical city in most respects. It has its teen-age crimes and criminals. Indianapolis newspapers have wrung their hands editorially over the fact that the coming generation is headed for the dogs. So the Indianapolis Health and Welfare Council decided to do a statistical study of the teen-age crime problem. What the Council survey found sheds some interesting light on juvenile crime in the city.

The Council researchers went to the Juvenile Court for their facts. The first thing they found is that many acts that adults indulge in with impunity are chalked up as crimes when juveniles do them. Truancy is one example. A man can stay away from work as often as he pleases and nobody but the boss can punish him. But if a youngster stays away from school consistently he becomes an offender of the law. An adult can run away and the police don't care. But if a juvenile runs away he can be picked up by the gendarmes. A man can get pleasantly drunk and so long as he remains peaceable the police do not bother him. But let a juvenile get a snootful and the first cop that sees him picks him up.

Fully 20% of the cases brought before the juvenile court in Indianapolis in 1956 involved acts that were crimes only because the offenders were juveniles. Had they been adults, no court would have bothered with them. Cold statistics that merely compare crime percentages between adults and juveniles do not reflect this discrepancy in the attitude of the law toward grownups and the nearly grown up.

A further analysis of the juvenile court records shows that a very substantial percentage of the charges laid against juvenile offenders involves vehicle-taking. Kids simply cannot resist the temptation of taking a joy ride in a car left at the curb with the keys still in the lock.

Now we do not contend that taking a car without the owner's consent is not a crime. It is bad business. But in the overwhelming majority of cases all the kids want is a ride. They do not sell the car. Neither do they strip it. They just drive it until the gas is gone. And the thought occurs to us that if the law suddenly caught up with all the people over 50 who in their youth stole a ride on a farmer's horse, half the office buildings in the nation would have to be turned into jails.

So the nature of the crimes involved ought to be given some weight in evaluating juvenile delinquency. A lad stealing a car for a joy ride is something totally different from an adult stealing it to strip or sell it.

Juvenile crimes increased considerably in Indianapolis between 1946 and 1956. But the serious crimes decreased while the less serious crimes increased. Vehicle-taking jumped 140% in the 10-year period; up from 154 to 370. But the number of juvenile burglaries dropped from 275 to 239 despite a very substantial growth in the juvenile population. Sex offenses dropped from 186 to 57. Stealing decreased 33%; 205 as compared to 306.

The juvenile court records also show that a very small percentage of the kids are committing a very high percentage of the offenses. Of some 1,700 juveniles brought before the court in 1956, about half were repeat offenders. Some were appearing for the fourth time. Less than one per cent of the families in Indianapolis had kids involved in business before the court.

Considering all these things, the young of the land can hardly be classified as a generation of thugs and hoodlums. Lending further support to this theory is the cold fact that the average age of the scientists in one of the nation's leading research centers is 32. Many of the men and women solving the mysteries of space today were in high school 10 years ago.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

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3258	Ceiba, P. R.
2959	Princeton, B. C., Can.
3000	Crown Point, Ind.
3260	Campbellton, N. B., Can.
2606	Wadsworth, Ohio
3261	Indianapolis, Ind.
2664	Edmonton, Alta., Can.
3262	Martins Ferry, Ohio
2681	Klamath Falls, Ore.
3004	McConnelsville, Ohio
2668	Coos Bay, Ore.
3263	Hull, Que., Can.
2711	Birchwood, Wis.
3253	Marathon, Fla.

A MATTER OF FAITH

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THE UNITED STATES is 183 years old this year. Yet one of the fundamental issues that divided our founding fathers is still being debated today. As a matter of fact the issue is going to provide one of the major battles in the present session of Congress.

Today it is being called the "Battle of the Budget," but if you strip it of its political verbiage it emerges as just another skirmish in the century-old war between human rights and property rights.

This struggle between human rights and property rights is as old as government itself. There have always been those who insist that the government owes its people nothing beyond maintaining law and order. Opposing them have been those who believe that the "welfare of the people" rightfully belongs among the obligations the government owes to its citizens. Alexander Hamilton was the chief spokesman for the former group when our nation was being born. Thomas Jefferson was the standard bearer for the latter group at the same time.

Now we are engaged in a 1959 version of the struggle. The great issue is whether the new budget should ignore human welfare to balance the budget, or whether it should include a dynamic program to get people back to work, rehabilitate depressed areas, and alleviate the plight of the unemployed, under-employed, aged, and ailing.

The vast bulk of the 1960 budget goes for national defense. No one questions the need for spending some $44 billion for keeping our nation strong enough militarily to discourage any potential enemy from attacking us. There are many other fixed items in the budget which cannot be reduced. Interest payments is one of them. On these items there is no division of opinion.

The fight is over whether the nation should spend a few extra billions to help depressed areas get on their feet, help communities build the schools they need, help the housing industry meet its obligation to get people into decent surroundings, help clean out the slums in our decaying cities.

Before July 1 the issue will have to be settled.

All the trouble stems from the fact that the income of the Federal government—due to rising unemployment and shrinking economic activity—has fallen below expenditures. We are going in the red at the present time, and all indications are that this unhappy plight will continue for the next 12 months.

The exponents of Alexander Hamilton's philosophies argue that we should trim our services to correspond with our expected income. Any other course, they insist, will lead to more inflation and, therefore, to ultimate doom.

Opposing them are those who believe that the surest way to defeat inflation and get the economy back in high gear is by getting people back to work through programs designed to provide the schools, airports, dams, etc. that we need.

To our way of thinking, the latter course provides the only logical solution. A healthy, expanding economy offers the best hope of preventing economic stagnation.

The proponents of a balanced budget have a strong argument on their side. They say that when a government spends more than it takes in, inflation is an inevitable by-product.

No one can gainsay that argument. Excessive government spending does lead to more inflation. And no one denies that inflation is a terrible thing. It robs people of the purchasing power of their savings and hits people on fixed incomes especially hard.

But there are two ways to fight inflation. One way is to trim outgo to balance income—a process that leads to an ever-shrinking economy. The other way is to build income through expansion of jobs, commerce, and industry to the point where income meets or exceeds outgo.

As we see it, the government is exactly in the same spot as a business that runs into some bad times. When sales fall off the business has two courses open to it. It can lay off salesmen, cut down on advertising and stop buying new equipment. This puts expenses in balance with income.

But the trouble is that this situation does not last for long. Because there are fewer salesmen and less advertising, sales dip even lower, and the company soon has to look for more people to get rid of and more ways to curtail costs. This eventually becomes a cannibalistic process and the company sooner or later economizes itself out of business.

The second course open to a company facing financial difficulties is to go to the bank, borrow more money, hire more salesmen, step up advertising budgets, and improve the product.

Either course can lead to disaster. In the first instance, the firm can economize itself out of business. In the second, it can expand itself into bankruptcy.

Basically, the course a firm takes depends on the confidence it has in its product. If it thinks its product is the best on the market, it goes farther into debt to firm up its sales and advertising departments and increase its sales. If it is dubious about its product, it embarks on a program of cutting costs at the expense of decreasing sales. Faith in the product is a governing factor.

When all is said and done, the product of our government is democracy. Democracy is a product we believe in completely. When rival products, peddled under the brand name of totalitarianism, are competing with us for the world market seems like a poor time to pull in our horns.

Sure, better unemployment insurance, better schools, more hospitals, broader social security, and greater help for the crippled and aged are going to cost us more money. Sure, we will have to go in debt some to provide them. But they are product improvements that will enhance the value of what we are trying to sell the world.

There is inflation in dollars; but there is inflation in people, too. Our nation is growing by leaps and bounds. Something like three million new citizens are born each year. A national debt of $285 billion for a nation of 173,000,000 people is high. But the same debt for 200,000,000 people (which we will have by 1975) is not as bad. So debt is a relative thing in this regard.

But there is an even more important respect in which debt is relative.

The total value of the goods and services produced in 1933 was around $44 billion. A debt of $40 billion at that time would have been intolerable. Today our debt is around $285 billion but our gross national product is approximately $440 billion. Twenty years from now the gross national product can hit $600 billion.

By some strange coincidence, the very people who brag that our gross national product can hit $600 billion by 1975 are the very ones who are opposing any programs designed to get our economy back in high gear by stepping up employment and fighting economic stagnation. In our book, the two propositions do not jibe.

Gross national product can be pushed up to $600 billion by 1975, but it cannot be done by allowing five or six million to remain unemployed and the productive capacity to remain half used.

There may be a risk involved in deficit financing, but there is an even greater risk involved in instituting and fostering a cycle of ever-growing retrenchment that puts us in the position of a snake trying to swallow its tail.

As we said before, faith in the product ought to be the governing factor. And we have unlimited faith in democracy, free enterprise and the American scheme of things.

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SHADY FIRMS BLEED A WORKER THROUGH GARNISHEED WAGES

You've see the sign, "Easy Cerdit." For a dollar down and a dollar a week you can practically "get something for nothing."

This is the time to watch out. Maybe what you are walking into is strictly legal, but you're going to pay and pay and pay.

The Labor and Industrial Relations Center of Michigan State University recently released a study filled with warnings, "Don't Be Garnisheed!" Prepared by Daniel R. Fusfeld, of the faculty of the Center, the pamphlet has been distributed by the Michigan State AFL-CIO.

"In any large American city," the study warns, "there is a small group of business firms that preys without conscience upon wage earners. This underworld of the business community uses techniques that vary from the unethical use of 'easy credit' to the classic swindles that are just within the law.

"Much of their success depends on the average worker's ignorance of business practices and distrust of courts and lawyers. They are able to operate because of the indifference of courts and public officials and the resistance of legitimate business firms and business associations to remedial action.

"The basic way the shady business firm operates is to use high pressure salesmanship to obligate a worker for debts beyond his ability to pay and then to collect by garnishment of wages. In effect, the courts become a collection agency for questionable business practices."

On the other hand, the worker, himself, is sometimes at fault. He may buy on the spur of the moment things he cannot afford. He may buy with no intention of paying. In other instances, layoffs or illness cause debts to pile up and the worker may find his first paycheck garnisheed by creditors who refuse to wait.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

HELENA TELEVISES APPRENTICE GRADUATION

The Helena, Montana Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Joint Apprenticeship Committee recently sponsored a completion ceremony for three carpenter and two cabinet maker apprentices. The entire program was televised over station KXLJ—TV, Channel 12, at Helena, Montana. This is the first televised apprentices' completion ceremony ever to be held in Montana and probably the first one in the entire United States as a special feature of a TV station.

It is estimated between 16,000 and 18,000 people could have seen and heard the program over their receivers in Helena and immediate vicinity. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee reports excellent publicity resulted from the ceremony, not only for the apprenticeship program, but also Carpenters' Local No. 153 at Helena and local contractors.

Front row, left to right: Giles Russell, Helena High Schools Vocational Education Department; William Kokoruda, completing cabinet maker apprentice; Phillip Ogle, completing carpenter apprentice; Carl Wohlberg, Chairman of Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Joint Apprenticeship Committee (main speaker at completion ceremony); Everett Ballard, Secretary for the Committee (also Business Representative for Local 153, Helena, Montana); Robert Kokoruda, completing cabinet maker apprentice; and John Ekman, completing carpenter apprentice. Second row, left to right: Grant Crossman, Elmer Aronen and Lee McKendree, supplemental and related instruction class instructors for carpenter and cabinet maker apprentices; Al Sternberg, Wallace Waddell and Quintin Yuhas and the first man in third row on left, Clarence Charlton, all four of whom are employer representatives on the Joint Apprenticeship Committee; then Gerald Lindstrom, Kenneth Lindstrom, Orin Amundson, and Jesse Tobol, all four representatives of Local 153 on the Joint Apprenticeship Committee; then Henry A. Yaeger, Montana State Supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, on far right last row. Completing apprentice, William Eby, was not present at time picture was taken.

The Helena Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Joint Apprenticeship Committee was first organized in 1947. The Committee, then as now, is equally representative of members of Local 153 and members of the Helena Contractors' Council. The Committee and the apprenticeship program have been in continuous operation since 1947. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. Everett Ballard who is also the Business Representative for Local 153.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carl Wohlberg, an employer representative, is associated with the L. P. Barney Construction Company of Helena. He is also President of the Helena, Montana Contractors' Council. Mr. Henry A. Yaeger, State Supervisor for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, assisted the Committee with the development of the apprenticeship standards for the two trades. He continues to act as consultant to the Committee at regular monthly meetings. The Committee itself operates its own program with a minimum of assistance from government agencies. Mr. Ballard does most of the "leg work" connected with the program without compensation.

Two years ago a rather novel idea of raising funds was developed. The apprentices constructed a "miniature house" in complete detail from blueprints. It was an eight by ten foot structure having three rooms, a bay window, two outside doors, a couple of other windows, complete trim, and so on. It was large enough to be used as a small cabin. The carpenter and cabinet maker apprentices constructed the building under the direct supervision and instruction of journeyman members of Local 153.

Other crafts' apprentices, such as plumbers, electricians, painters, sheet metal workers, and others did the respective craft work on the house. Local contractors and lumber yards donated much of the material. When it was completed the Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Joint Apprenticeship Committee sponsored a raffle for the house. Around $800.00 net profit resulted from this endeavor. This money was used to help finance the classes at the local level.

Both contractors and the Local Union realize the best possible way of training youth in the skilled trades is through the time-tested and proven method of apprenticeship.

CHICAGO LOCAL BOASTS 19 50-YEAR MEMBERS

In special ceremonies held October 15th, Local Union No. 434, Chicago, presented a 50-year pin to Brother Gustaf Petersen, bringing to 19 the number of living members so recognized.

Shown here at the presentation, left to right, are Ansel Remington, Trustee; Edward L. Nelson, Financial Secretary; Earl Kennelly, Treasurer; Louis Van Zelst, Business Agent; George McPhail, President; Charles Sprietsma, Recording Secretary; Harry Boehman, Trustee; George Brassfield, Trustee; Gustaf Petersen, 50-year member; Charles Chelman, Warden; and Marcus De Fort, Vice-President.

BOSTON LOCAL 157 HONORS 15

Agperon Hall, Boston, was taxed to capacity on the night of January 31st when members, families and friends of Local Union No. 157 turned out en masse to pay tribute to 15 members, each of whom completed more than 50 years of membership in the Local. It was a gala occasion and a fine demonstration of the spirit of unionism which has contributed to the continued success of Local Union No. 157 over the years.

Gold pins symbolic of half a century of faithful membership in the United Brotherhood were presented to the old-timers. Israel Cohen, president of the Local, made the presentations. Honored old-timers were: Sam Aloff, Barney Brodsky, Kalman Disler, Harry Kalman, Ezel Lempert, Frank Lezens, Harry Goldfarb, Harry Glazer, Rubin Mazer, Max Rubin, Harry Namyett, Abraham Gessen, Benjamin Gessen, Louis Goldstein and Morris Goldstein.

Recording Secretary Philip Gross was chairman of the arrangements committee, and President Cohen capably filled the role of master of ceremonies. Peter A. Reilly, executive secretary of the Boston District Council, was the featured speaker of the evening.

In his timely remarks, Brother Reilly traced the development of the labor movement in America and summarized some of the achievements that have been made over the years. He warned that specialization and automation were creating a climate in which the individual worker again faced regimentation and anonymity unless he had strong, militant unions to speak in his behalf. He warned that a favorite device of anti-union forces was to endeavor to drive a wedge between members and their leaders by innuendo, propaganda and half-truths.

Following the presentation ceremonies, a fine lunch was served. An orchestra provided music for dancing, group singing and entertainment. Among the guests present were many doctors, lawyers and other professional men, sons of members of Local No. 157, whose education was paid for by fathers who used the tools of the trade to earn it. Many of these visitors expressed themselves as being very favorably impressed by the spirit of Brotherhood displayed by the event.

◆

LOCAL 355 CELEBRATES 70th BIRTHDAY

Away back in 1888, when Grover Cleveland was still President of the United States, a group of carpenters in Buffalo, N. Y., installed a charter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Seventy years later—on the night of November 1st of last year, to be exact—some 250 members and wives gathered together in Harugari Hall, Buffalo, to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of Local Union No. 355.

Pictured above are the officers of Local No. 355 at the 70th anniversary celebration. From left to right, they are: William Klausman, recording secretary; Michael Meisl, trustee; Wm. Angenendt, vice president; Albert Baumler, chairman of trustees; Paul Fage, president; Ben Koerbel, trustee; Leonard Schmidt, financial secretary; Walter Lippke, warden; Carl Schneider, treasurer; and Michael Dischner, conductor.

It was a gala evening. A splendid roast beef and chicken dinner, with all the trimmings, opened the festivities. On hand to help make the evening a success were the officers and wives of the Buffalo District Council.

District Council President Herman (Buddy) Bodewes acted as toastmaster and turned in a topnotch performance. By mixing a little levity with a good deal of serious comment he kept the affair on an informal and happy note.

Principal speakers of the evening were Business Representatives Herman Bodewes and Martin A. McDonald, and General Representative Abe Saul. In a series of short addresses the speakers recalled some of the accomplishments of Local No. 355 over the years.

Local Union No. 355 was organized on January 12, 1888 with 56 members. Within two months some 31 other Buffalo carpenters were brought into the fold. Within a few years of its founding, Local No. 355 was responsible for introducing the eight-hour day to Buffalo. Shortly thereafter, it also pioneered the introduction of the overtime rate. In 1890, in conjunction with Local No. 9, the oldest Local in Buffalo, and Locals 374, 440, and 539, Local No. 355 helped to organize the Buffalo District Council.

Over the years Local 355 has weathered many economic storms. From 1895 to 1898 work was scarce and very hard to get. There were many strikes and lockouts, but the union stuck to its guns through thick and thin. In 1907 the panic sadly depleted the membership, but the union kept plugging away at making things better for its members.

That the union has been successful in this regard is attested to by the history of carpenter wages in Buffalo. In 1902 wages were $2.65 per day. Today they are $3.785 per HOUR.

So it was only natural that the 70th anniversary celebration should be a happy occasion. Only sad note of the evening was the inability of General Secretary Livingston to attend. Brother Livingston is a Buffalo man. He holds membership in Local No. 9 of Buffalo and served the carpenters of Buffalo in many capacities, including president and business manager of the Buffalo District Council. Another sorely missed guest was First District Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., who has had many fine associations with Buffalo unions.

Music and dancing wound up the evening.

◆

SALAMANCA MEMBERS ENJOY CHRISTMAS BANQUET

Furniture makers of Local Union 3179, Salamanca, N. Y., proved at their Christmas banquet that they are as handy with the knife and fork as they are with the sander and router. A first rate time was reported by all who attended.

Pictured above are the officers of Local No. 3179 who arranged the banquet. Reading from left to right, they are: (front row) Len Meachem, Ed Wagner, president Lyle Furlong, Angelo Paoletto. Back row, John Pilarski, Al Simons, Marty McIntyre, Brotherhood Representative, and John Kyser.

◆

RESEDA LOCAL SHOWS PHENOMENAL GROWTH

Recently Local Union No. 844, Reseda, Cal., celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding. The 100 charter members who made up the Local Union a scant decade ago have been joined by 1,572 Brother members, as the total membership now adds up to 1,672. Naturally, the officers and members of Local No. 844 are proud of this record, and with the continued growth of the State of California they are looking forward to even greater progress in the years ahead.

MEMPHIS LOCAL CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Late last year, Local Union No. 345, Memphis, Tenn., celebrated the Golden Anniversary of its chartering and the 77th birthday of the International Union with an open meeting held in the auditorium of Carpenters Hall.

L. A. Siberts (left), 50-year member of Memphis Carpenter Local 345, wields the knife on the cake that was a feature of the open meeting of the Local celebrating the 50th anniversary of the chartering of the local. Henry W. Chandler, Fourth District Executive Board member (center) oversees the job, while C. A. Graham (right) another 50-year member, waits for his helping.

The meeting featured an interesting program honoring 50-year members and outlining the long and honorable history of Local No. 345. The auditorium was specially decorated for the occasion with golden chrysanthemums and streamers.

A many-tiered anniversary cake with fifty golden candles was the hit of the evening. Featured atop the cake—a baker's dream—was a jauntily-dressed carpenter, complete with a tiny hammer in the loop of his overalls.

Representing the General Office at the affair were Henry W. Chandler, General Executive Board member, and W. W. Orr, International Representative.

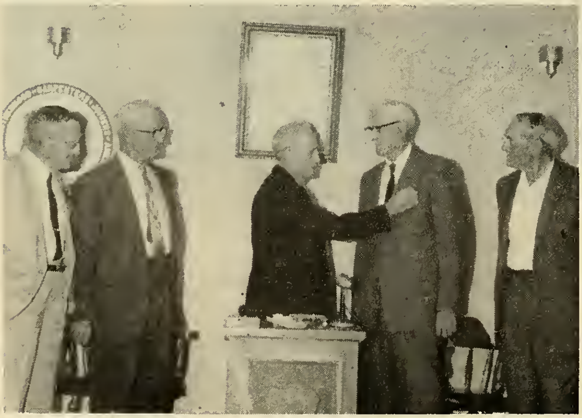
After the meeting and refreshments, members and their families were guests of the local for dancing in the Balinese Room at the Claridge.

Fifty-year members who were specially honored at the meeting included: Fred W. Diesbeck, initiated 1902; C. A. Graham, initiated 1908; William Landsee, initiated 1903; W. E. Lyell, initiated 1900; Donald MacDonald, initiated 1908; A. M. Moore, initiated 1907; and L. A. Siberts, initiated 1904. Mr. Moore was a resident of the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla., and has since died, on Nov. 14, while on a visit to Memphis.

◆

OLD-TIMERS HONORED AT RICHMOND, CAL.

An old-timers' night recently held at Local Union 642, of Richmond, California, saw five veteran members receive pins in recognition of their long years of membership. Included among the honored members are Fred Baker, 54 years membership; O. E. Overaa, 51 years; Joseph Pekar, 52 years; H. E. Wood, 25 years; and L. C. Musson, 21 years.



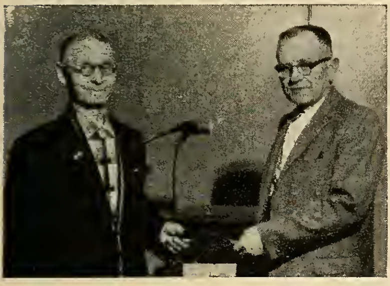
Veteran members of Local 642 in the spotlight on old-timers' night. From the left are T. A. Phillips, O. E. Overaa, H. E. Wood, Fred Baker and L. C. Musson.

Brother Wood had the honor of making the pin presentations and then received his pin from Thomas A. Phillips, president of Local 642.

Although the other 50 year men of the Local are retired from active work, Brother Overaa still plies his trade.

Fred Baker had the distinction of serving as general foreman on construction of four shipyards at Richmond during World War II and later saw them become internationally famous when they broke ship building records.

TACOMA AWARDS PIN TO 50-YEAR MEMBER



The January 8th meeting of Local Union No. 470, Tacoma, Wash., was made a special event by the awarding of a 50-year pin to Brother Nick Nelson. The presentation was made by president Arvid C. Swanson.

Tacoma was the scene of many bitter labor struggles in the early years of the century, but Brother Nelson stuck faithfully by his union through all of them. Consequently the Local proudly presented him with the 50-year pin, and Brother Nelson will undoubtedly wear it just as proudly.

In the above picture, Brother Nelson is receiving his award from President Swanson.

◆

PORTLAND UNIONS AID STRICKEN FAMILY

Sometimes in this cold-blooded age it seems that the spirit of neighborliness—with its barn raising and old-fashioned shucking bees— is gone. But Unions affiliated with Portland District Council recently proved that it is not dead; at least not in unionism.

Last Fall Brotherhood Unions in Portland, Ore., in the best traditions of the Old West, came to the rescue of a fine family on whom misfortune rained many cruel blows. In a procession of tragedies the Edwin Jasmer family lost three children in a fire which completely destroyed their home shortly after the father passed away from a heart attack. Needless to say, the family was reduced to dire circumstances.

But the community quickly rallied round the disaster victims. Business firms donated materials and the Unions affiliated with the Portland District Council volunteered free labor to erect a new home for the stricken family. Two dozen members donated their time to frame and sheath the new house that is conservatively estimated to be worth $15,000.

The new home is located at 34th Ave. and Sherett St. Among those who donated their time on the project were: George Hann, Eugene Rolhson, E. E. Charpentier, Mark Beckius, Jack Hoage, Harry Fahey, Charles F. Denker, Walter G. Allen, John E. Thurmans, John C. Martin, F. B. Darmill, H. E. Bloedel, Asa T. Williams, Sr., H. S. Petri, Roy E. Pool, and Claude S. James, all from Local 226. From Local 583: Elmer Usaing and E. M. Olsen. Local 1020, L. G. Walker and Kenneth Wall. Local 738, L. L. King. Local 1388, H. R. Steinmitz. Building contractors signing the report were: Bud Busic, Barney Collins and Frank St. Pierre. Frank St. Pierre and his crew donated time after work the preceding week to prepare the foundation and deck. Citizens of Milwaukee donated donuts and coffee. A fine buffet lunch was served the brothers at Mr. St. Pierre's home.

◆

KEWAUNEE LOCAL HONORS FINE GROUP OF OLD-TIMERS

Late last year, Local Union No. 1900, Kewaunee, Wis., awarded twenty-five year pins to eight charter members at special ceremonies held at the meeting hall.

Brothers so honored were: Herman Dax, Jule Destree, Wensel Hlinak, Joseph Kalchek, Emanual Leannah, Joseph Muchofski, Adolph Pavlat, and Armein Schwantas. These members not only helped to found the union but they also remained loyal to it through good times and bad for a quarter of a century. Consequently the union was proud to recognize them with pins denoting their years of active participation in union affairs.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON 364

The Front.—The front of a house should (and in most cases does) carry with it a silent sentiment of the home. It also represents the architectural tastes of the person or persons who built the house. In some cases this function is delegated to the architect. But even then, the owner must accept or reject what the architect offers. In such cases, however, the responsibility rests on the shoulders of the architect. The care and up-keep of the front of a house (and for that matter, any other part of the house) is a good index to the personality of the householder, whether it is a man or a woman, or both—both is probably most nearly correct.

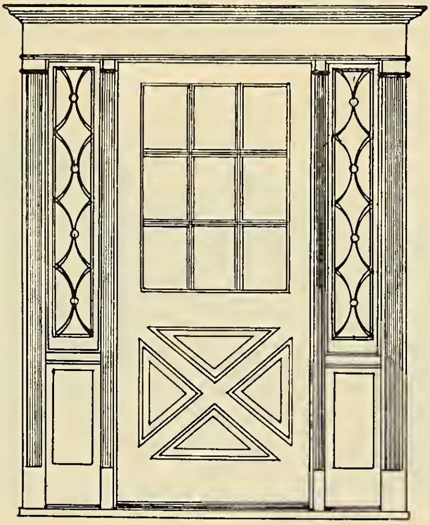

ELEVATION
FRONT ENTRANCE

Fig. 2

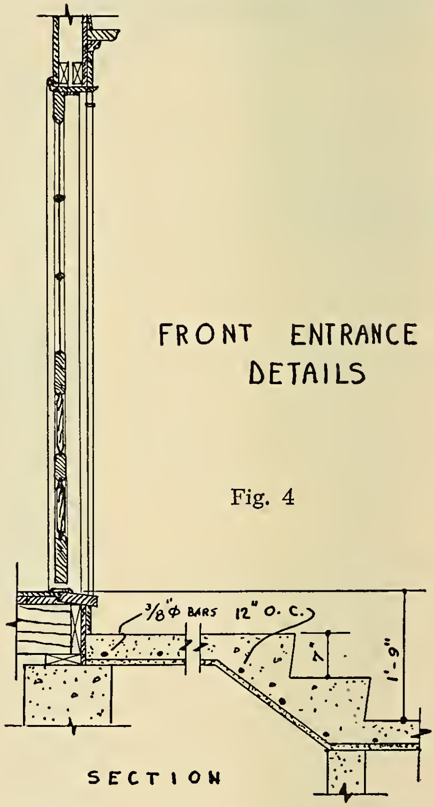

FRONT ENTRANCE DETAILS
3/8"Φ BARS 12" O. C.
7"
1'-9"
SECTION

Fig. 4

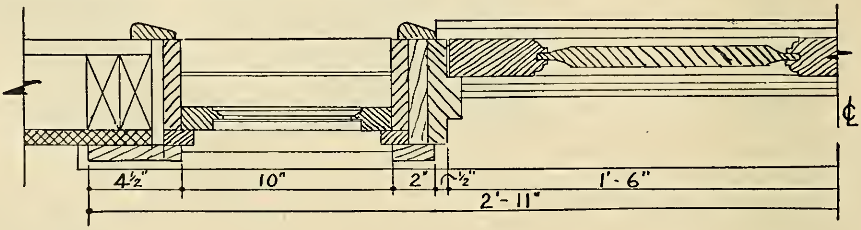

4½"
10"
2"
½"
1'-6"
2'-11"
℄

Fig. 3

PLAN OF FRONT

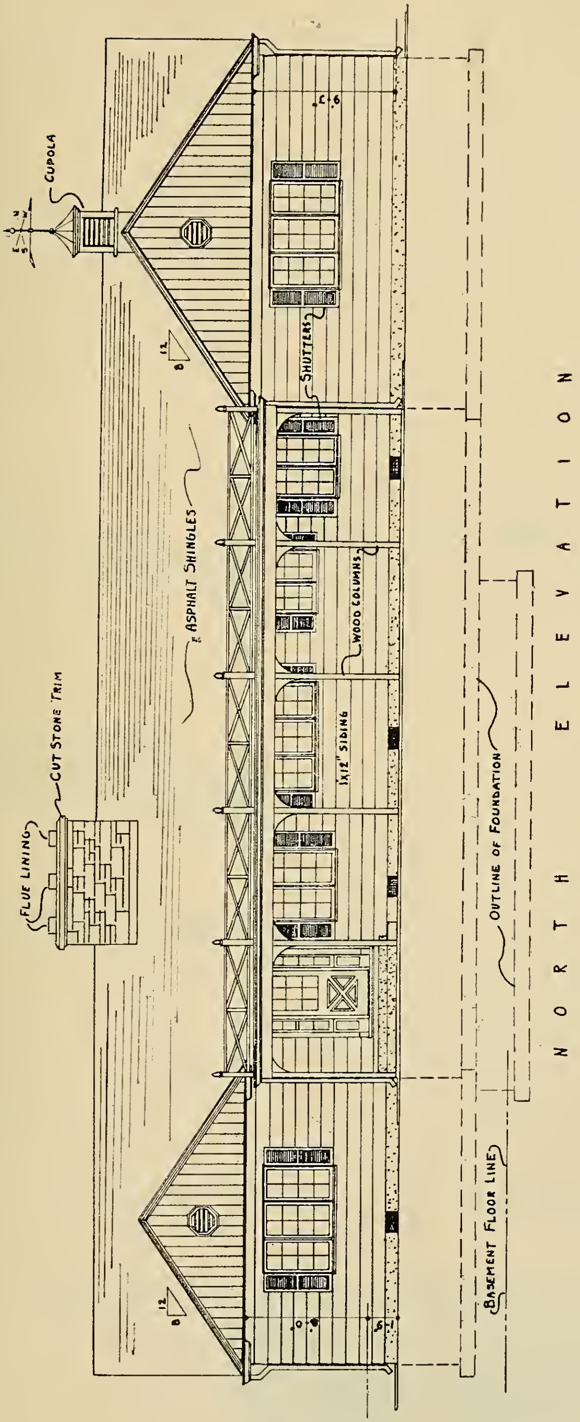

CUPOLA
CUT STONE TRIM
FLUE LINING
ASPHALT SHINGLES
SHUTTERS
WOOD COLUMNS
1X12" SIDING
OUTLINE OF FOUNDATION
BASEMENT FLOOR LINE
12
8
NORTH ELEVATION

Fig. 1

North Elevation.—The first illustration, Fig. 1, shows the north elevation, which in in this case is the front of the house that we are taking as a pattern in this series of lessons. Here we have a good view of the chimney, roof, cupola, railing above the front porch, and a general view of the front. By dotted lines the foundation is shown. It will be noticed that the footings appear to be on two elevations, which is true. The elevation of the bottom footing gives the depth of the foundation around the basement. The basement slab for the basement floor, is above the footings for the basement walls.

Front Entrance.—An elevation of the front entrance is shown by Fig. 2. This is on a much larger scale than what is shown in Fig. 1. The two drawings should be compared. A detail of a one-half plan of the front is shown by Fig. 3. This should be studied in keeping with the section shown by Fig. 4. Here the platform and front steps are shown at the bottom. The platform is shown in two parts. The front entrance door is referred to on the door schedule, as A and A-A.

Finish Schedule, A. and B.—It should be explained that these two schedules originally were only one. The part of schedule B, under "CEILING," "BASE," and "TRIM" is a continuation of schedule A. This should be remembered. Space limitations made it necessary to separate the orginal finish schedule into two parts. The room numbers refer to the first floor plan in Lesson 363, Fig. 1, and to Lesson 361, the basement plan, Fig. 1.

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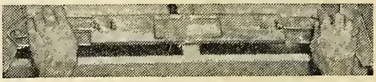

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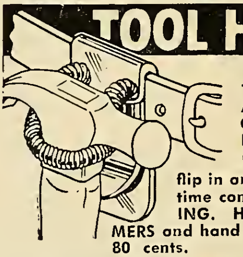

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FINISH SCHEDULE A

ROOM NO.	NAME	FLOOR											WALL									
		MATERIAL							FINISH				MATERIAL						FINISH			
		3/8" PLYWOOD	VINYL TILE	CERAMIC TILE	HARDWOOD	BRUCE RANCH PLANK	CONCRETE		CARPET	FILL + VARNISH	WAX + POLISH		2-3/8" SHEETROCK	1-1/2" SHEETROCK	HARDWOOD PANEL				PAINT	STAIN + VARNISH	PRE-FINISH	
101	MASTER BED ROOM				✓					✓			✓						✓			
102	MASTER BATH			✓									✓						✓			
103	HALL	✓							✓				✓						✓			
104	DAUGHTER BED ROOM				✓					✓			✓						✓			
105	BOYS BED ROOM				✓					✓			✓						✓			
106	ENTRY			✓									✓						✓			
107	BASEMENT STAIRWAY													✓					✓			
108	LIVING - DINING	✓							✓				✓		✓				✓		✓	
109	KITCHEN-NOOK-UTILITY	✓	✓										✓						✓			
110	DEN					✓					✓			✓	✓						✓	
111	HALL	✓	✓										✓						✓			
112	BATH	✓	✓										✓						✓			
113	GARAGE						✓															
1	RECREATION						✓															
2	HEATER						✓															
3	SHOP						✓															
201	UPSTAIR STAIRWAY													✓								

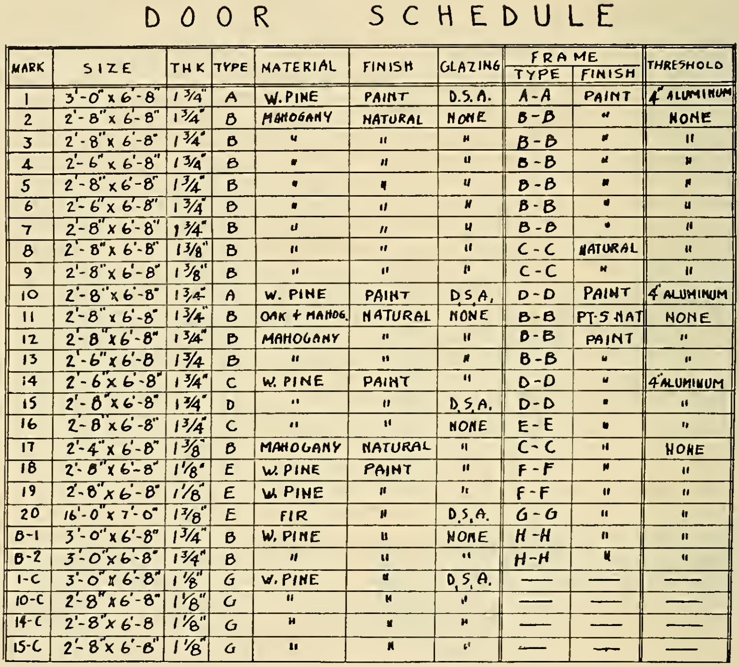
Fig. 5

FINISH SCHEDULE B

ROOM NO	NAME	CEILING								WAINSCOT		BASE								TRIM						
		MATERIAL						FIN				MATERIAL					FINISH			MATERIAL				FINISH		
		2-3/8" SHEETROCK	1-1/2" SHEETROCK					PAINT		CERAMIC TILE		WHITE PINE	MAHOGANY	CERAMIC TILE	HARDWOOD		PAINT	STAIN + VARNISH		WHITE PINE	MAHOGANY	HARDWOOD		PAINT	STAIN + VARNISH	
101	MASTER BED ROOM	✓						✓				✓					✓			✓				✓		
102	MASTER BATH	✓						✓		✓				✓						✓				✓		
103	HALL	✓						✓					✓				✓			✓				✓		
104	DAUGHTER BED ROOM	✓						✓				✓					✓			✓				✓		
105	BOYS BED ROOM	✓						✓				✓					✓			✓				✓		
106	ENTRY	✓						✓					✓					✓			✓				✓	
107	BASEMENT STAIRWAY		✓					✓				✓					✓			✓				✓		
108	LIVING - DINING	✓						✓					✓					✓			✓				✓	
109	KITCHEN-NOOK-UTILITY	✓						✓				✓					✓			✓				✓		
110	DEN	✓						✓							✓			✓				✓			✓	
111	HALL	✓						✓				✓					✓			✓				✓		
112	BATH	✓						✓						✓						✓				✓		
113	GARAGE																									
1	RECREATION																									
2	HEATER																									
3	SHOP																									
201	UPSTAIR STAIRWAY											✓					✓			✓				✓		

Fig. 6

Door Schedule.—Fig. 7 shows the schedule for the doors. The numbers given in the first column, are the marks of the doors. These numbers refer to corresponding numbers in circles, found on the first floor plan, Lesson 363, Fig. 1. The second column gives the sizes of the different doors, the third column gives the thickness, and the fourth column gives the reference letters to the type of the different doors. Type A refers to the front door; details of this door and the framing of the opening are given in Figs. 2, 3, 4 of this lesson. Fig. 8 is a detail of the framing of the opening for type **B-B** doors. Fig. 9 shows details of the framing for sliding doors, type **C-C.** Details of the framing for the rest of the doors will be shown in the next lesson.



DOOR SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	THK	TYPE	MATERIAL	FINISH	GLAZING	FRAME		THRESHOLD
							TYPE	FINISH	
1	3'-0" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	A	W. PINE	PAINT	D.S.A.	A-A	PAINT	4" ALUMINUM
2	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	B	MAHOGANY	NATURAL	NONE	B-B	"	NONE
3	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	B	"	"	"	B-B	"	"
4	2'-6" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	B	"	"	"	B-B	"	"
5	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	B	"	"	"	B-B	"	"
6	2'-6" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	B	"	"	"	B-B	"	"
7	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	B	"	"	"	B-B	"	"
8	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/8"	B	"	"	"	C-C	NATURAL	"
9	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/8"	B	"	"	"	C-C	"	"
10	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	A	W. PINE	PAINT	D.S.A.	D-D	PAINT	4" ALUMINUM
11	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	B	OAK + MAHOG.	NATURAL	NONE	B-B	PT-5 NAT	NONE
12	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	B	MAHOGANY	"	"	B-B	PAINT	"
13	2'-6" x 6'-8	1 3/4	B	"	"	"	B-B	"	"
14	2'-6" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	C	W. PINE	PAINT	"	D-D	"	4" ALUMINUM
15	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	D	"	"	D.S.A.	D-D	"	"
16	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	C	"	"	NONE	E-E	"	"
17	2'-4" x 6'-8"	1 3/8"	B	MAHOGANY	NATURAL	"	C-C	"	NONE
18	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 1/8"	E	W. PINE	PAINT	"	F-F	"	"
19	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 1/8"	E	W. PINE	"	"	F-F	"	"
20	16'-0" x 7'-0"	1 3/8"	E	FIR	"	D.S.A.	G-G	"	"
B-1	3'-0" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	B	W. PINE	"	NONE	H-H	"	"
B-2	3'-0" x 6'-8"	1 3/4"	B	"	"	"	H-H	"	"
1-C	3'-0" x 6'-8"	1 1/8"	G	W. PINE	"	D.S.A.	——	——	——
10-C	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 1/8"	G	"	"	"	——	——	——
14-C	2'-8" x 6'-8	1 1/8"	G	"	"	"	——	——	——
15-C	2'-8" x 6'-8"	1 1/8"	G	"	"	"	——	——	——

Fig. 7

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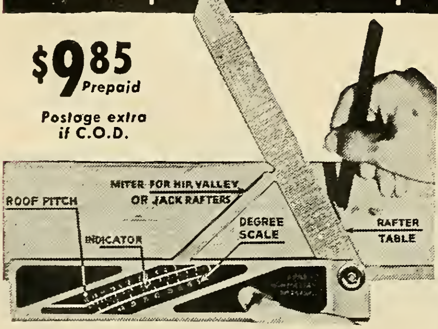

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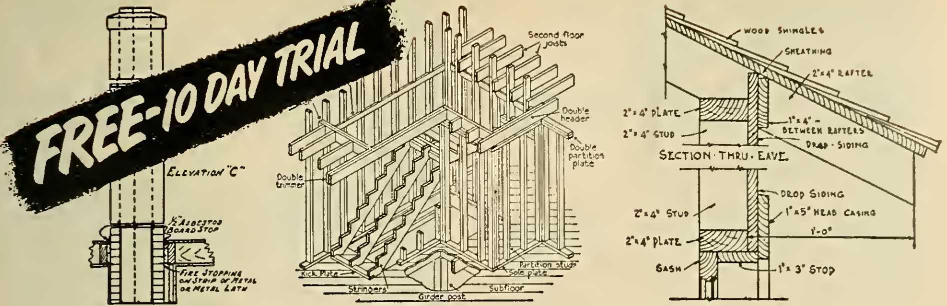
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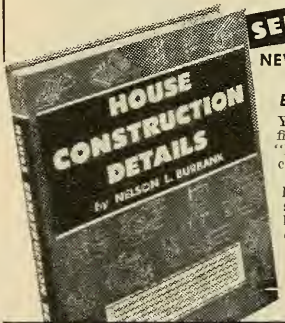
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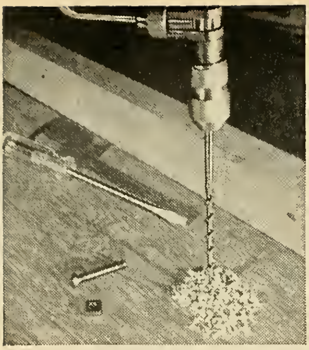

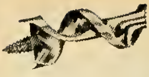

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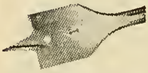

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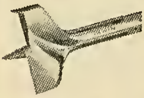

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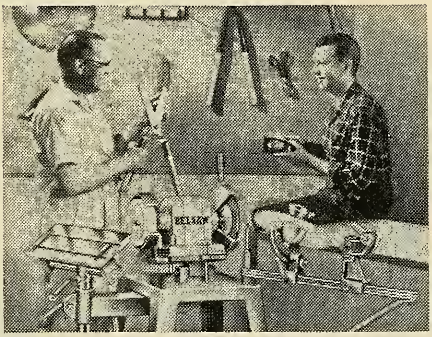

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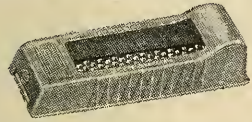

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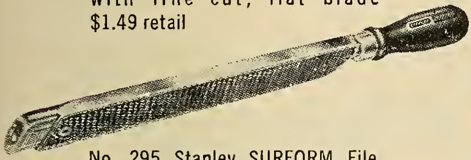

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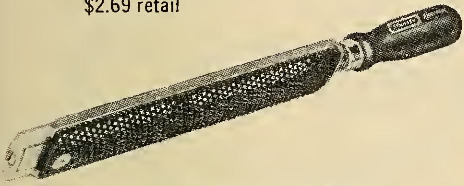

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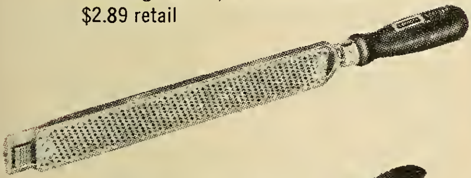

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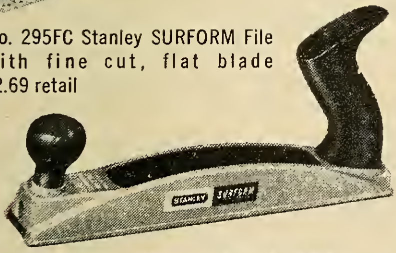

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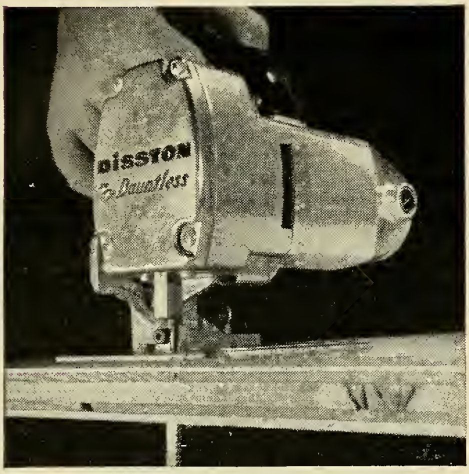

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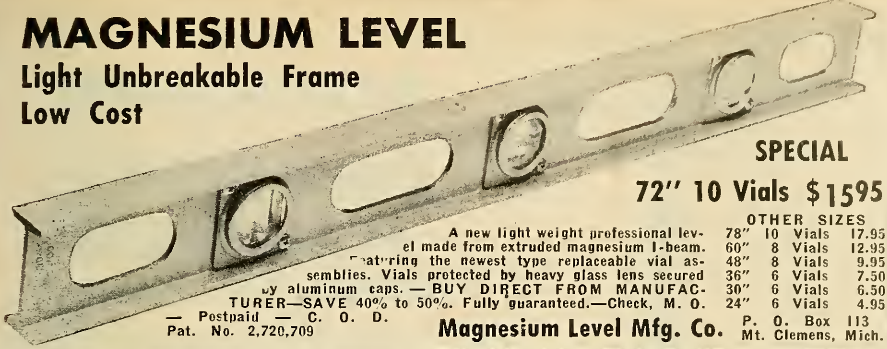

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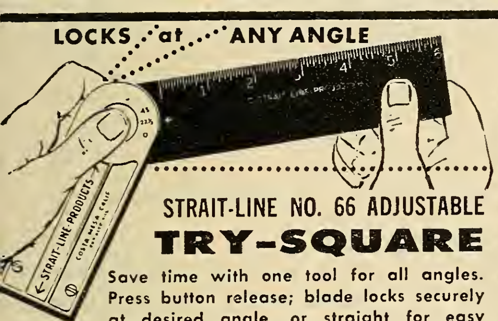

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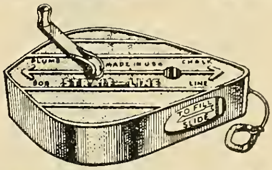

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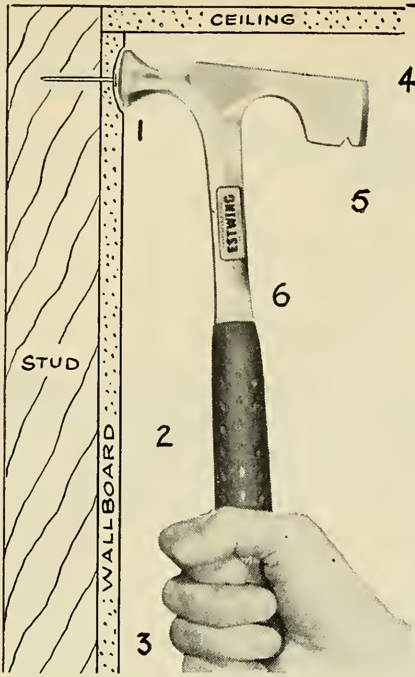

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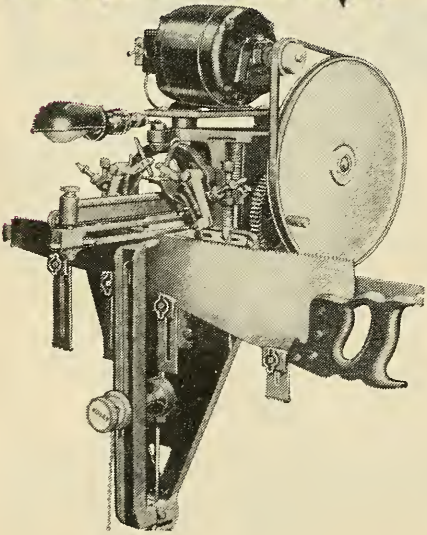

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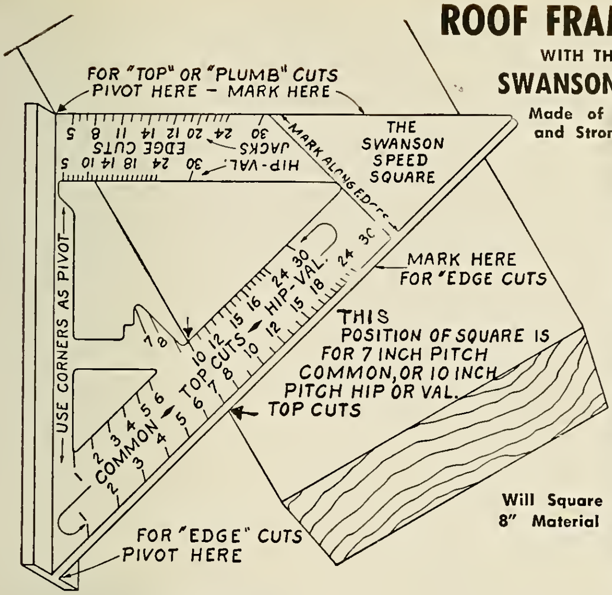

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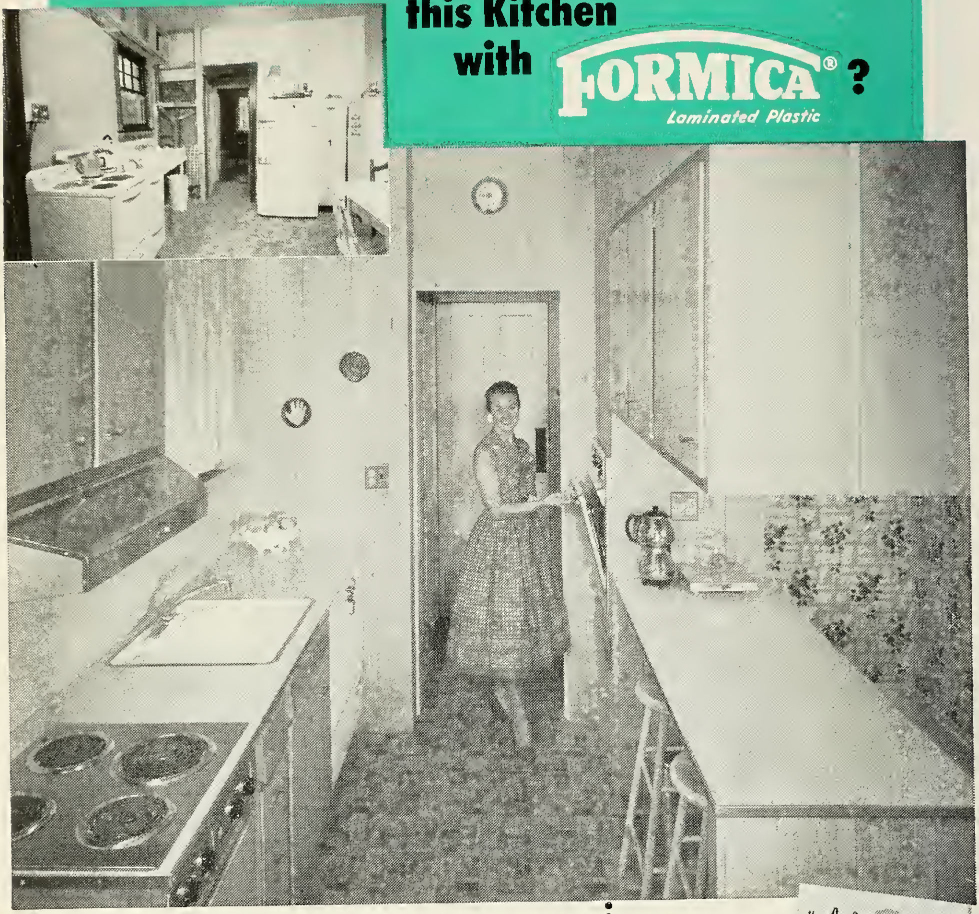

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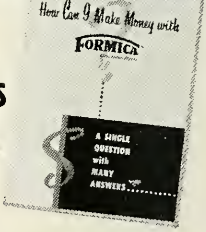

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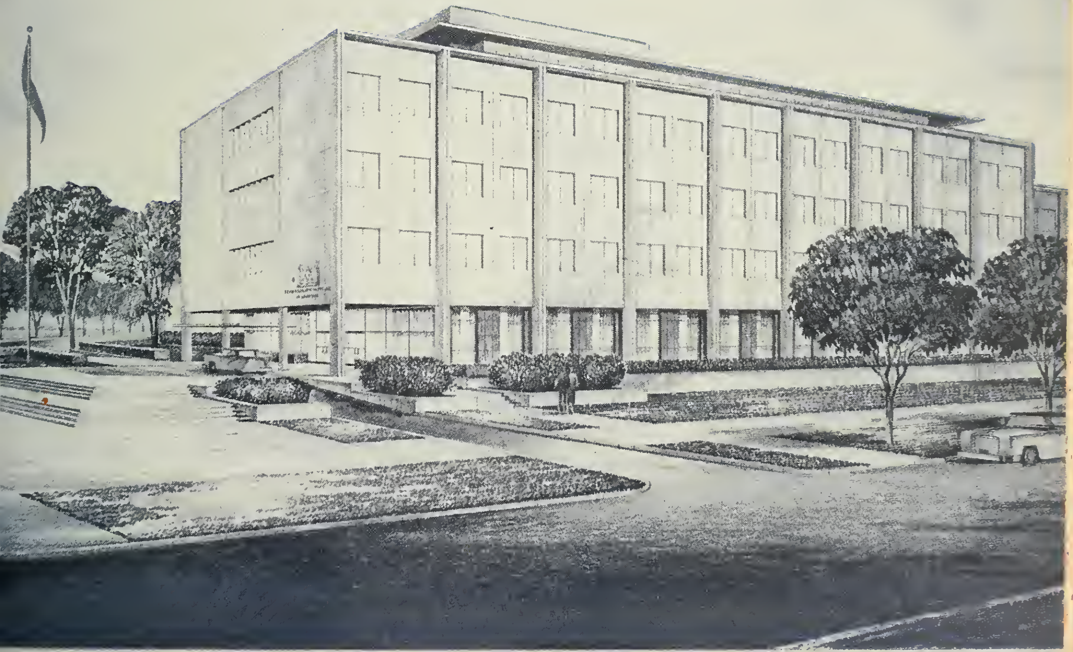
APRIL, 1959



Architect's concept of proposed Washington, D. C. headquarters

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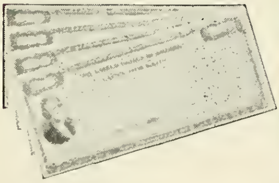

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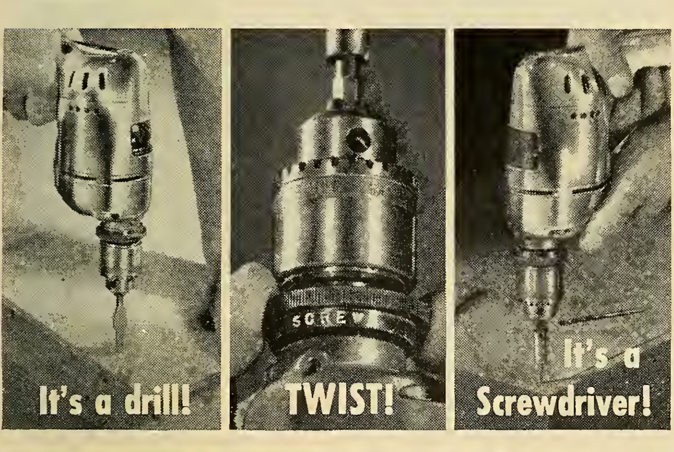

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1959

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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The new four-year term we are entering is sure to bring up many trying problems. However, there will be few that we have not encountered before in our 78-year history of surviving and progressing through wars, booms, busts and international crises. Through cooperation and mutual faith we overcame them before; by using the same formula we can lick them again.

Washington Move To Be Our 8th - - - 15

Over the past 78 years the General Office of our Brotherhood has been located in five different cities—St. Louis, New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Indianapolis. But we have had several different addresses in some cities due to moves. This year marks the 50th anniversary of our occupancy of 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis.

We Hand A Challenge To Congress - - 18

Nearly 4,000 building trades workers descend on Congress to push for a progressive program during the 1959 Legislative Conference sponsored by the Building Trades Department. Congressional reaction augurs well for real gains this session.

Overtime Has Its Bugaboos - - - - 21

Organized labor is clamoring for a reduction in the 40-hour work week as an antidote for mounting unemployment. There is little doubt but that a shorter work week would create more jobs, but one of the main obstacles to achieving it is the persistent tendency of many workers to look upon overtime as a plum rather than a penalty.

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If any industry has traveled far down the road to automation, that industry is farming. And farm workers have found that it is a rocky road, indeed, without strong, militant unions to protect their interests.

San Francisco To See Great Show - - - 27

As it traveled from city to city the annual Union-Industries Show thrilled and educated millions of people. This year it is the turn of San Franciscans to marvel at the production miracles that labor and management can achieve by working together in a free society.

★ ★ ★

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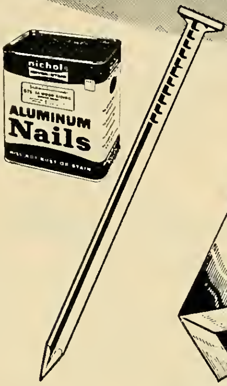

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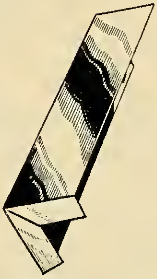

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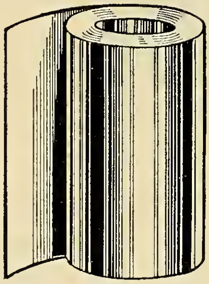

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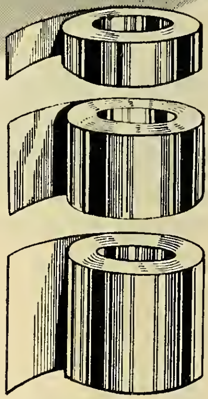

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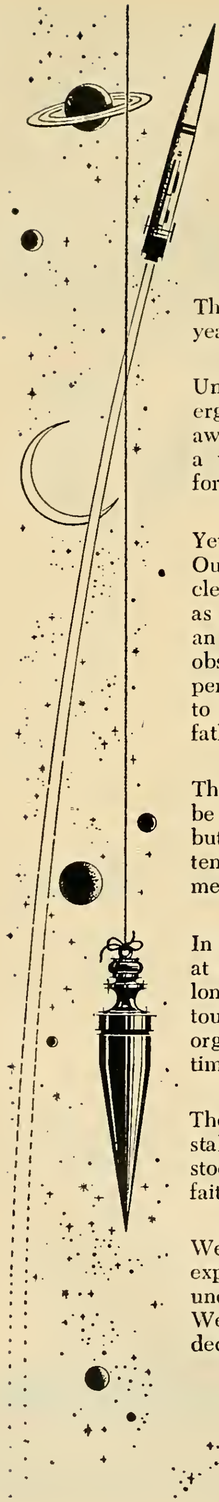


THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THE UNDAUNTED

This month our United Brotherhood embarks on another four-year term. It is not a particularly propitious time.

Unemployment plagues the nation. Automation and atomic energy threaten to undermine old skills and crafts. Inflation eats away at living standards. Enemies of labor endlessly seek to drive a wedge between members and their leaders. Indeed it is not a fortuitous time.

Yet our United Brotherhood can face the future full of confidence. Our heritage is deeply rooted in forging ahead in the face of obstacles. We were born in a time of crisis, when employers demanded as big a day's work as possible for as small a day's pay as possible, an era when steam and electricity were rendering human muscles obsolete. In our 78-year history we have survived many critical periods. But we prospered and grew because we adhered religiously to the sound principles of unionism laid down by our founding fathers.

Those same principles guide us and motivate us today. There may be anti-labor drives and technological upheavals in the years ahead, but we have taken them in stride before. There may be international tensions and domestic crises, but there will be none that we have not met before.

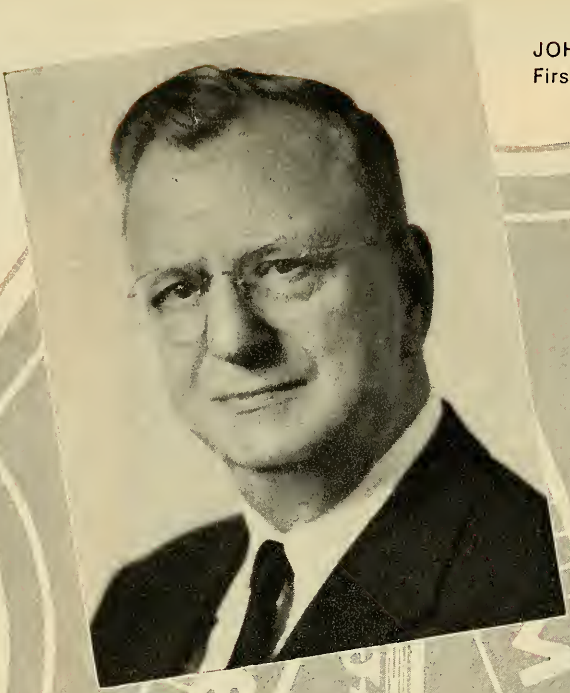
In 78 years we have built a solid organization. We have officers at our head who have acquired the wisdom and judgment that only long years of experience can impart. Fire tempers steel; experience toughens and strengthens human beings. The men who head our organization have been toughened and strengthened by the fires of time and experience.

There will be problems in the future. There will be dislocations and stalemates. But so long as we stick by the union principles that have stood us in such good stead over the years, so long as we maintain faith and confidence in each other, we will continue moving forward.

We are installing officers who have proved their mettle; we have expanded our Executive Board to step up our efficiency; we have undertaken the erection of fitting headquarters in Washington, D. C. We are entering a new era, and so long as we remain united and dedicated, that era can bring us nothing but progress.

M. A. HUTCHESON
General President

"In any human institution,
a solid past
is the greatest guarantee
of a sound future."



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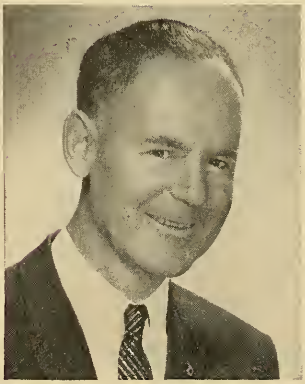

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Confirmed Answers For New Challenges

By MAURICE A. HUTCHESON

General President

★ ★ ★

WITHIN a few months we will be celebrating the 78th anniversary of the founding of our great Brotherhood. In any age 78 years is a long time, but in an age as mercurial as ours, it is particularly long.

In the past three-quarters of a century we have seen more technological changes and economic upheavals than in any similar period in human history. Change has always been a constant ingredient in human affairs, but never before have changes been as sudden and as violent. That our Brotherhood has been able not only to survive but also to grow and prosper through wars, booms and depressions, is a tribute to the quality of our membership over the years. I could quote you statistics summarizing the progress that has been made in the years since 1881, but statistics are coldblooded things. They deal only with end results. They tell who won the ball game and what the score was, but they cannot picture the struggle and sacrifice that went into achieving the victory.

Therefore I am not going to bore you with any statistics. Only the oldest of our old-timers appreciate the sweat and sacrifice that went into the building of our Brotherhood. They know the trials and tribulations that were overcome to get us where we are. Thousands upon thousands of loyal old-timers, every one an unhonored and unsung hero, steadfastly kept their faith with the union through good times and bad. They stood up to the pressures of the blacklist, anti-union drives, and injunctions and court orders. They gave freely of their time and talents to keep the union progressing, oftentimes putting their own liberty in jeopardy thereby. They kept their dues paid up, even when work was scarce and dollars scarcer. Without their loyalty and determination the progress of the past 78 years would not have been possible. They paid in the coin of sweat and effort for all the good things we enjoy today.

We owe them a debt of gratitude. They built a solid foundation on which we can and will erect a superstructure of unionism equal to their most cherished dreams.

We are now embarking on a new era. I know I speak for all my fellow officers when I say we are both humble and grateful for the confidence and trust that you have reposed in us in re-electing us to office. Rest assured we will do everything in our power to serve you conscientiously and faithfully, with the greatest good for the greatest number always uppermost in our minds.

I do not need to tell you that we are entering uncertain times. Automation and atomic energy are creating a new industrial order—an order in which the well-being of the individual worker can become a pawn in the struggle for greater profits if he does not have a strong and militant organization to speak for him.

I could talk to you for hours about the effects that automation is having on jobs, but I can summarize it best by telling you of an 11 million-dollar plant that is being erected in an eastern state. When this plant is completed it will employ a grand total of 40 people in the entire operation. A substantial number of these will be office personnel. I think that tells the story in itself. There was a day when an 11 million-dollar plant would require some 1,000 to 2,000 employes. Today, 40 people can do the job.

This kind of transition is taking place in all industries in all parts of the country. It is happening in lumber, furniture and even construction. It is a trend we cannot stop and I am not sure that we should stop it if we could. Without high productivity there can be no high living standards. If all the profits of industry in India were divided among the workers tomorrow, their living standard would not increase very materially simply because productivity per man is so low. There can only be decent wages and decent living standards when productivity is high. But there has to be fair distribution of the productivity, too.

All the experts have been telling us for years about the great era of universal prosperity that automation was going to bring, but so far I have not seen very many evidences of it.

Industry has recovered 85% of the ground it lost during the recession. Profit margins and stock prices have climbed to new highs. But jobs have picked up less than 30%. A financial writer recently wrote that a million jobs have disappeared during the recession. Some two million workers were laid off during the slump. Now production is getting back close to pre-recession levels, but relatively few workers have been re-hired.

Employers used the recession as a breathing spell enabling them to retool with more automatic machines. In the process a million jobs that existed in 1956 have been washed down the drain. Of course a few new ones have been created, but the fact that 4.7 million are still unemployed despite the recovery in production that has been made speaks for itself.

Too little of the fruits of automation are going to the working people and too many are accruing to the owners of capital. Automation can be beneficial to workers only when they have a vehicle for getting a fair share of the increased production. This is where unions must play the major role.

If automation is to be a boon rather than a bust for the American people, it will be because strong and militant unions obtain a reasonable share of the bigger pie that automation will make possible.

There is no other instrument to which the workers can turn. For 200 years workers depended on the generosity of employers for their gains. Those first 200 years of our history proved that little promise lies in this direction. By 1881 the carpenters of the nation were still working ten and twelve hours a day for 25 to 30 cents an hour. It was only after our Brotherhood was born that the wage rates in construction began moving upward.

History proves that Government, too, is a poor vehicle for workers to depend on exclusively for their advances. In the years before unions, workers endeavored to get their heads above water through depending on the Government, but the progress they made was insignificant. We have many pieces of social legislation on the statute books today, but virtually all of them came about after unions were organized. We have social security and unemployment insurance and pre-determined wages, but none of these things would have been achieved without the organized pressure that unions were able to muster.

This leaves only the unions as an effective weapon for securing social justice for working people, both at the bargaining table and in the halls of our various legislative bodies. This was true in the past and it will be even truer in the future when tremendous technological upheavals will take place. We are not living in a placid lake of history. Rather, we are standing in a fast-moving stream. There is no standing still. We must either move forward or slip backward. I think it is as simple as that. The advances we made in the past we made because we were united and militant. We will need these same qualities more than we ever did, in the years ahead.

As far as our own organization is concerned, I think we are amply prepared. We have expanded our General Executive Board in order that we may be better prepared to serve our organizations throughout the United States and Canada. We are in the process of moving our headquarters to Washington, D. C. in order that we may be closer to the seat of our political and economic life. We have the largest staff of organizers in the field in our history. We have cut our political teeth as last November's election clearly proves. We have the bulwarks manned at all points.

However, the task ahead of us is a tremendous one. There are hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers operating in our various trades. Their existence is a challenge that we dare not ignore. All of them are riding on our backs. They are impeding our progress and holding us back at every turn. By concerted effort we can bring them into the fold. You may rest assured that your officers will bend every effort in this direction. With your wholehearted cooperation the job can be done.

We need to examine the 40-hour week and all that it implies in this day and age of persistent unemployment in our industry. We need to re-examine our fringe benefits and weigh them against the needs of our people.

We need to upgrade Social Security to the point where it provides a decent standard of living and adequate medical care for the men and women who gave their robust years to the building of a strong America. We need to get Unemployment Insurance upgraded to the point where it provides the kind of protection workers need in this uncertain era. We need to continue fighting for repeal of Taft-Hartley, right-to-work laws, and all other restrictive legislation that undercuts many legitimate union functions.

But above all, we need to keep ourselves strong and united in order that we can win for our members a fair share of the fruits of their labor so that we and the nation can prosper and grow year by year.

These are the challenges that lie ahead of us. Working together as we have in the past, I know we can meet them squarely. With mutual confidence, with faith in each other, with determination and adherence to the sound union principles that carried us so far, I know we can write a great new chapter of progress in the next four years.

Washington Move To Be Our 8th

JOHN R. STEVENSON, First General Vice president

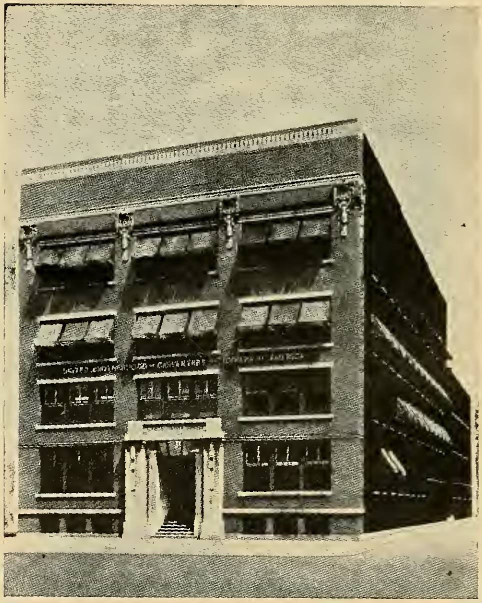
★ ★ ★

SOME TIME within the next few years our Brotherhood will move its headquarters into a fine new building a scant stone's throw from the Capitol in Washington, D. C. Recently our Brotherhood took title to the 60,000 square foot piece of property that lies between Louisiana Avenue and Second Street, with some 35 feet fronting on historic Constitution Avenue. Architects are studying the needs of our Brotherhood and designing a building capable of filling those needs adequately.

The site where the new headquarters building will stand is steeped in rich historic significance. Here Revolutionary soldiers undoubtedly marched and camped. Surely heavy-hearted citizens must have stood here in 1814 to watch the Capitol burn after the British put the torch to it during the War of 1812. They must have stood here, too, to watch it being rebuilt from 1815 to 1819, when Congress once more set up shop in its spacious new halls.

When the move to Washington is completed, it will make the eighth time our Brotherhood has moved its headquarters. Our Brotherhood was born in Chicago in August, 1881. But the convention call went out from provisional headquarters at 911 19th Street, St. Louis. For the first few months the organization operated out of these provisional headquarters. But in December of 1881, the headquarters were officially set up at 184 Williams Street, New York City.

Apparently the headquarters remained there until the year 1884. The November, 1884 issue of THE CARPENTER carried a notice saying that the Brotherhood headquarters had been moved to Cleveland. The only address given was "Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio."



The present

Presumably the headquarters stayed in Cleveland until January, 1887. At any rate, the January, 1887 issue of THE CARPENTER notified the members that the headquarters had been moved to Philadelphia. The address was listed as "476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia."

The following year, the masthead of THE CARPENTER listed the headquarters address as "124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia." This was in the October, 1888 issue.

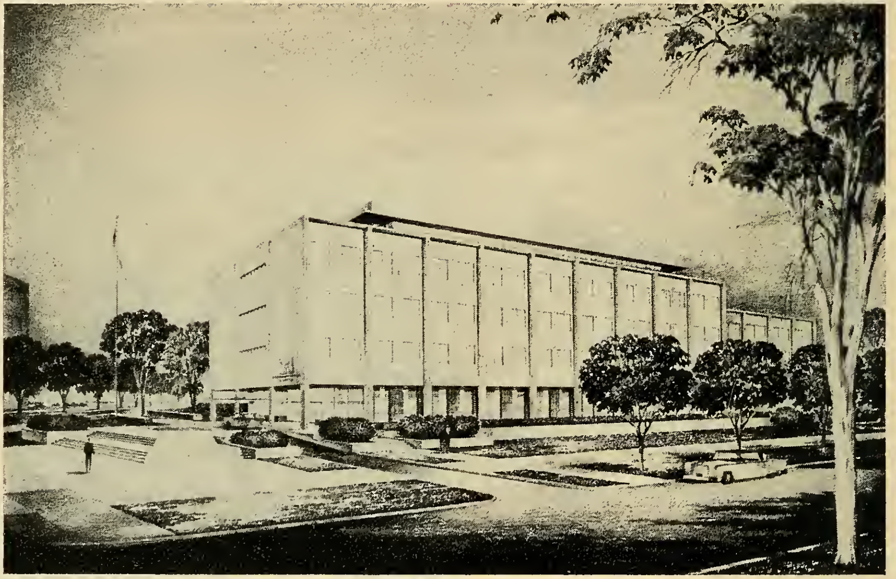
Eleven years later, the organization moved to still another address in Philadelphia. The May, 1899 issue listed the "Lippincott Building, 46 North Twelfth Street" as the official address of our Brotherhood.

A few years later, the Atlantic City Convention voted to move the headquarters to Indianapolis, Indiana. In January of 1903, the move was made to Indianapolis, the population center of the nation at the time. The organization set up shop on the fifth floor of the Stevenson Building. The next year (1904) our Brotherhood changed its address without moving, inasmuch as the name of the Stevenson Building was changed to the State Life Building.

By now our Brotherhood was determined to have a headquarters building of its own. The next convention authorized the officers to investigate the feasibility of buying ground and erecting a building in Indianapolis. After a good deal of study, the officers determined that the property at 222 East Michigan Street was ideal for the organization's purpose. During the next five years the site was purchased and the contract for the building let.

In May of 1909, our Brotherhood officially moved into its present headquarters at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis.

On July 22, 1909, the official dedication ceremonies were held. In his announcement of the dedication, General Secretary Frank Duffy said:



The future

"On that day thousands of the citizens of Indianapolis will realize what the founders, builders and guardians (of our Brotherhood) determined should be its aim and purpose, viz.: that the laborer and his labor should be among those things which advance the civilization of the world. In this they placed themselves upon the wise principle, that what is worth doing should be done well and that it is always best to start and continue with a real comprehension of any and everything undertaken.

"They believed that man was not created to merely toil, eat, drink and sleep, but to rise higher and higher in energy, intelligence and self-respect to the end that he and his posterity might have all the possible things of comfort and convenience.

"It is a remarkable feature of our age that in unity there is a marked display and effect of such virtues; that according to their facilities of intercourse and respective affinities men more closely unite and thus do jointly and collectively what they cannot do singly or when separated. Indeed, they thus become in their joint action a resisting force against the powers of nature.

"So it is that on July 22, 1909, these thousands of people will have and enjoy the realization that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will present to their view an inspiring manifestation; in fact the very evidence of such effort, efficiency and growth of man's wonderful strength and energy of mental and physical achievement in that they will look upon a grand, substantial structure, erected, owned, finished and furnished by organized labor, to remain a lasting evidence of that class accomplishment."

In January of this year our Brotherhood completed half a century of occupancy at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis. The building is as polished and as structurally sound today as it was the day we moved in. Careful maintenance has kept it in top condition and capable of serving faithfully for many more years.

The organization that moved into the headquarters at 222 East Michigan in 1909 consisted of some 178,000 members in 1,906 local unions. Today our membership is more than four times as great. Wages have been more than quadrupled. Average wages in 1909 ranged from 40c to 50c per hour. In 1909 the six-day week was universally in vogue throughout the construction industry.

The headquarters at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, have seen much labor history made. They saw the pension system inaugurated and the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida erected and put into operation. They saw the 40-hour week adopted and social security and unemployment insurance put into effect. They saw the labor movement built from a small, struggling force, barely tolerated by law, to a mighty arm of the nation's productive machine. The men who occupied 222 East Michigan over the years played a key role in all the progress made.

From the new headquarters even greater gains undoubtedly will be made. But 222 East Michigan, Indianapolis, will always remain a symbol of half a century of consistent Brotherhood progress.

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BEHIND THE "INFLATION" CRY

"Perhaps the current deluge of groans and warnings about inflation may be out of focus," columnist Harry Barnard suggested recently in the Chicago Daily News. "I get a strong fragrance indicating that some of this deluge is motivated less by concern over the general welfare than by a slicker than usual effort to check the legitmate demands by labor for a better slice of the economic pie."

Barnard then cited recent talks by several industrialists urging employers to fight inflation by resisting labor's "unwarranted" wage demands.

Excessive inflation is a danger, Barnard noted, but he suggested that "labor should not be made the scapegoat." Barnard's comments are noteworthy because it's so rare to find them in a daily paper.

We Hand A Challenge To Congress

By O. WM. BLAIER, Second General Vice president

★ ★

A VISITING dignitary from France recently expressed the opinion that American democracy is in danger of breaking down because of lack of effective communication between elected officials and their constituents. If this analysis is true, the Building Trades Department went a long way toward remedying the situation last month.

During the first week in March nearly 4,000 building tradesmen from all parts of the nation converged on Washington, D. C. to tell Congressmen what they need and want from the government. The occasion was the Fifth Annual Building Trades Department Legislative Conference.

As in previous years, the 1959 Legislative Conference spent the first day (March 2nd) listening to various leaders lay out the legislative program advocated by the Department. The following day the delegates broke up into state delegations. These state delegations spent March 3rd and 4th calling on their representatives in the House and Senate to brief them in detail on the legislative needs of building trades workers. The last day was spent in evaluating the responses received from Congressmen.

The program the delegates asked their Congressmen to support was brief and to the point. It urged legalization of pre-hire contracts so that collective bargaining in the building trades can be removed from the no man's land of legalistic mumbo jumbo. It asked that employer contributions to apprentice training funds and pooled vacation funds be made legal. It called for repeal of the union-busting section of the Taft-Hartley Law which permits strike-breakers to vote in place of replaced strikers.

All these changes are embodied in Title 6 of the Kennedy-Irvin Bill, and the Conference made it clear that the Bill would get building trades backing so long as Title 6 remained a part of it. But if Title 6 were removed, every effort would be made to defeat the bill.

The Conference's legislative program also called for a re-writing of the Davis-Bacon Act to make prevailing wage provisions automatic on all construction financed directly or indirectly by the Federal government. It further urged that fringe benefits be considered in determining prevailing wages.

These two provisions alone can mean millions of dollars in additional wages for building trades workers annually since many types of Federally-financed construction do not come under the Davis-Bacon Act as now written.

Furthermore, the law as presently constituted does not recognize fringe benefits as part of prevailing wages. Over the years fringe benefits have become an increasingly important part of the remuneration a man receives for his work. In some areas building trades workers can lose as much as 75c an hour when fringe benefits are ignored on Federal construction.

In commenting on this fact in his short address to the Conference, Senator Kuchel of California said: "No Federal Monies should ever be used to further the bidding advantages of contractors who pay depressed wages in areas where decent standards prevail."

Therefore, the Legislative Conference gave top priority to these two badly-needed Davis-Bacon revisions.

The Conference also called for far-reaching amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, including the elimination of Section 14 (b), which permits states to pass so-called right-to-work laws. Right-to-work laws are legal in individual states only because Section 14 (b) sanctions them. If the section is knocked out, all authority over union security legislation will revert back to the Federal government.

In addition to changes in existing laws, the Conference urged a good bit of new legislation aimed at getting the nation's economy back into high gear. The delegates asked their Congressmen for enactment of a broad housing bill capable of spurring the construction of two million houses a year. Fifteen million families are still living in sub-standard surroundings, and the present rate of home construction is making very little dent in the tremendous housing need. In fact, some experts insist that new slums are being created faster than old ones are being eliminated.

The Conference also urged that Congress give some serious consideration to the enactment of a comprehensive airport construction bill to provide at least a billion dollars for the construction of new airports and the modernization of existing ones. The air age is out-running airport facilities, and unless prompt remedial action is taken air transportation may bog down for lack of adequate airport facilities.

Lagging school construction also got some constructive consideration from the Conference. The delegates impressed on their representatives in Congress the need for a comprehensive school construction bill. The Building Trades Department's recommendation was for the immediate passage of enabling legislation to make available to school districts some eleven and a half billion dollars' worth of Federal funds in the next four years to make possible the erection of sufficient classrooms and the staffing of those classrooms with competent and adequately-paid teachers.

This was the program the 4,000 delegates to the Conference laid before their Congressmen. From the reports made at the last day's session, many Congressmen were apparently convinced of the soundness of the proposals advocated by the visiting building tradesmen. If all of them keep the promises they made to the delegations that visited them, there is room for optimism that a good part of the Building Trades Department's program can be pushed through this session of Congress.

At any rate, the Conference made it impossible for any Congressman to plead ignorance if he fails to support any part of the program. The delegates laid it on the line. They met their Congressmen face to face and spelled out in specific terms the things that are needed and wanted to keep the construction industry healthy and progressive.

A number of important political leaders addressed the Conference. Among them was Senator John Kennedy who probably voiced the feelings of most delegates when he said:

"The nation must act to eliminate the malignant effects of poverty, illness and insecurity.

"We have not met the need of five million jobless, of four million people driven from their farms, of the nearly seven million families here, in the richest country on earth, who are obligated to get by on a family income of less than $2,000 a year.

"We have not yet met the needs of more than 15 million American families who are obliged to live in substandard housing. We have not yet . . . erased the decay that is blighting so many of our major cities."

These are the very conditions the Building Trades Department's legislative program is designed to cure.

I am happy to say that nearly four hundred members of our Brotherhood were numbered among the delegates to the Conference. They made up better than 10% of the Conference. Political victories do not come easy. They require an endless amount of plugging and planning. The fact that so many of our members were at the Conference is a clear indication that our locals and councils are fully awake to the need for prodding Washington into action if the economy is to be gotten back on the main track.

The large number of Senators and Congressmen who appeared before the Conference proves that we have many tried and true champions on the Hill. But they need our continued support. They can only introduce the kind of legislation we need and want. It is our responsibility to muster enough grass roots support to overwhelm the opposition that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the NAM always manage to come up with.

The Legislative Conference laid the groundwork for a progressive program of needed legislation. Carry-through will be necessary to get the job done. This is an area where every local union and every individual member can make a definite contribution.

NATIONAL WOOD COUNCIL FORMED

In a long overdue move to promote the greater use of wood in construction, some 29 lumber and wood products associations have banded together to form the National Wood Council.

Purposes of National Wood Council in brief are:

1. Serve as a clearing house for the exchange of information regarding problems of mutual interest to members.

2. Offer opportunity for coordination of the promotional activities of all organizations concerned with wood.

3. Conduct a continuing critical appraisal of the progress and extent of wood promotion.

4. Act as an advisory agency in recommending new promotion programs to supplement and strengthen existing programs.

5. Assure as far as possible, through the interchange of information, that all promotion funds are spent to achieve maximum effectiveness and impact with a minimum of duplication of effort and expense.

6. Develop practical wood promotion programs to assure that all buyers and specifiers will be indoctrinated to "Think First of Wood."

Overtime Has Its Bugaboos

By RICHARD E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary

★ ★

ALL THROUGH the dreary months of last Winter Washington news releases were telling us that Spring would bring a sharp upturn in business conditions. Now we are well into Spring and no upturn in employment is in sight.

Actually the employment situation has deteriorated rather than improved. The number of jobless people in February of this year stood at 6.1% of the labor force, a figure comparable to that existing in February, 1958, when the recession was at its worst. To all intents and purposes, there has been no improvement in employment statistics since last November.

A situation in which better than six per cent of the labor force is unemployed and close to 20% of our productive capacity is unused merits a good deal more attention than the government has yet given it. Now that Spring is here and the predicted upturn is conspicuous by its absence, further dawdling is unthinkable.

The government has an obligation to reassess its hard money policies, its responsibilities toward distressed areas, its duties to conserve resources, prevent floods, etc.

Industry has an obligation to adhere to employment policies that tend to broaden employment rather than shrink it. Too many firms are resorting to overtime in preference to hiring new employes because they can save money on unemployment insurance and social security by so doing.

But labor has an obligation in this regard too. In the minds of too many union people overtime has become a plum rather than a penalty. The typical senior worker in an industrial shop looks upon overtime work as something desirable rather than onerous. In some industries collective bargaining has concentrated on upping overtime rates, not with the idea of preventing longer hours but rather with the idea of increasing income during prosperous times.

In these cases, the standard work week is reduced below 40 hours without actually reducing the number of hours worked. In one industry in Wisconsin the regular work week was reduced to 36 hours in the last few years. However, the industry continues working on a fixed 42-hour week. The employes still work 42 hours, but the difference is that they get overtime rates for the six hours they work over the standard 36. Under such circumstances it is obvious that employment is not increased any by the inauguration of a negotiated shorter work week.

Statistics reveal that a very substantial percentage of grievances processed in industrial plants over the past few years stems from arguments as to who should get the overtime plum. The fight is not to see which employe should be burdened with the overtime work but rather which employe is entitled to it by his seniority.

So long as employers can save money by working overtime rather than hiring additional people, a shorter work week cannot contribute much to increasing employment. This becomes doubly true when the attitude of the workers is that overtime is a desirable plum rather than a penalty.

Yet over the long haul a shorter work week offers the greatest promise of work for everybody. Productivity per man is increasing so rapidly that a large pool of permanently unemployed people is inevitable unless workers take part of their fruits of increased productivity in greater leisure time.

There is no sound argument for the existence of continuous overtime in a depressed labor market. If the employer can afford to pay overtime, he can afford to increase his regular rates and hire additional employes to take care of his expanded volume of business. From the workers' angle, too, overtime is not a paying proposition. For a week or two it may up his take, but over the long haul he gains very little, if anything.

When a worker swells his pay through overtime he is getting extra money that rightfully belongs in his regular pay check, where it is a fixed item. Overtime the employer can give or take away at will. The negotiated wage rate he must pay according to contract. So overtime wages tend to hold down regular wages.

There is another way in which overtime exerts a downward pressure on regular wages. There is no weapon the employer can use more effectively in negotiations than a horde of unemployed men at the gate. The psychological effect alone is worth a great deal to him. If, by using overtime rather than hiring new employes, he can keep a substantial number of job seekers at his gate and thereby keep his wage increases smaller than should be, he has a real stake in running overtime rather than increasing his crew.

Another disadavantage that seldom occurs to workers raking in overtime is that they undermine their own security. So long as they keep working, they feel they are doing all right. But suppose they lose their jobs? Where can they find another if all plants are using overtime rather than taking on additional help?

Then, too, taxes go up when earnings go up. The man who earns extra high income for a few months gets nicked for higher taxes. His reaction may be"So what? I made more money, didn't I?" Up to that point his argument is okay. But what if he is laid off after a few weeks or months of turning out extra production on overtime? Wouldn't he have been much better off if he worked shorter hours at regular pay and kept his job longer? Especially when his tax bite would have been smaller?

These are all factors workers should consider in determining their attitude toward overtime. On paper overtime looks like a fat bonus, but there are many hidden costs that make overtime of questionable value over the long haul. From the practical standpoint workers gain most from procedures that tend to create jobs, and lose most from practices that shrink employment opportunities.

Paid holidays and paid vacations are examples of procedures that actually contribute to the overall welfare of working people. They give people time off for rest and relaxation without a hidden penalty attached. Fortunately, vacations and paid holidays are on the increase. And the trend of giving extra pay in lieu of vacations is on the decrease. Fewer and fewer companies are allowing this sort of arrangement. It is hard to evaluate holidays and paid vacations, but rough estimates indicate that these two items represent a shortening of the work year by about seven per cent.

Even in the building trades paid holidays and paid vacations are becoming more prevalent, even though the mechanics are hard to work out. In industrial plants some contracts call for as many as 10 paid holidays a year—including the worker's birthday. Every day off with pay for a worker is a step in the right direction. As the unemployment picture continues to remain gloomy, talk of a shorter work week is going to increase. But before there can be any real progress in this direction there must be a desire on the part of most workers for such a move. Aside from the workers' desires for longer vacations and more paid holidays, there is little evidence that they really want a shorter work day or work week.

In this day and age of high prices the anxiousness of workers for overtime earnings is understandable. But workers need to realize that overtime earnings are not the pure gravy they appear to be on the surface. There are hidden costs involved that sometimes outweigh the obvious benefits.

Overtime was originally introduced by unions to make extra work unappetizing for the employer. Unfortunately, during the boom years it has come to be regarded as a plum by workers themselves. Only when union members return to their original concept of overtime, will the 40-hour week be definitely killed and a more feasible work week be instituted.

MOVE FOR $1.25 MINIMUM UNDER WAY

The opening shot has been fired to secure a Federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and the extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act protection to seven million additional workers.

Companion bills have been introduced into both houses of Congress at Washington. Senators John F. Kennedy (D. Mass.) and Wayne Morse (D. Ore.) have introduced the bill in the Senate with Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D. Pa.) a co-sponsor. Rep. James Roosevelt (D. Calif.) has introduced the measure in the House of Representatives.

The biggest group of new employes covered in the bill are those in large retail establishments, including restaurants, and number about 4.5 million workers. Also covered would be substantial groups in construction, wholesale firms and large service establishments such as laundry and cleaning establishments and hotels.

Exempted would be laundering and cleaning establishments with sales of less than $250,000 annually; retail and service firms and taxi companies with sales of less than $500,000; transit companies under $50,000; small family establishments also are excluded.

In a joint statement, Kennedy, Morse and Roosevelt declared:

"These amendments will correct in part one of the most shocking but least publicized economic and moral crises facing Americans today—the fact that millions of hard-working citizens cannot earn enough, no matter how many hours they toil, to maintain themselves and their families at a higher level than bare subsistence."

Ask Farm Workers About Automation

By FRANK CHAPMAN, General Treasurer

★ ★

ONE DAY LAST MONTH I received two pieces of mail on the same day. One was a Chamber of Commerce news release explaining how automation could bring perpetual milk and honey to everybody if the government would only break the labor "monopoly," reduce corporate taxes, and quit regulating commerce. The other was a report of the board of directors of National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc. on the conditions of farm workers in 1958.

Read separately, either piece would have made interesting reading. But read together, they provided a real eye-opener.

Basically, farming has become the most automated industry in our society. Machines have replaced hand work on the farm faster than any place else. Plowing, planting, fertilizing, and even harvesting are now done by unmanned machines in many kinds of farming.

The annual report of the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc. tells a pretty good story of the kind of "prosperity" automation has brought to farm workers who have no unions to protect them.

Average annual income for the hired farm worker in 1958 totaled $892 for a full year's work. On the whole, farm workers find only six months' work per year. So the actual annual income of many farm workers is about half of $892.

Employers provide electric blankets for their crops, but they object to providing blankets for their workers and their families.

The government provides individuals to count migratory birds, but no one bothers with the children of migratory farm workers. They are transported on all kinds of makeshift trucks and trailers. Cherries are better guarded in transit than children. In this regard, an Oregon committee reported:

"The Interim Committee believes that school children picking berries are entitled to the same safety protection the berries are entitled to when transported to market in a common carrier."

Last year a terrible tragedy underlined the unprotected position of migrants. Twelve Mexican Nationals died and 19 were seriously injured when fire from a spilled gasoline can blazed through a "ramshackle old flatbed truck that had been converted into a bus." The truck was enclosed by wooden sides and roofed with metal. Its only exits were two narrow openings at the rear, between rows of wooden benches, and each exit was barred by a chain fastened across it, so that the men were trapped.

The year before, a dozen or more migratory workers were killed when the truck they were riding in failed to clear an underpass and the makeshift body was sheared off.

The sorry plight of domestic farm workers is intensified by the importation of foreign farm labor. The report of the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc. that I am quoting has the following to say in this regard:

"Only a few examples can be given of many actual instances of the depressing effect of the use of foreign workers on American wages. Between August 1 and August 5, 1958, peach growers in Sutter County, California, had been paying 15 to 18 cents a box for picking. A labor shortage was certified and 933 Mexican Nationals were sent for; 700 arrived on August 7. On August 6, the chief of the State Farm Placement Service certified a base wage of 12 cents a box for the area. Similarly, over a ten-year period, wages of tomato pickers in the San Joaquin Valley have dropped 40 per cent at the same time that the proportion of Mexican Nationals used to pick them has risen to 90 per cent. In the Imperial Valley, hourly rates for farm labor were 70 cents in 1951, and they were still 70 cents in 1958. There is not always a wage cut; but there is usually a wage freeze.

"In addition, Nationals are increasingly doing work one step removed from agriculture, sometimes replacing union labor with non-union labor, wages, and conditions. Operations are moved into the field, as in lettuce, when the union-organized packing shed was abolished and the packing is now done in the field by Nationals."

I could quote many more pages from the report, but I think this is sufficient to show the kind of milk and honey automation is bringing to workers in an industry that is very poorly organized. One might be tempted to say "Yes, but farming really is not an industry. It is made up of family enterprises. Therefore, farm workers deal with individuals rather than corporations."

This simply is not true. The factory farm is displacing the family farm at a rapid rate. In 1958 there were 2,027,000 fewer farm operators than there were in 1950. But the big factory farms increased accordingly.

There is only one point in all this. Farm workers are being ground to pieces by automation because they do not have a strong, militant union to protect their interests.

What is happening to farmers can happen to workers in all lines of endeavor if they do not have effective unions to win for them a fair share of the fruits of automated production.

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THRONE SPEECH SEEKS WINTER WORK INCENTIVE PLAN

Parliament will be asked at the current session to assist Canadian municipalities "in the financing of work on construction projects which would not otherwise have been undertaken during the winter months," it was revealed in the Throne Speech at the opening January 15 of the Second Session of the 24th Parliament.

The Speech pointed out that the Government had taken action to reduce unemployment "by expediting national works programs, by programs undertaken in cooperation with the provinces, and by encouraging Canadians generally to undertake constructive activities particularly in the winter season."

Amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act will be submitted to Parliament.

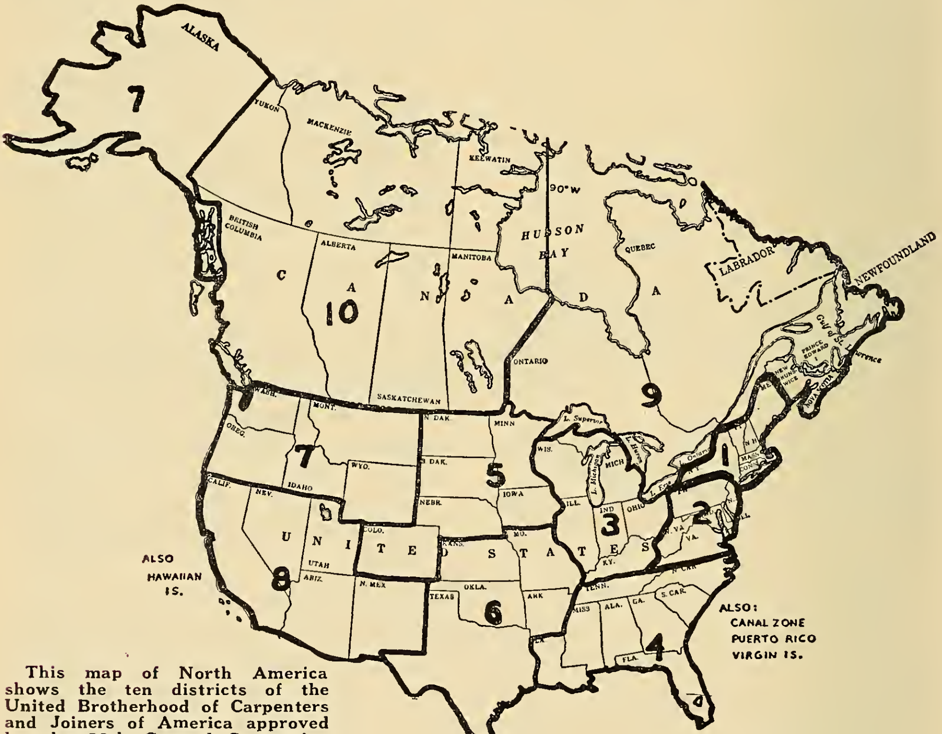
The Government "welcomes the evidence of recovery from the recession and will continue to foster and assist this improvement," the speech declared, adding the warning that "as recovery proceeds there will be increasing need for care to preserve the stability and purchasing power of our currency."

Another Important Step Forward

★ ★

GROWTH IS the order of things on the North American continent. In recent years Canada has added a tenth province (Newfoundland); the United States has added a forty-ninth and fiftieth state; and our own Brotherhood has redistricted into ten districts rather than seven. The map below shows the alignment of the districts as they now exist in our Brotherhood.

For a number of years some Executive Board members have been handicapped by the extreme size of their districts. Last year a proposition to re-zone the districts was submitted to a referendum vote. The members voted overwhelmingly in favor of more and smaller districts.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MACKENZIE
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BRITISH COLUMBIA
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QUEBEC
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
C A N A D A
10
ONTARIO
SASKATCHEWAN
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PRINCE EDWARD I.
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
WASH.
MONT.
OREG.
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ALSO: CANAL ZONE PUERTO RICO VIRGIN IS.

This map of North America shows the ten districts of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America approved by the 28th General Convention to be effective April 1, 1959.

The Twenty-eighth General Convention heartily endorsed this action.

With the re-districting of our Brotherhood into more compact districts, the General Office moves closer to subordinate bodies. No Board member will be more than a few hours away by plane from any Local Union or District Council in his District.

In this day and age of explosive economic and political upheavals, tight-knit lines of communication are more important than ever. The re-organizing of the Board Districts into more compact and logical areas is but another evidence that our Brotherhood is gearing itself to meet whatever challenges the future may bring.

San Francisco To See Great Show

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WITH ALL THE FANFARE, music and color of a carnival, organized labor opens its Golden Anniversary Union-Industries Show at Civic Center in San Francisco on May first. Dignitaries from all over America will be on hand to salute the accomplishments of the trade union movement and the important place that harmonious labor-management relations play in the economy of our nation. Virtually every craft, skill and service of the individual AFL-CIO union member will go on display in a host of gaily-decorated, action-packed exhibits in Brooks Hall at the Civic Center.

Year by year the show has grown in stature and impressiveness. In its travels from city to city it has thrilled and educated untold millions from Boston to Los Angeles. This year it is the turn of the Bay area citizens to see and marvel at the production miracles that management and labor, working together harmoniously in a free society, can produce.

All indications are that this year's show at San Francisco will set a new high standard. The auditorium facilities are adequate and the surrounding parking lots provide space for a great many cars. The San Francisco unions are working hard to make the exhibits exceptional and the staff of the Union Label and Service Trades Department is determined to make the Golden Anniversary Show something special.

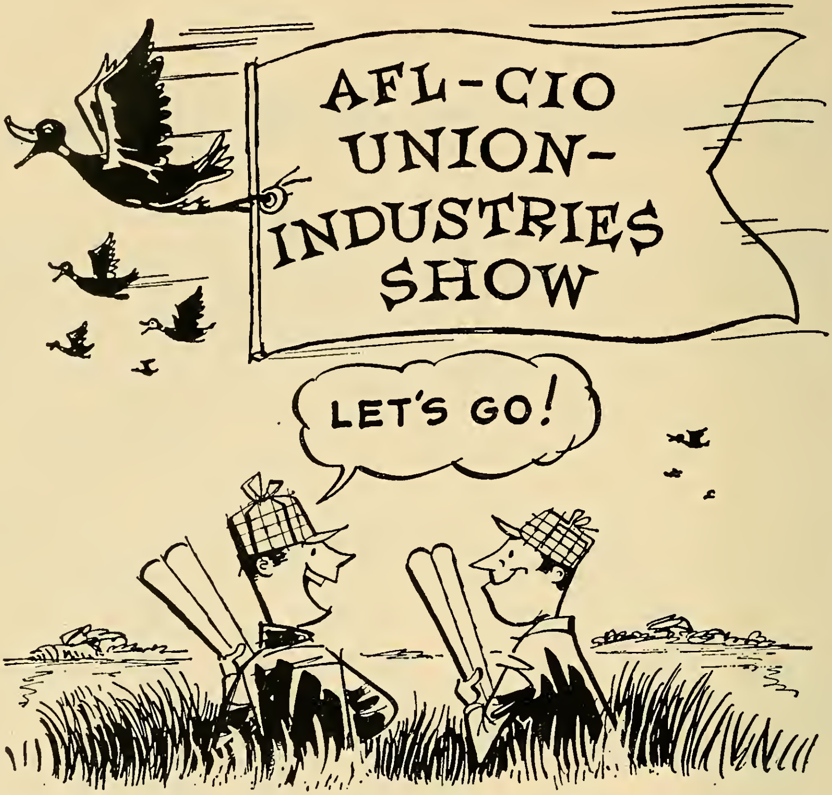
The show serves a two-fold purpose. First, it drives home to the general public the importance of the skills and know-how that union members possess and use in their daily work. The quality and beauty of the products displayed in the show forcefully demonstrate that there is no substitute for craftsmanship.

Second, the show impresses on union members and general public alike the importance of the Union Label as a seal of quality and a tool for eliminating exploitation, privation and sub-standard living conditions.

The very magnitude of the show is a tribute to organized labor. There are few bigger shows in the nation. None is run more efficiently. The fact that the labor movement can plan, administer and finance an operation of this size is a tribute to the progress which unions have made over the years. Not even in their wildest dreams could the founders of American labor envision a day when hundreds of thousands of people would visit a show sponsored by the labor movement.

As usual, our Brotherhood, through the cooperation of the General Office and the Bay Counties District Council, is sponsoring one of the major exhibits of the show. It will show examples of the fine workmanship that Brotherhood members contribute to the production of a host of union-made goods in the San Francisco region.

Admission to the show, is free. Hundreds of valuable prizes—some of them costing as much as $500—will be given away during the show. In excitement, color, and educational value, there is nothing quite like the annual Labor-Industries Show. Remember the date: May 1 through May 6.


AFL-CIO UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW
LET'S GO!

IT'S IN SAN FRANCISCO

Brooks Hall, Civic Center
May 1 through 6, 1959

FREE ADMISSION
FREE PRIZES

Sponsored and produced by
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

1909 OUR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY **1959**

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

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Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

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Notice to Recording Secretaries

The Quarterly Circular for the months April, May and June, 1959, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ABEL, ALFRED, L. U. 1246, Marinette, Wis.
ADAMS, STEVE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ALEXANDER, HOWARD (SHORTY), L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
ALFREDSON, JOHN, L. U. 1246, Marinette, Wis.
ALLARD, GEORGE, L. U. 716, Zanesville, Ohio
ALLEN, FRED M., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
ALOANDERSON, CARL A., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ANDERSON, ALBERT G., L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ANDERSON, ANTON L., L. U. 1453, Costa Mesa, Cal.
ANDERSON, CARL, L. U., 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ANDERSON, FRED, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ANDERSON, WILLIAM A., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ANDERSON, WILLIS, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
ARCHER, JEREMIAH, L. U. 1888, New York, N. Y.
AREIAS, MANUEL, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
ARNOLD, GEORGE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
BANJAI, LAZIUS, L. U. 2214, Festus, Mo.
BARRETT, R. M., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
BASCH, JOHN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
BEATH, GEORGE W., L. U. 1984, Magna, Utah
BECERRA, PEDRO, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
BELTZ, ORIE DEE, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
BESSE, FRED, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
BIGGS, FRANK C., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
BILLMAN, R. A., L. U. 373, Ft. Madison, Iowa
BLACKWELL, FRED, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
BLOOMFIELD, WILLIAM, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
BORGLIN, JOHN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
BRADDON, CLYDE, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
BRATCHER, T. M., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
BRINTESEN, CARL, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
BROMELL, ARTHUR, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
BROWN, GEORGE H., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
BROWN, JAMES R., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
BRUEGGEMANN, FRED, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
BRUMBAUGH, JAMES C., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
BURKE, MICHAEL, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
BYERS, GUY A., L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
CAMPBELL, JESSIE, L .U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
CARLSON, CHARLES G., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CARLSON, JOHN A., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
CARLSON, SWAN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CASEY, EDWARD L., L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
CHAPMAN, A. J., L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
CHESTER, JAMES A., L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
CISNEROS, JOSE, L. U. 1666, Kingsville, Texas
COLE, LESTER, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
COLLIE, C. F., L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn.
CONNOR, JOHN, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
COOK, MARVIN, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
COOPER, HERMAN K., L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
CORNISH, IRVING A., L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
COSS, T. M., L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
COTTLE, JOHN W., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
D'ALESSANDRO, AGOSTINO, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
D-AMOUR, AIME, L. U. 825, Willimantic, Conn.
DINES, SOL, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
DINGSOR, THOR, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
DOTTO, LOUIS, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
DRAGOO, CARL E., L. U. 1273, Eugene, Ore.
DRIVER, J. H., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
DUESING, ARTHUR C., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
EATON, WALTER C., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
EBBESON, TOM, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ECCLESTON, RAY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ELG, OSCAR, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ELMBERG, ALEX, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ENGLER, LEO C., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ERD, MARTIN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
ERICKSON, EDWARD, L. U. 787, New York, N. Y.
ERNST, SEBASTIAN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
ESCHE, FRED A., L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
FEHL, HENRY, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
FELTON, HENDRIX, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
FIELDS, OSCAR, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
FORD, PHILIP R., L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
FORSI, MATHIAS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
FOSTER, MILTON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
FROBERG, CHARLES E., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
FRY, JAMES W. C., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
FULKROD, GUY, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
GAGNON, ALCIDE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
GANSION, ADOLPH, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
GARDINER, JAMES E., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
GIBBS, WILLIAM E., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
GLATT, ARTHUR, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.

In Memoriam

GODWIN, A. N., L. U. 1666, Kingsville, Texas
GOTTHARDT, STEVE, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
GRENIER, LOUIS, L. U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
GRONAAS, J. L., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
GUSTAFSON, MELVIN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
GUSTAFSON, OSCAR, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
HAARHAUS, WALTER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
HALCK, HENRY H., L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.
HALL, JAMES G., L. U. 1329, Independence, Mo.
HAM, W. O., L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
HANES, MERLE, L. U. 1303, Port Angeles, Wash.
HARNISH, O. M., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
HARRIS, J. B., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
HARVEY, OREN, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
HAWKINS, WILSON S., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HAYNES, GERALD S., L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
HEALEY, FRANK, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
HEIDER, JOHN, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
HELLER, JOHN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
HELLIGE, G. H., L. U. 373, Ft. Madison, Iowa
HENDERSON, ARCHIE, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
HENNINGER, CHARLES, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
HIGGINS, WILLIAM J., L. U. 509, Cleveland, Ohio
HINTZ, WALTER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
HOY, JAMES F., L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
HUDSON, R. E., L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
IGLEHART, HARRY A., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JASPER, ERNEST L., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.,
JEWETT, WESTON, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
JOERN, HERMAN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
JOHNSON, ANDREW, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHNSON, J. D., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
JONES, RAY, L. U. 1329, Independence, Mo.
KAUFFMAN, DAVID K., L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
KEITH, LLOYD W., L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
KELLER, KARL, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
KELLER, MAX, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
KING, W. E., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
KINPORTS, GEORGE V., L. U. 1273, Eugene, Ore.
KRANTZ, JOHN F., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
KUELKER, JOHN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
LABONOWSKI, FELIX, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
LEVERSON, LENORD, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
LOVEJOY, PALMER, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
LUND, JULIUS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
LUNDBERG, OSCAR, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
MAIANI, LUIGI, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
MANALADIS, GUS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
MARSHALL, R. D., L. U. 71, Fort Smith, Ark.
MARSTELLER, HERBERT A., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
MARTINEZ, GERONIMO, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
McCALL, JAMES W., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
McDANIEL, J. ALONZO, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
McKENZIE, CLAYTON C., L. U. 795, St. Louis, Mo.
McWALTERS, JAMES, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
MEARS, SAM H., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
MECKLEY, EMORY S., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
MERRIFIELD, LAURENCE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
MEYER, HENRY E., L. U. 849, Manitowoc, Wis.
MOORE, CHARLES, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
MOORE, TRAVIS J., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
MUELLER, ED., L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
NAGY, LOUIS A., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
NASH, PETER J., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
NELSON, CHARLES A., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
NEWGAARD, JAMES, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
NICHOLS, KENNETH L., L. U. 1303, Port Angeles, Wash.
NICKERSON, ALBERT L., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
NIELSEN, CHARLES, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
NIERI, LAWRENCE, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
O'BRIEN, DONALD A., L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
OCHOA, SALVADOR A., L. U. 1666, Kingsville, Texas
ODLAND, KENNETH, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
OSBERG, IVAR, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
PARKER, RAY E., L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
PARSHALL, OTIS F., L. U 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
PAYTON, ARTHUR, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
PEARSON, WALFRED, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
PEDERSON, OLE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
PEPIN, HECTOR, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
PERNA, JOSEPH, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
PETERSON, JOHN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
PHILLIPS, JOHN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
POSTLETHWAITE, THOMAS, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
POWERS, H. E., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
PRESTON, L. G., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
RANERI, CARMELO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
RASCHER, WILLIAM, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
REED, CHARLES A., L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
REMALEY, Sr., CHARLES, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
ROBINSON, C. E., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
RONDEAU, WILLIAM, L. U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
RONSON, OL. L., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SAAREMPAA, MATT, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SANDELIN, THEODORE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SCHAUS, LOUIS, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
SCHUETZ, JOE, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
SHULTZ, FRANK, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SCHUMMER, PETER. L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

DETROIT GRADUATES LARGEST APPRENTICE CLASS

A dynamic answer to the challenge of any future need for skilled mechanics in the construction industry was met by one big segment of the building trades of Detroit on the evening of January 24th, when 237 young men were catapulted into journeymen status within local unions affiliated with the Carpenters District Council.

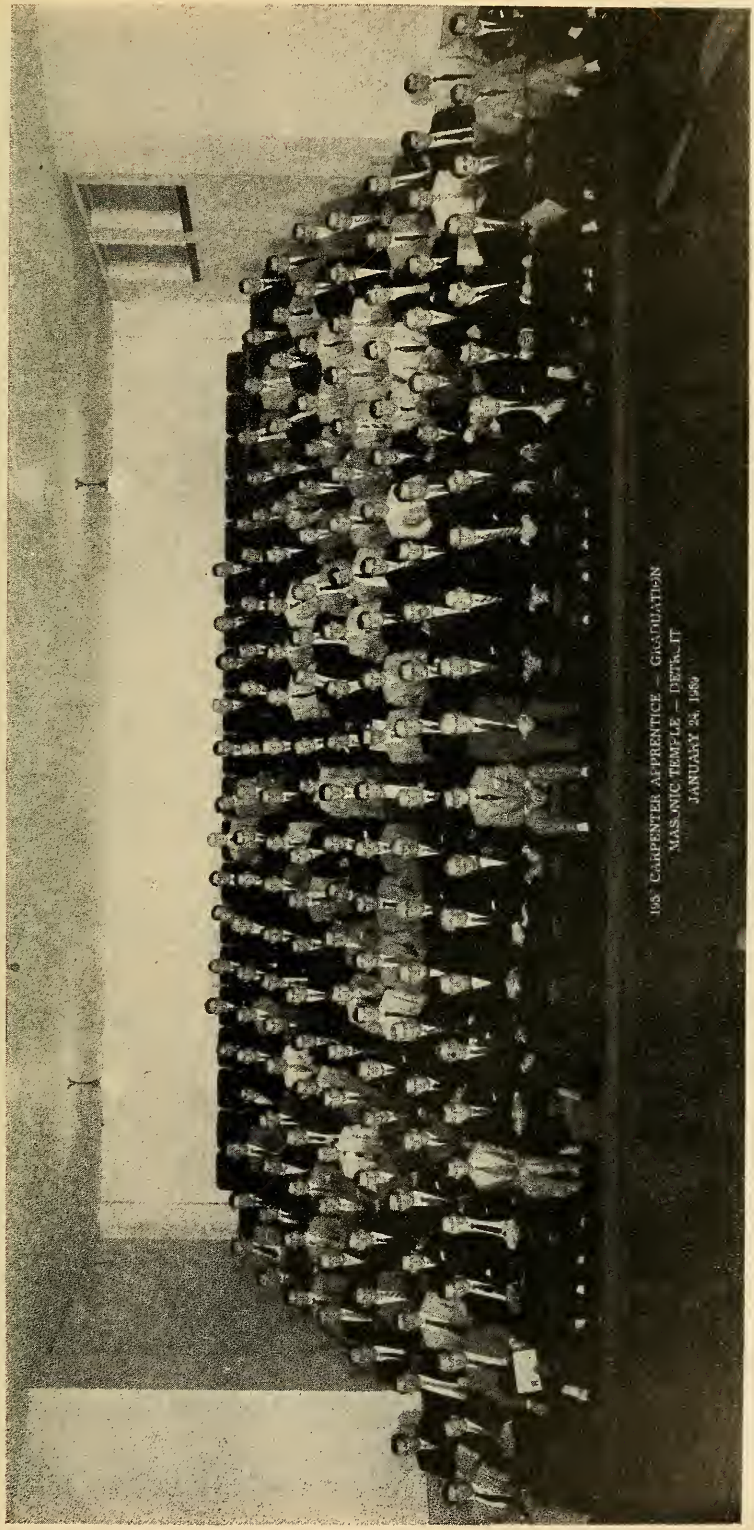
The largest carpentry graduating class in the history of the Detroit Apprentice Training School was on hand for the ceremonies in Detroit's Masonic Temple. In all, 237 young men attained journeyman rank within various Carpenter local unions, Resilient Floor Decorators Local 2265 or Millwright's Local 1102.

Congratulations were in order all around as 237 young men became journeymen within the ranks of unions affiliated with the Detroit Carpenters District Council. Exercises were held Saturday night, January 24, and saw a gathering of notables from the ranks of labor, business, education and politics. In this photo Robert Hughes, a graduate apprentice, shakes the hand of Head Carpentry Instructor Stuart Proctor. Shown, from left to right are: Earl L. Bedell, divisional director of vocational education for technical and trade schools, the Detroit Board of Education; Finlay C. Allan, special assistant to President Maurice A. Hutcheson; Hughes; L. M. "Boots" Weir, CDC secretary-treasurer; Proctor; Raymond Fair, CDC president; Senator Pat V. McNamara (D., Mich.), and Ernest Landry, Detroit carpentry contractor, who served as toastmaster at the graduation in the Masonic Temple.

The exercises were not without some fuss and fanfare. There were numerous dignitaries on hand to offer congratulations and advice to the young men.

Among the speakers were Senator Pat. V. McNamara (D., Mich), a building tradesman in his own right; Finlay C. Allan, special assistant to President Maurice Hutcheson; L. M. "Boots" Weir, Carpenters District Council secretary-treasurer and a member of the Executive Board of the Detroit Building Trades Council, and Robert Hughes, a graduate apprentice.

In addition, there were two other well known members of the Carpenters listed among the distinguished guests. They were State Senator Raymond D. Dzendzel, assistant business agent of Local 982, and Deputy State Labor Commissioner Neil B. McArthur, president of Local 19.



1958 CARPENTER APPRENTICE — GRADUATION
MASONIC TEMPLE — DETROIT
JANUARY 24, 1959

Ernest Landry, Detroit carpentry contractor and a director of the Carpenter Contractors Association, proved that labor and management can get along well on the big training project.

Landry handled the toastmaster's job with deftness and finesse, while at the same time telling of employing 10 of the new journeymen in the past year and congratulating both labor and management on the success of the entire program.

Senator McNamara started the speaking program by relating his experience as an apprentice within the United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters back in 1916.

"Things were different then," he said, "especially regarding pay. My wages then were $4.32 per week for the first year."

"You are part of a great industry and part of a great movement," he said, "once you have joined the labor movement. I hope that you will play a major part in both."

Weir talked but briefly in bringing the congratulations of the CDC to the graduates.

"The construction industry is interesting. It is forever changing. The challenge of taking new materials and moulding into finished products is forever with us," he told the graduates.

"The Carpenters have a continuing place in our society and we want to advance," he added.

Weir closed by reading a resolution to Ralph A. MacMullan, retired secretary-treasurer of the Detroit chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America.

The union official praised MacMullan's contributions to the apprenticeship program.

Allan brought the greetings of the international union and told of his serving on the joint-apprenticeship committee, beginning with its founding in 1941.

"The apprenticeship program is more important today than ever before," he said. "Technological changes and automation are making it so that the unskilled worker may soon hardly be recognized at all.

"Greater knowledge means a higher share in the economy," he added.

Allan also spoke of strides made in wages, saying that the scale for Carpenters in Detroit in 1936 was $1 per hour as opposed to the current scale of $3.40.

"We haven't yet reached our peak," he declared.

Hughes provided the shortest speech of the evening when he issued thanks on behalf of all the graduates to those who had made their education possible.

Landry introduced a variety of notables between the talks, including business, labor and educational leaders.

Distribution of certificates of completion was handled by Head Carpentry Instructor Stuart Proctor, Earl L. Bedell, divisional director of vocational education for the Detroit Board of Education, and James Whyte, representative of the United States Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

Invocation was by Rabbi Benjamin H. Gorrelich.

The big event—as far as the immediate future of the new journeymen was concerned—followed the exercises. It was relaxing on the dance floor to live music with their wives and girl friends.

CALIFORNIA LUMBER WORKERS HOLD 12th CONVENTION

The California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers held its 12th Annual Convention in the Crystal Room of the Bellvue Hotel, San Francisco, beginning January 21 and running through January 24. It was the largest, and in many respects one of the best, conventions ever held by the body.

As in previous years, the first day was devoted to a contract discussion session in which events of the past year were reviewed. From the report of delegates it was clear that substantial progress was made last year in achieving a standardized contract for the whole West Coast lumber industry—a goal set by the last convention of the Western Council, which embraces some 11 states. Different locals made different gains last year, but all were within the framework of the overall objective adopted by the Western Council.

The afternoon session of the first day was devoted to a workshop session on Workmen's Compensation. Under the able leadership of Art Carstens of the University of California at Los Angeles the whole matter of Workmen's Compensation was thoroughly explored and both the weaknesses and strengths of the existing program evaluated.

That evening a banquet that lived up to San Francisco's fame as the home of the best food in the United States was held in the Normandie French Restaurant.

The following three days were devoted to bread-and-butter problems of the California lumber workers. A large number of resolutions pertaining to their welfare was discussed and acted on. The Council committed itself to a continuation of the drive for a standardized, industry-wide contract with the best wage rates, pension plans, holiday clauses and health and welfare plans becoming the standard.

A large group of visitors addressed the convention. They included: Earl Hartley, executive secretary, Western Council; Kenneth Davis, West Coast Co-ordinator; Joseph Cambiano, General Executive Board member; Stanley Mosk, State Attorney-General; Mayor George Christopher, and Peter Terzick, editor of THE CARPENTER.

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GREEN BAY RECOGNIZES THREE GRAND OLD MEMBERS

Green Bay, Wis., is noted for its outstanding football players. But it is noted, too, for its many tried and true union members. Local Union No. 1146 recently honored three of them who have more than 150 years of combined membership in the United Brotherhood between them.

The members so honored were Christ Law, Henry Campiaux, and Jules Becque.

Pictured at right is Erven Shultz of the Wisconsin State Council presenting a 50-year pin to Arvella Zdarstek for her father Christ Law, and a similar pin to Brother Henry Campiaux; Brother Becque was unable to attend the ceremonies because of illness.

A social hour with refreshments and all the trimmings followed the ceremonies. A fine turnout of members and their wives made it a gala occasion.

Photo by Green Bay Press-Gazette

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LEAVENWORTH LOCAL CELEBRATES 70th BIRTHDAY

Seventy years ago a small group of carpenters at Leavenworth, Kansas, got together to apply for a charter in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. On January 25th of this year a large group of members, families and friends of Local Union No. 499 held a dinner at St. Joseph Church to commemorate the 70th anniversary of that occasion. In the seven decades intervening between the two events, the carpenters of Leavenworth increased their wages manyfold, improved their working conditions and cut their hours in half.

A fine turnout was on hand for the 70th birthday party of Local No. 499. Speakers of the evening were J. O. Mack, president of the Kansas City District Council and newly-elected General Executive Board member for the sixth District; L. M. Burnett, business representative of the Kansas City District Council; and L. A. Humphrey, financial secretary of Local No. 499. Fred M. Patton acted as master of ceremonies.

The speakers traced the early struggles of Local No. 499 (and the whole labor movement of Kansas) for recognition and status in the early days. And they briefly summarized some of the advances that have been made over the years.

Students of the Jane Foris Studio provided a lively program of modern and traditional tap dancing. All who attended agreed the event was an outstanding success and an auspicious sendoff for the Local Union on the start of a second 70 years of service to the carpenters of Leavenworth and environs.

Craft Problems

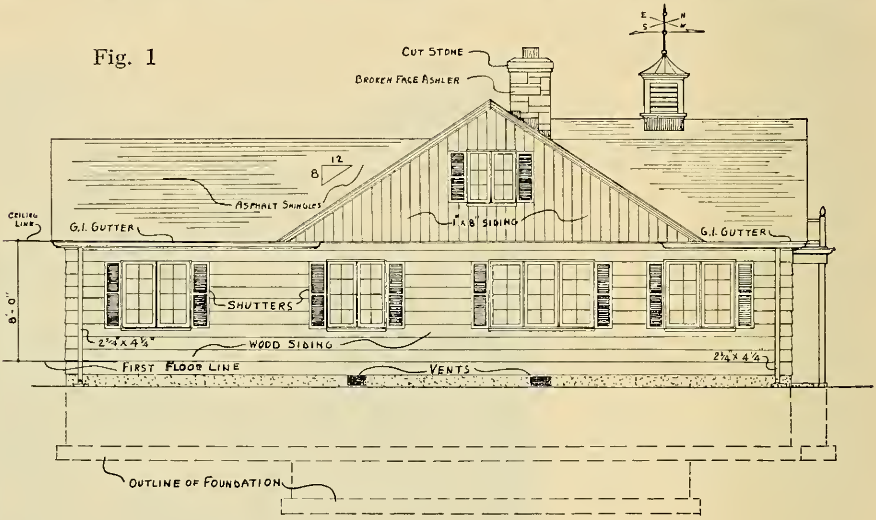
Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 365

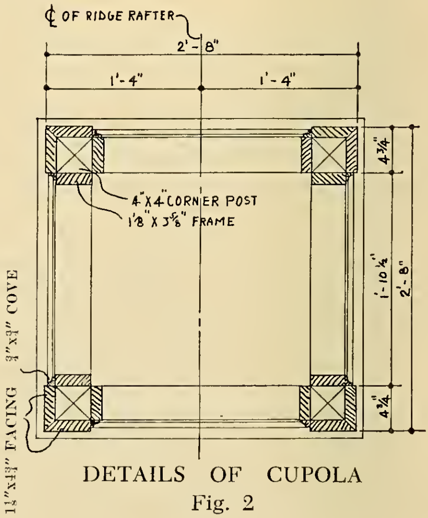
The Exterior.—The exterior of any building is the view that belongs to the public. This, when the plans are underway, should be kept in mind. The four elevations should be made as pleasing in appearance as possible. The whole design should have an attractive harmony. For it is the first impressions that come to people, that form the basis of their opinions—and the people's opinion, collectively, make up what is known as public opinion. A favorable public opinion is an asset to any family. This asset can not be measured by any monetary values. The time and money that is spent on the up-keep of the exterior of a building, especially a home, is time and money well spent.

Fig. 1


E
N
S
CUT STONE
BROKEN FACE ASHLER
12
8
ASPHALT SHINGLES
1"x8' SIDING
CEILING LINE
G.I. GUTTER
G.I. GUTTER
8'-0"
SHUTTERS
2¼x4¼"
WOOD SIDING
2¼x4¼
FIRST FLOOR LINE
VENTS
OUTLINE OF FOUNDATION

EAST ELEVATION

The East Elevation.—The first illustration of the last lesson gave the front, or north elevation. In this lesson the east elevation is shown. The other two elevations will be given in following lessons. The elevation shown here, Fig. 1, specifies galvanized iron gutters, asphalt shingles, a 12-and-8, or third pitch roof, cut stone cap for the chimney and for the gable-end, 1"x8" siding, in an up-and-down position. To the upper right, the cupola is shown. The windows are equipped with shutters, and wide wood siding is specified. Vents for the basement are pointed out, and the footings for the foundation walls are indicated by dotted lines.


℄ OF RIDGE RAFTER
2'-8"
1'-4"
1'-4"
4¾"
4"x4" CORNER POST
1⅛"x3⅝" FRAME
1'-10½"
2'-8"
4¾"
1⅛"x4½" FACING
¾"x¾" COVE

DETAILS OF CUPOLA
Fig. 2

Cupola.—A plan of the cupola is shown by Fig. 2. The corner posts are 4"x4", which are covered with 1-⅛"x3-⅝". Fig. 3 shows a half section of the cupola, where many of the details for the construction of the cupola are shown. A 2-foot radius will strike the curvature for the sway rafters. One-quarter-inch exterior plywood is used for sheeting the sway, which is covered with 16 oz. copper. Fig. 3 should be studied in keeping with Fig. 2. The face of the louvers could be covered with galvanized hail screen, in order to keep birds from building nests in the cupola. The hail screen should be on the outside, otherwise the birds will build nests between the louver boards.

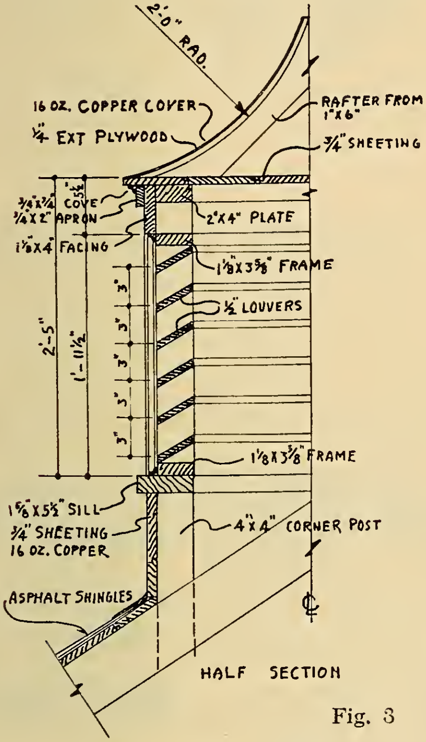

2'-0" RAD.
16 OZ. COPPER COVER
¼" EXT PLYWOOD
RAFTER FROM 1"x6"
¾" SHEETING
¾"x¾" COVE
¼"x2" APRON
1⅛x4" FACING
2"x4" PLATE
1⅛x3⅝" FRAME
½" LOUVERS
2'-5"
1'-11½"
3"
3"
3"
3"
3"
3"
1⅛x3⅝" FRAME
1⅝x5½" SILL
¾" SHEETING
16 OZ. COPPER
4"x4" CORNER POST
℄
ASPHALT SHINGLES
HALF SECTION

Fig. 3

DETAILS OF CUPOLA

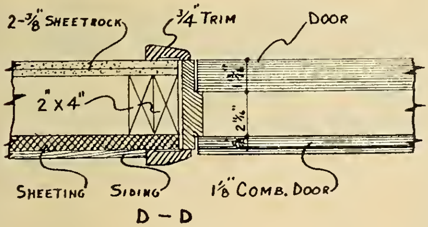

2-⅜" SHEETROCK
¾" TRIM
DOOR
2"x4"
2⅝"
SHEETING
SIDING
1⅛" COMB. DOOR
D – D

Fig. 4

Construction of Door Frames.—Fig. 4 shows the construction of a door frame for the type D-D door. Here we have double-thick sheetrock for the inside wall finish, ¾" trim, rabbeted jamb, wood siding and composition sheeting. The slab door is 1-13/16" thick—this opening is also provided with a combination storm-screen door. Fig. 5 shows the frame construction for the type

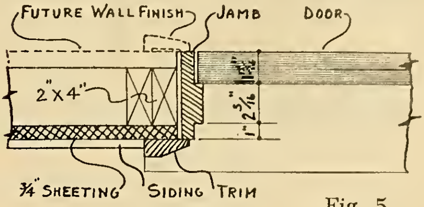

FUTURE WALL FINISH
JAMB
DOOR
2"x4"
1-13/16"
¾" SHEETING
SIDING
TRIM
E – E

Fig. 5

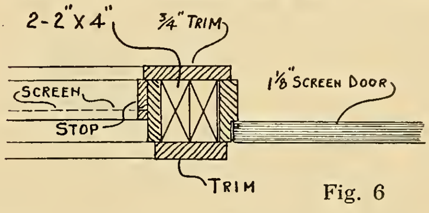

2-2"x4"
¾" TRIM
SCREEN
STOP
1⅛" SCREEN DOOR
TRIM
F – F

Fig. 6

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E-E door. This jamb is also rabbeted, both for the slab door, and for a screen door, in case it is needed. The wall finish and trim for the inside is shown by dotted lines, which indicates, as the note shows, that it is not to be finished immediately. The rough jamb, as in the other case, is made of 2 2"x4"s. Fig. 6 shows the frame construction for the F-F screen door. This detail shows to the left, how the screen is fastened between two stops, as indicated by the dotted line. Fig. 7 is a detail of the construction of the frame for the garage door, or type G-G. The rough jamb is built up of three 2"x4"s. The inside of the wall is without wall finish.

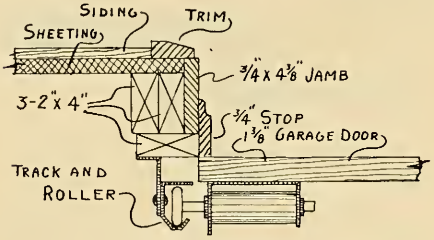
Siding
Trim
Sheeting
3/4 x 4 3/8" Jamb
3-2" x 4"
3/4" Stop
1 3/8" Garage Door
Track and Roller

Fig. 7

G – G

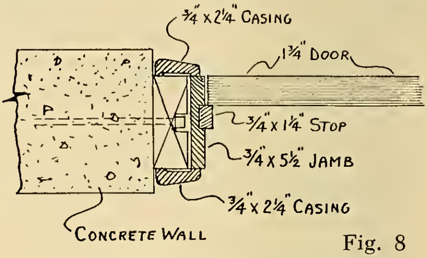
3/4" x 2 1/4" Casing
1 3/4" Door
3/4" x 1 1/4" Stop
3/4" x 5 1/2" Jamb
3/4" x 2 1/4" Casing
Concrete Wall

Fig. 8

H – H

The outside of the wall is finished with the regular siding and trim. Fig. 8 is a detail of the construction for the frame of the type H-H door. Notice how the rough jamb is anchored to the concrete wall—also how the door stop is housed into the finish jamb.

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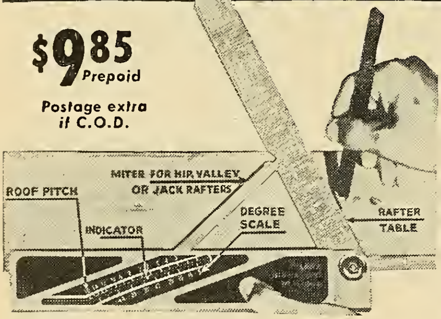
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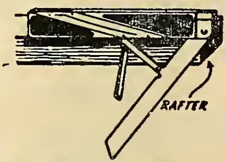

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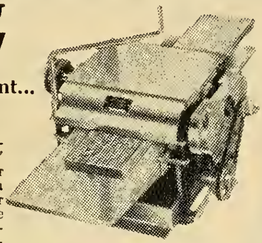

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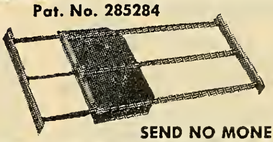

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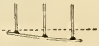

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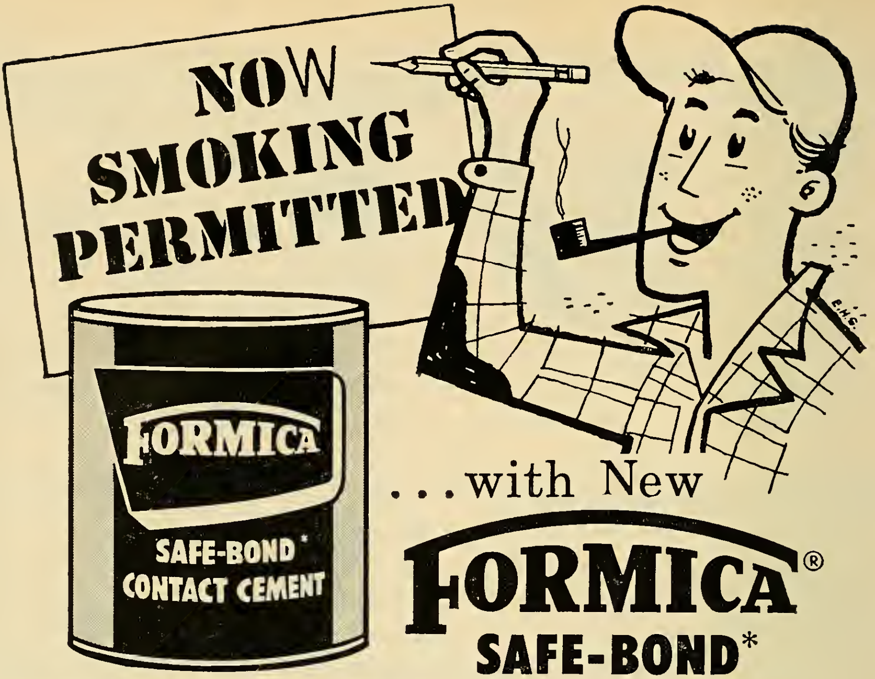
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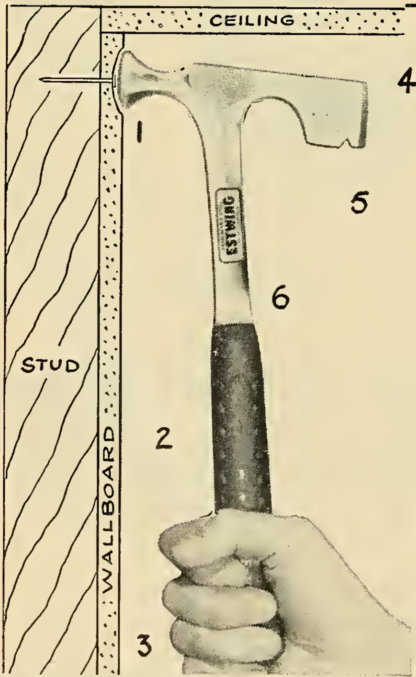
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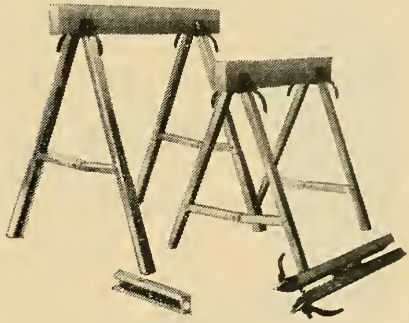

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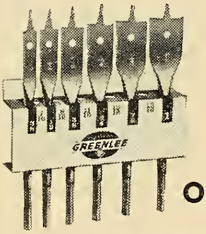

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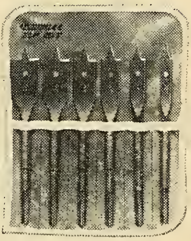

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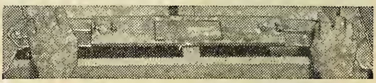

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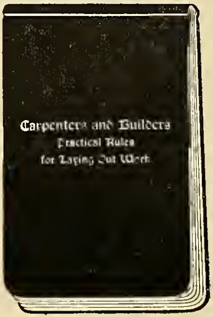

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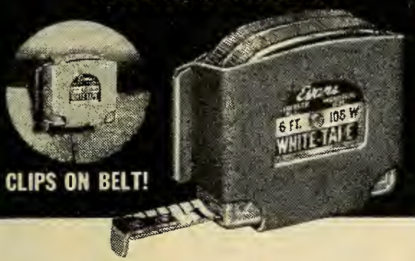

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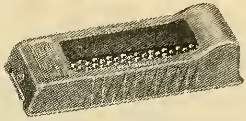

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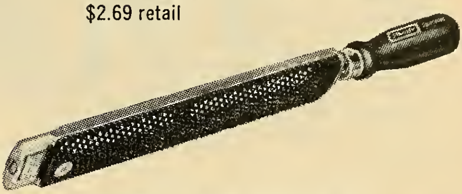

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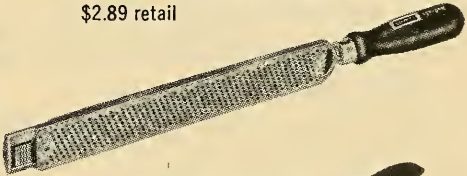

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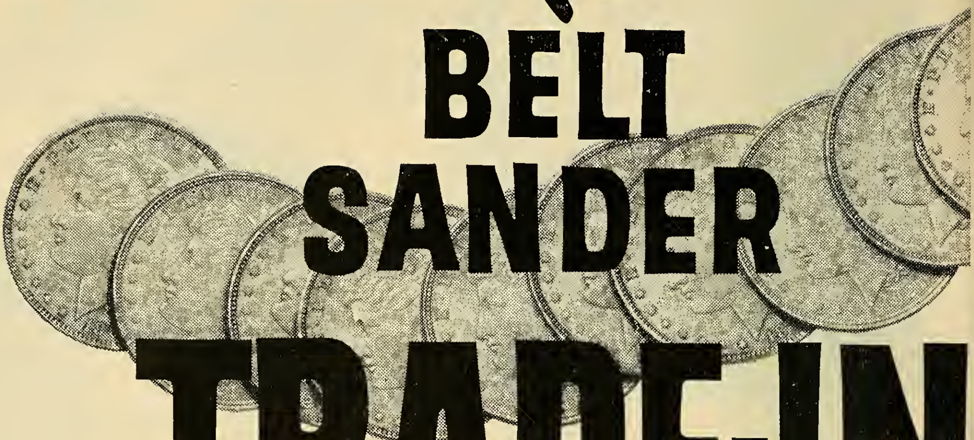

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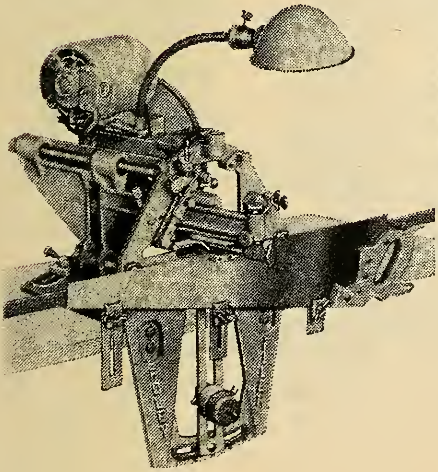

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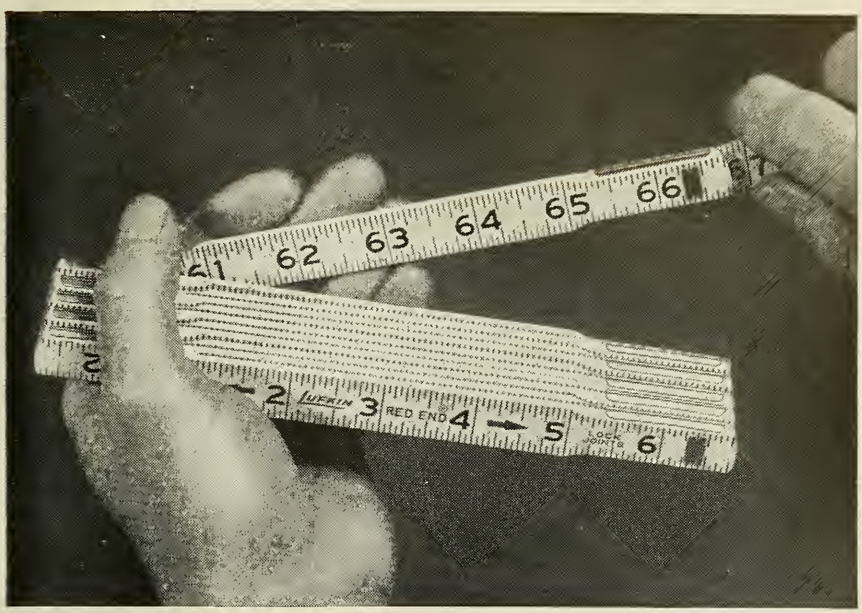

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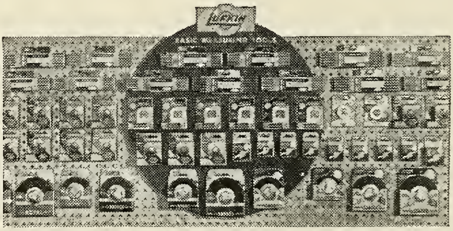

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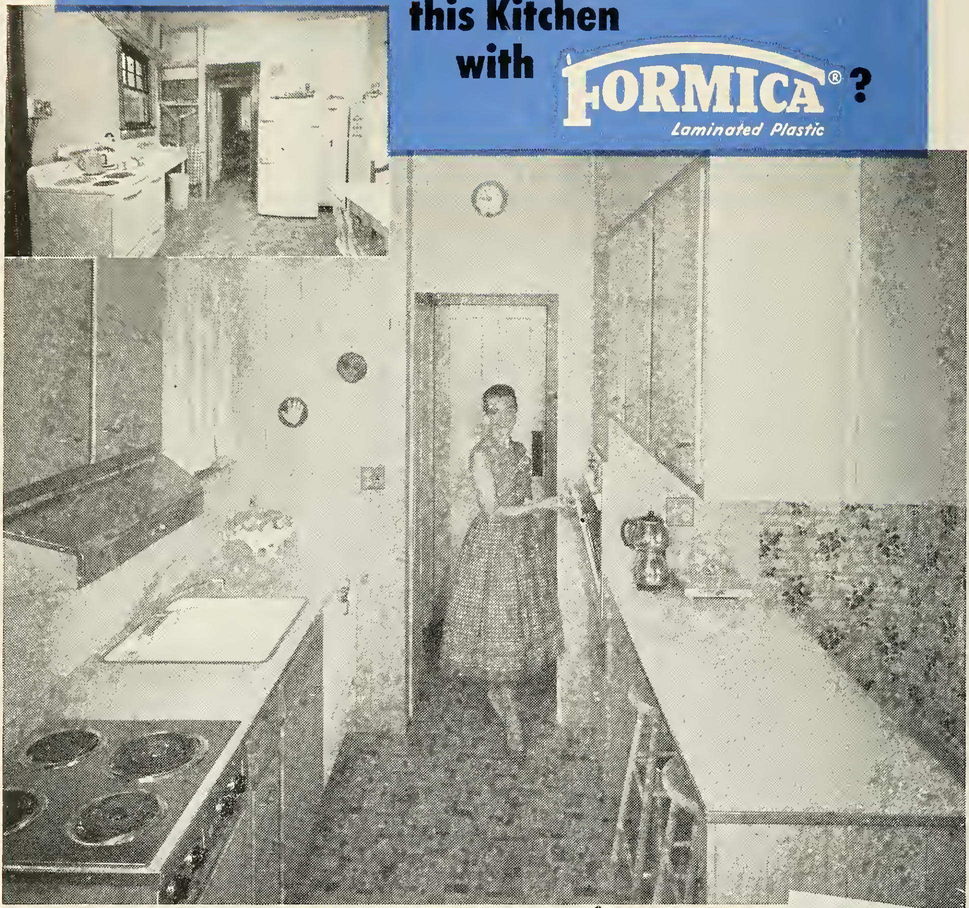

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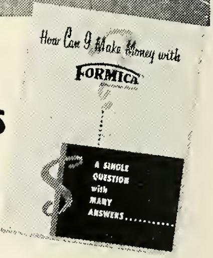

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FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

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MAY, 1959

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1959

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

51

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Brotherhood members, wives and friends, meeting at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D. C., April 4, were treated to an extremely versatile and inspiring program on an auspicious occasion, marked by a happy combination of serious business and gaiety.

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7,000 unemployed men and women descend on Washington to spell out graphically what it means to be numbered among the millions of have-nots, and to recommend measures for achieving full employment.

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★ ★ ★

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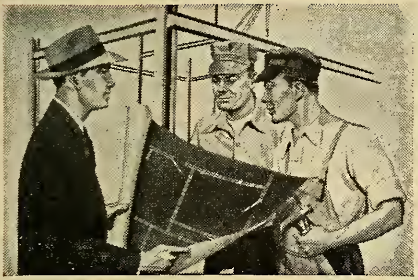

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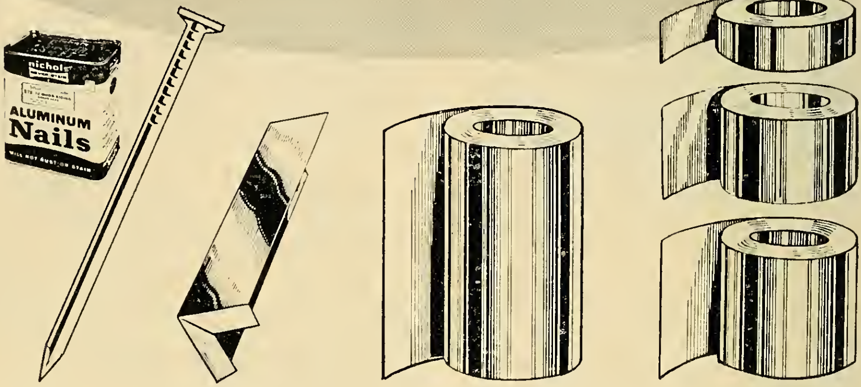

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1,400 Attend Installation Of Officers

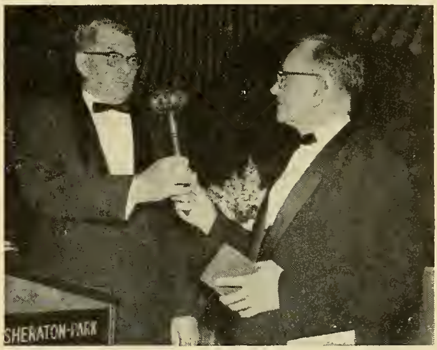
★ ★

IN ITS LONG history, the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D. C., has been the scene of many important functions—Cabinet dinners, diplomatic balls, political receptions, etc. However, it is doubtful if the venerable old hostelry ever put on a happier, friendlier, or more inspiring affair than our Brotherhood's installation of officers on Saturday, April 4.

Some 1,400 members, wives and friends from all parts of the United States and Canada were on hand for the occasion. They filled the grand ballroom to overflowing. Through an evening that included a superb dinner, a very impressive installation ceremony, an outstanding floor show, and a long night of dancing, they enjoyed themselves like true gentlemen and ladies. There were gaiety and laughter, banter and serious talk, but no hint of rowdyism or boorishness. The noisy drunks, the loud-mouthed bullies with chips on their shoulders who so often mar otherwise happy occasions were conspicuous by their absence. One waiter earnestly remarked: "I never served a finer bunch of people."

The evening opened with a cocktail party and reception. This was followed by a dinner in the preparation of which the hotel outdid itself. The Right Reverend Joseph L. Donahue, C. S. V., a card-carrying building tradesman of Chicago, asked the invocation. At the conclusion of the dinner, the main business of the evening—the installing of new officers—was carried out.

Brother B. R. Blackburn, secretary of the District of Columbia District Council, acted as installing officer. In his opening remarks, he confessed that he was achieving a long-cherished ambition in being selected to act as installing officer. While the officers-elect raised their right hands and the entire gathering stood at attention, he administered the oath of office to the men the Twenty-eighth General Convention selected to head the organization for the next four years. A tremendous roar of applause rocked the ballroom at the conclusion of the ceremony.



Installing officer B. B. Blackburn turning over the gavel to General President Hutcheson.

In a short address, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson reviewed progress our Brotherhood has made in the past four years. Among other things, he said:

"In the four years that have elapsed since our previous installation tremendous economic changes have taken place. They have not been easy years. Automation has made great strides throughout industry. A recession has undermined the economic health of our economy. Joblessness has become a chronic condition in many areas.

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and Mrs. M. A. Hutcheson

First General Vice-President
and Mrs. John R. Stevenson

General Secretary
and Mrs. R. E. Livingston

Second General Vice-President
and Mrs. O. Wm. Blaier

*General Treasurer Frank Chapman was not present on doctor's orders

"On my honor as a man"

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BOARD MEMBERS TAKING THE OBLIGATION

1. CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.	*First District*
2. RALEIGH RAJOPPI	*Second District*
3. HARRY SCHWARZER	*Third District*
4. HENRY W. CHANDLER	*Fourth District*
5. R. E. ROBERTS	*Fifth District*
6. J. O. MACK	*Sixth District*
7. LYLE HILLER	*Seventh District*
8. JOSEPH F. CAMBIANO	*Eighth District*
9. ANDREW V. COOPER	*Ninth District*
10. GEORGE R. BENGOUGH	*Tenth District*

1400 Salute the New Officers

"But in spite of these adverse factors, our Brotherhood has been able to move forward."

Quoting Department of Labor figures, he pointed out that the wages of union carpenters have moved forward 20c an hour faster than wages in industry generally in the past four years. He cited the great advances our Brotherhood has made in negotiated pension plans, health and welfare plans, and paid vacation plans in the years since 1955, and predicted these things would be universal in our industry by next installation.

He touched on the greatly stepped-up organizing program our Brotherhood is conducting, and the need for continued all-out effort in this area. He reviewed the progress that has been made in protecting our jurisdiction against the raiding efforts of other unions. And, most important of all, he pledged himself and his fellow General Officers and Board members to do everything in their power to build, strengthen and expand our Brotherhood in the next four years.

In closing, he said: "In the last few years we have tightened up our organization greatly. We have added to our organizing staff. We have re-districted the United States and Canada and increased our General Executive Board to 10 members so that we can serve subordinate bodies more effectively. We are in the process of erecting a fine new headquarters building in Washington, so we can be closer to the seat of our economic and political life. This streamlining is going to pay off in the years ahead."

In addition to a very short response from each elected General Officer and Board member, the only other address was a short one by Chief Legal Counsel Charles Tuttle.

Mr. Tuttle's associations with our Brotherhood date back to the Twenties. He helped steer our Brotherhood through many dangerous legal shoals. He knows the history of our organization as few other men do. He touched briefly on some of these past struggles and the heroic part that many of the officers being installed played in gaining the important victories. With such a rich heritage and such tried and tested leadership, the Brotherhood cannot help but move forward, he said.

Following the formal ceremonies, a floor show of acts that have already made names for themselves on top TV shows was presented. After each act, it seemed impossible that the next act could be as good, but it always turned out to be. For nearly two hours the audience was entertained with singing, dancing, comedy and novelty acts as polished and as clever as can be seen anywhere in the nation.

At the conclusion of the show, the tables were removed and dancing occupied the attention of the guests until early morning. Every guest undoubtedly departed prouder of his Brotherhood and secure in the knowledge that the leadership remains in competent, dedicated hands.

NLRB ELECTIONS ARE HARDER COME BY

Unions are running into more and more roadblocks in their efforts to secure NLRB representation elections, statistics reveal.

The National Labor Relations Board's annual report for the fiscal year ending last June shows that formal pre-election hearings were required in 1,265 of 4,524 representation elections held. This is nearly 22% above the preceding year and 33% higher than the proportion of pre-election hearings required in 1956.

Despite this resistance, unions won 2,131 of 3,722 elections last year.

Better Training For Better Service

★ ★

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is opposed to the so-called "scientific" approaches to wage administration, because they restrict free collective bargaining. More often than not, incentive systems and Job Evaluation are gimmicks for getting more work out of employes for less pay; especially when the employer has a corps of trained experts to handle his negotiations.

However, these so-called "scientific" approaches are so firmly entrenched in much of American industry that their existence cannot be ignored. Since many of our Local Unions in the industrial field will be compelled to live with them for years to come, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson assigned some 22 representatives to attend a special week-long course on Job Evaluation at the University of Wisconsin during the week of April 13.

Students and faculty members pose before the Center.

For a full week these 22 representatives from the United States and Canada listened to experts spell out the intricacies of Job Evaluation.

The Institute on Job Evaluation was designed to familiarize the "student" representatives with the effects of Job Evaluation on unions and to prepare them to deal more effectively with issues concerning formal Job Evaluation plans wherever and whenever they may arise. The purpose of the Brotherhood's overall staff training program is to prepare the staff to provide the membership with the best service possible.

Participants in the Institute lived together in a Madison motel and held morning, afternoon and sometimes evening sessions in a classroom in the new Wisconsin Center Building on the University campus. Class sessions consisted of lectures, motion pictures, group discussions and workshops in which the students practiced preparing job descriptions and related materials. The formal sessions were backed up by lengthy, daily reading assignments which students completed in the evenings.

Carpenter representatives go to college for a week. Bound for the classroom of the University of Wisconsin's 35-year old School for Workers are Ray Zimick, Wausau, Wisconsin; Harvey Wilkins, Fordyce, Arkansas and W. J. Smith of Laurel, Mississippi.

Faculty members of the Institute included Donald D. Danielson, director of research of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Dr. William Kuhl, assistant professor on the School for Workers faculty; Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer of the Department of Research of the AFL-CIO, and Hy Fish, consulting industrial engineer.

The School for Workers, directed by Dr. Robert Ozanne, is the oldest institution of its type in continuous existence in the United States. This pioneer labor education school conducts annual conferences, workshops and institutes for thousands of union members and leaders.

"I have always been opposed to these so-called "scientific" approaches to wage administration," General President Maurice A. Hutcheson said in his annnouncement of the Special Training Course. "I believe a fair day's work for a fair day's pay is the best system yet devised. But we can't hide our heads in the sand like the ostrich. Since these gimmicks are going to be with us for a long time to come, I want our representatives prepared and qualified to give our Local Unions and District Councils the very best service possible in this field. I am sure the intensive week-long course will give our representatives a solid groundwork of knowledge that will equip them to deal effectively with problems in the area of job evaluation."

Dr. William Kuhl, left, takes part of foreman while D. D. Danielson, right, acts as the worker as student representatives practice writing job descriptions. Kuhl, assistant professor in the School for Workers of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, and Danielson, research director of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America also showed a film of the millman's job. This type of practice session was backed up with lectures, discussions and reading assignments which students completed in evenings.

Assist Your Officers by Informing Them of Your Correct Address

MEET THE NEW BOARD MEMBERS

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J. O. MACK, SIXTH DISTRICT

Brother J. O. Mack, Board Member for the new Sixth District, is a veteran unionist with nearly 40 years of membership in the United Brotherhood to his credit. Born in Portland, Oregon, just before the turn of the century, Brother Mack grew up in a pioneer atmosphere on the Pacific Coast. Living conditions were rugged in those days and Brother Mack's father moved about considerably in search of an opportunity to rear his family decently. Young J. O. went to school in San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, and Salinas among other California cities.

When he was 13, his parents moved to Bunnell, Florida, and young J. O. began helping his father in clearing land and cutting cypress timber. In 1916, J. O. moved back to California to go to work on the Hetche-Hetche Dam. When the work petered out there he moved to Kansas City. In June, 1920, he joined Local No. 168 there. The next year he transferred to Local No. 61, where he has held membership ever since.

In 1931, Brother Mack was elected delegate to the District Council and Treasurer of the Kansas City and Vicinity District Council. The next year he was elevated to Council president and business manager, a post he held until 1934. In 1938 he was again elected Council president and he has been re-elected year by year since that time. He was still serving in that capacity when it became necessary for him to resign this month to assume his new duties as Sixth District Board member.

J. O. MACK

A dedicated trade unionist and civic worker, Brother Mack has made many contributions to the growth of his community. He was instrumental in organizing many Local Unions in Missouri and Kansas—714 of Olathe, 797 Kansas City, 1944 Topeka, 2389 Leavenworth, 777 Harrisonville, 938 Richmond, 1116 Marshall to name but a few. He served as president of the Kansas City Building Trades Council for three years.

On the civic side, Brother Mack has been accorded many honors for his effective work in community betterment. Governor Blair named him an honorary colonel on his staff. For the past 10 years he has served as a member of the advisory board to the Industrial Commission of Missouri on Workmen's Compensation. He has 10 years of membership on the Housing Authority of Kansas City and was recently appointed for another four-year term. He also served on the War Manpower Board and the Steering Committee Rehabilitation Survey and Demonstration for the Disabled.

Brother Mack is married and has one son (J. O., Jr.) and a daughter (Mrs. Robt. E. Fulghum), plus five grandchildren.

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LYLE HILLER, SEVENTH DISTRICT

When the twenty-eighth General Convention elected Brother Lyle Hiller to serve as Board member for the new Seventh District, the delegates chose a man with a wide range of experience in Brotherhood matters.

Brother Lyle Hiller was born in Sheldon, Illinois in 1908. He attended public schools there and graduated from High School in 1926. After leaving school, he moved to Chicago for a few years. Eventually, however, he moved on to Minneapolis, where he lived some 12 years.

LYLE HILLER

Right after the close of World War II, Brother Hiller moved to Portland, Oregon. There he joined Local Union No. 2416 to do Millwrighting and Pile Driving work. From the very beginning Brother Hiller took an active part in union affairs. He served on many committees and accepted many union assignments.

In 1948 he was elected recording secretary of his union. The following year he was elected financial secretary and business representative. In that capacity he traveled the entire State of Oregon and sizeable portions of Washington and Idaho. His work brought him into close contact with Brotherhood Locals throughout the area.

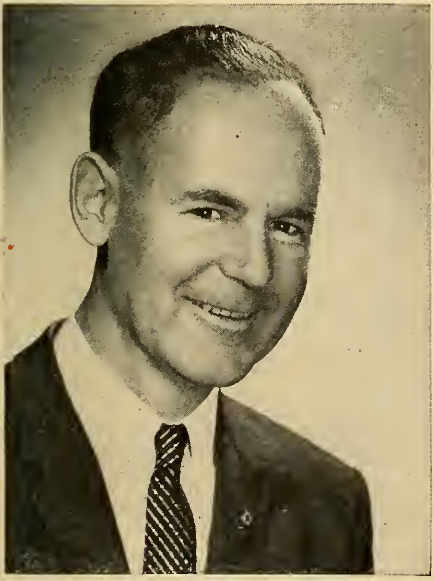
Brother Hiller also served as vice president of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters for some five years.

In 1954, because of this broad knowledge of Brotherhood affairs in the Pacific Northwest, Brother Hiller was appointed a General Representative. In that capacity he traveled even more extensively on assignments involving all branches of our Brotherhood in both the industrial and construction ends.

In 1956 the General President assigned him to make a survey of the conditions existing in the Hawaiian Islands. Brother Hiller spent several weeks in the Islands studying the potential. Following his report, Brother C. E. Nichols was appointed a General Representative for the Islands and he is still there. Under his leadership consistent progress is being made in the Islands.

Brother Hiller is married and has two daughters and three grandchildren.

GEORGE BENGOUGH, TENTH DISTRICT


GEORGE BENGOUGH

For over a quarter of a century, George R. Bengough, Board member for the new Tenth District, has been a pillar of strength in the labor movement of Western Canada.

Brother Bengough was born in Vancouver, B. C., in 1911. He attended elementary and technical schools there. In the early Thirties he served his apprenticeship as a carpenter-millwright. On April 22, 1935 he joined Local Union No. 452, Vancouver. He immediately became active in union affairs.

In turn he served three terms as an executive board member, one term as trustee, four terms as president, and two terms as business representative. In addition, he represented his union at many conventions and meetings as a representative of Local 452. Through his broad activities he made friends throughout much of Canada and a good deal of the United States.

For many years he was a delegate from Local 452 to the Vancouver, New Westminister Building Trades Council. He was likewise a delegate to the Vancouver and New

Westminister and District Trades and Labor Council. For three successive terms he served as chairman of this body's organizing committee.

In 1953, Brother Bengough was elected president of the British Columbia Provincial Council and filled that office for three successive terms. He has served as secretary-manager of the Vancouver Labor Temple Company for 14 years. During his tenure in office Vancouver's fine new Labor Temple was erected.

Brother Bengough has been active in civic affairs too. Last year he was chairman of the Labor Activities Committee for the British Columbia Centennial Celebration. He also has been a member of the labor panel for the Court of Referees of the Unemployment Insurance Commission since 1946.

In 1947, Brother Bengough was named a Special Representative by the late President, William L. Hutcheson. In that capacity he has been closely identified with all Brotherhood affairs in Western Canada for the past 12 years.

Brother Bengough is married and has one daughter who is attending the University of British Columbia.

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FACTORY AFTER-TAX PAY INCHES UPWARD

Factory workers' spendable earnings and purchasing power rose in March, the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The rise brought spendable earnings to an all-time high and purchasing power to a record for the month.

After deducting Federal income and social security taxes, weekly earnings averaged $79.68 in March for a factory worker with three dependents and $72.17 for a worker without dependents. These spendable earnings were about a half-dollar higher than the February level because of increases both in the length of the workweek and in hourly earnings.

As a result of stability in consumer prices in March, the rise in earnings represented more than a one-half per cent increase in buying power, which was a record for March and only slightly below the high for any month reached in December 1956.

Compared with a year earlier, spendable earnings were greater by almost $5.50 (a 7½ per cent rise) for a worker with three dependents, and his buying power was up by 7 per cent. The increases were due about equally to rises in hourly earnings and in the number of hours worked.

However, this inching upward of after-taxes pay was small consolation to the four and a half million unemployed whose take-home pay has been reduced to nil. They are still in need of jobs, and the lost purchasing power they represent is the difference between a booming economy and an economy limping along in second gear. Optimistic statements on the spendable earnings of those employed cannot take the place of steady jobs. The nation still needs to adopt the workable, necessary program suggested by organized labor.

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IT PAYS TO KNOW JOE

Taxpayers are being soaked untold millions of dollars by a purchasing system under which defense contractors take no risk but pile up fabulous profits, Congressman F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana charged recently.

According to testimony presented to a House Committee, the system works this way: A big corporation is given the job of developing and manufacturing a new weapon. The company parcels out pieces of the work to sub-contractors. These sub-contractors parcel out smaller components to other subs. But the prime contractor makes a healthy percentage of profit all the way down through the various tiers, without any risk, incidentally.

Unemployment conference theme is—

Get America Back To Work

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ON APRIL 8, some 7,000 bitter, frustrated, frightened, unemployed men and women—representing millions just like them in the northeastern quarter of the United States—converged on Washington, D. C., a city where unemployment is measured by calculating machines, and human misery and humilation are translated into cold-blooded graphs and charts. The occasion was the unemployment conference sponsored by organized labor to impress on Congress and the Administration the need for getting Americans back to work.

By bus, special train and car pool they came, from the industrial heart of America—men and women who walked their legs into cramps looking for jobs that were not there. With them they brought sad, bitter, angry reports of futility and discouragement; of closed gates and smokeless chimneys; of unemployment insurance benefits used up, and existence on surplus commodities; of children unable to go to school for lack of shoes and clothing.

For a full day the delegates to the unemployment conference filled the National Guard Armory and listened to various leaders spell out the need for prompt action to get the economy off dead center. Senator Douglas of Illinois castigated the Administration for being sensitive to the needs of people in foreign lands while blind and deaf to the needs of people at home.

Representative Bolling of Missouri characterized the war against inflation as the wrong war at the wrong time in the wrong place. "The real problem today," he said, "is under-employment of the nation's workers and machines."

Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas called the unemployment situation a needless tragedy. He called on the President to appoint a special commission to dig into stark facts behind chronic unemployment that is blighting the lives of millions of citizens.

A number of labor leaders spelled out the need for action rather than complacency on the job situation. They warned that continued dillydallying will lead to a political upheaval of major proportions.

However, it was from the unemployed themselves that the scope and breadth of the job problem was put into proper place. A delegate from Kentucky expressed the opinion that a bluebird would not dare fly across the state for fear of winding up in a stew pot. Delegates from state after state told the same story—men and women reaching the desperation point after months of fruitless search for work.

In the end, two major resolutions were adopted. One called for an emergency conclave of industrialists, labor leaders, politicians and economic experts for the purpose of devising a fast, practical plan for getting America back to work. The second resolution pledged the labor movement at all levels to keep working unceasingly for a mobilization of the nation's resources to lick the problem of chronic unemployment.

These two resolutions embody the feelings and hopes of the workers of America. Many of them remember the Thirties, when complacency and slogans substituted for action. At first there were two million unemployed and the government did nothing. Then there were five million without jobs and still the government twiddled its thumbs. Pretty soon there were ten million jobless and by then it was too late for the government to do anything concrete to head off a long and bitter depression. Labor wants no repetition of that drift into calamity on a highway of slogans.

Perhaps the unemployment conference achieved its intended purpose—to focus national attention on the desperateness of the unemployment situation. If it did, well and good: if it did not, then organized labor must redouble its efforts to jolt the nation into a realization that we cannot indefinitely survive either the threat of Communist penetration or the advent of a full-scale depression by using only a part of our manpower and a part of our productive capacity.

Of all the numerous segments of society, only organized labor is waging an uncompromising and relentless fight for a strong and fully-employed America. That fight will go on. It may take more mass conferences, it may take greater political action, but whatever it takes, the labor movement will be in the front lines fighting for a nation free of chronic joblessness.

During the same week the unemployment conference was held, representatives from virtually every International Union in the labor movement were meeting in Washington to map out a workable program for getting people back to work. They asked for prompt aid to depressed areas, Federal standards for Unemployment Insurance, aid for constructing needed schools, a decent housing bill and many other measures aimed at getting people back to work while the nation fulfills its obligations to all its citizens.

The government may go on issuing rosy charts and statistics; corporations may go on peddling tranquilizing statements; but the labor movement will never rest on its oars so long as any substantial number of men and women who want to work cannot find jobs.

◆

TAFT-HARTLEY HAS DIVIDED PUBLISHING INDUSTRY

The Taft-Hartley Act has served to bring about a bitter and disruptive division between publishers and printers, President Elmer Brown of the International Typographical Union told a meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association at Chicago.

"Publishers, before Taft-Hartley," he declared, "liked to employ our members under contract because they were assured of a stable working force of skilled craftsmen, with an ever-ready reservoir of extra help for peak work-loads and with the privilege of retrenching when the valleys were reached.

"The union's members were happy because they were guaranteed fair wages, good working conditions and job security.

"This type of fine, mutually-profitable labor-management relations became a tradition in the industry that could have gone on forever, if Government interference had not entered the picture."

Brown asked that collective bargaining be "removed from the judges' bench" and returned "to the table where it belongs."

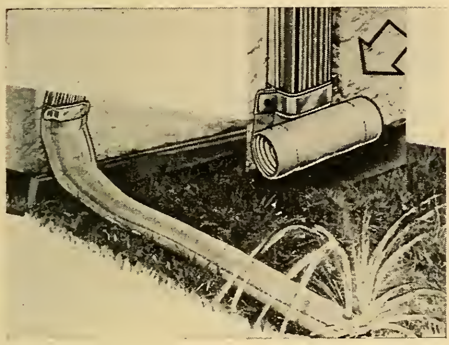
"Let us, printers and publishers, who know more in a minute about our mutual problems and how to resolve them to our mutual satisfaction than all the bureaucrats and the courts have learned in 12 years of Taft-Hartley, and more than they will know in another dozen years, approach each other with a desire to get along and jointly work so our industry will grow and prosper," he said.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

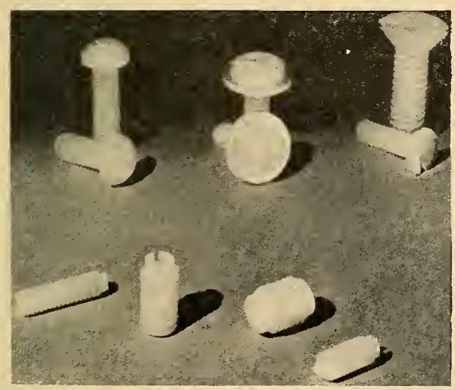
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

"Down Spout-O-Matic," says the manufacturer, is a compact coil of mildew-proof material which clamps onto the end of a downspout; rain pouring through the downspout uncoils "Down Spout-O-Matic" to a four foot length, and the water sprays up and away through holes at the end of the unit. After the rain, steel springs coil it back against the house. Further information can be obtained by writing the manufacturer, H. D. Campbell Co., Campbell Bldg., Rochelle, Ill.



◆

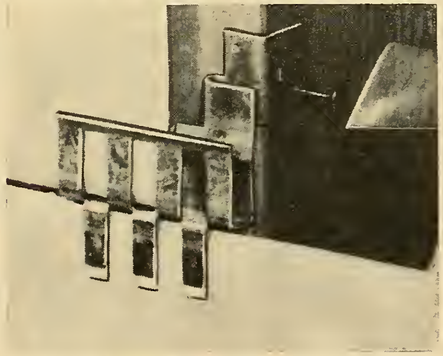
A line of close-tolerance molded nylon screws in a wide variety of thread sizes, head types and lengths. All types except the flat head are available with an integral washer molded beneath the head of the screw. For futher information write to Gries Reproducer Corp., 400 Beechwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.



A new lightweight scaffolding unit made of magnesium can be assembled and carried by one man, can withstand a maximum load of 600 pounds of distributed weight, according to the manufacturer. The basic unit provides a platform nine feet high and seven and one-half feet long and weighs 62 pounds. Product of White Metal Rolling & Stamping Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

◆

Galvanized, flexible, steel clips for attaching ⅜" gypsum lath to wood framing. According to the manufacturer, they are designed to absorb stress ordinarily transferred to the plaster as the wood frame moves. Designed to reduce plaster cracking and sound transmission. Product of National Gypsum Co., Buffalo 2, N. Y.



Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

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LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2733	West Plaines, Mo.
2753	Jamestown, New York
2768	Columbus, Georgia
2775	Ponce, Puerto Rico
2790	Olympia, Wash.
2800	Missoula, Mont.
2828	Seven Islands, Shelter Bay, Quebec
3264	Heber Springs, Ark.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ALBERTSON, CHARLES, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
ANGELINO, ANTHONY, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ARONSON, HILDING, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
ARRASMITH, ROBERT, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
BAKER, ROBERT, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
BAVAGE, MARTIN L., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
BEARDEN, L. H., L. U. 1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
BENNETT, LESLIE, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
BIGALL, OSCAR, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
BISHOP, BONEY B., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
BORROR, WOOD, L. U. 1290, Hillsboro, Ill.
BOWIE, FRANK, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
BREHM, ERNEST, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
BRITTON, C. E., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
BURNS, EDWARD J., L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
CAMERON, HUGH, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
CAPAK, S. E., L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
COX, ROY H., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
DEVINCENZI, JOHN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
Di NICOLA, GRAZIO, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
DUSSOR, FREDERICK, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
EDENLOFF, ALBERT, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
EGAN, LOUIS, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
ESKFELDT, A. K., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
FOSS, IRVING, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
GARNETT, A. H., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
GAUDETTE, E. J., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
GAVAZZA, PETER, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
GONTAR, MEYER, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
GOYAN, STEPHEN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
GRANLUND, FRED, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
GREENWALT, FRED, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GRUBBS, GLENN A., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
GULIMES, VICTOR, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
GUSTAFSON, CARL D., L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
HANSEN, VIGGO E., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
HOBBS, EDGAR, L. U. 44, Urbana, Ill.
HOLLIDAY, LEX, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
HUNTER, NORMAN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
ISAACS, LUTHER E., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JACOBS, ELWOOD, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
JACQUES, GEORGE W., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
JENNINGS, HERBERT H., L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
JOHNSON, GEORGE F., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
JOHNSON, MARTIN, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
KEISER, JACK, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
KELLY, JOHN H., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
KNOR, JOSEPH, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
KOEPPEL, ROLAND F., L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
KRAMER, BERNARD J., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
KRS, JOSEPH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
LANGERMAN, JOHN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
LANZILLO, DOMINIC, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
LEARY, PATRICK, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
LEMMON, HARLOW, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
LINN, A. W., L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
LORENZ, WILLIAM, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
LOWE, THOMAS, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MacDONALD, J. ALEX, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MADDOX, WM. COLBY, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MAHNKE, FRANK O., L. U. 44, Urbana, Ill.
MARSHALL, R. D., L. U. 71, Fort Smith, Ark.
MATTINGLY, WM. J., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
MAU, HERMAN C., L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
McDONALD, J. R., L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn.
McKEEVER, BERNARD, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
McMILLEN, SPENCE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MENEGAZZO, JOSEPH, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MEYER, JOHN H., L. U. 1045, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
MILLER, CHARLES, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
MORONG, FRED, L. U. 517, Portland, Me.
MORSE, CHARLES, L. U. 517, Portland, Me.
NESS, A. E., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
NEUBAUER, ERNEST, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
NOYES, KENNETH L., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
OHM, GEORGE, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
OLSON, RUDOLPH, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
ORDUNA, ALBERT, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
PEARSON, SWAN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
PENNY, DEL S., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.

In Memoriam

PEPPER, FRANK, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
PETERSON, CHARLES J., L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
PREVOST, JOSEPH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
REILING, JOSEPH, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
REMLE, OSWALD, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
RIGGS, J. C., L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.
ROBERTS, CLINTON, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
RYAN, JOSEPH RAY, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
RYERSON, ANDREW, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
SAMMIS, BENJAMIN H., L. U. 2100, Amityville, N. Y.
SANA, THEODORE, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
SANTEMAN, BERNARD, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
SCHENCK, Sr., RUSSELL G., L. U. 727, Hialeah, Fla.
SCHNEIDER, FRANK J., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
SCHWEGEL, GEORGE, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
SCOTT, EB. C., L. U. 795, St. Louis, Mo.
SEDDON, ROBERT S., L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
SELLERS, J. C., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
SEMRAD, JOSEPH, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
SETSVOLD, ALBERT, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SEVART, FRED, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
SEXTON, TOM, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN, JOHN, L. U. 1303, Port Angeles, Wash.
SISK, HARRY T., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
SJODIN, PETER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SLOPIK, MICHEAL, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.
SMITH, LESTER L., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
SMITH, VINET, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
SMITH, W. S., L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
SNYDER, RAYMOND, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
SODERBERG, A. K., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
SODERLUND, MARTIN, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
SOLITTO, NICHOLAS, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
SORENSEN, ANTON, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
SOULANT, WILLIAM S., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
SPARKS, WALTER E., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
SPRADER, A. A., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SPRINGMAN, OTTO, L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa.
STANZEL, CHARLES, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
STEFFEN, FRANK, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
STEININGER, JOE, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
STENHOUSE, THOMAS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
STONE, CLINTON F., L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
STOUT, JOHN, L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn.
STRAWDERMAN, WARD O., L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
STUBENDER, WILLIAM, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
STURMER, HERBERT K., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
SULLIVAN, JASON, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
SWANSON, JOHN R., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SWEIGERT, GEORGE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
SYLVESTER, JOHN A., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
TATE, CHARLES M., L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
TATE, M. A., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
TEAGUE, ROY, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
TERRY, CHARLES F., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
THIELEN, GUST, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
THOMAS, BIRD P., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
THOMAS, JOSEPH, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
THOMASEN, KENNETH E., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
THOMPSON, ARTHUR, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
THOMPSON, ARTHUR E., L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
TILLERY, A. E., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
TINSLEY, GILBERT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
TISH, FRED, L. U. 525, Coshocton, Ohio
TRACHSEL, ROBERT, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
TUTTLE, LAVERNE, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
UHLINGER, ROBERT H., L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
VAN APELDOORN, BERT, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
VANDENBERG, GERRITT, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
VAN TASSELL, CHARLES A., L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
VESECKY, JAMES, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
VOORMAN, ROBERT, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
WADMAN, ALFRED, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WALLER, JOHN, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
WARD, HARRY, L. U. 1329, Independence, Mo.
WASIELEWSKI, FRANK, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
WATTS, DAVE, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
WEBB, PETER, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
WELHELM, JOHN, L. U. 1255, Chillicothe, Ohio
WELLANDER, SANTE, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WEST, FLOYD, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
WESTERGREEN, TONY, L. U. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
WHEELER, PAUL D., L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
WHELER, W. H., L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
WHITE, RICHARD, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J.
WICK, CURRIE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
WICKSTRAND, ALBERT J., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WIGGINS, F. H., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WILLIAMS, TERRENCE, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
WILSON, WALTER T., L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
WINKLER, E. H., L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
WINKLES, C. O., L. U. 727, Hialeah, Fla.
WLCEK, MIKE, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
WOERZ, EDWARD, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.

Joint Industry Conference Is Born

★ ★

OVER the past 15 years the construction industry has been the subject of more critical newspaper and magazine articles than any three other industries combined. It has been called outmoded, archaic and inefficient. It has been branded as wasteful, disorganized and obsolete—this despite the fact the industry has erected some 400 billion dollars worth of construction since the end of World War II.

The truth of the matter is that the construction industry is a hard-hitting, efficient, flexible industry that gets the job done in a manner that few others can match.

Last month the construction industry set another example of progressiveness that plows new furrows in the field of labor-management relations. On April 7, a joint committee of building tradesmen and contractors sat down around the table to bring into being the Construction Industry Joint Conference.

The broad purpose underlying the Construction Industry Joint Conference is to provide a continuing forum where labor and management can sit down together periodically to discuss the state of the industry and its problems. The Joint Conference supersedes no existing machinery. It will deal with no bread-and-butter problems of wages and working conditions that are already covered by existing machinery. Instead, it will give contractors and building trades workers a common meeting ground where broad problems "can be regularly discussed and every effort made to reach constructive and equitable solutions."

The Construction Industry Joint Conference was actually born on April 7, at a meeting in Washington, D. C. However, the idea originated in Florida last January, when a group of contractors and building trades union leaders discussed the matter informally. Each group set up a committee to explore the possibilities further.

Over the past few months the two committees met several times. After ironing out obstacles, the committees met formally on April 7 and officially brought into being the Construction Industry Joint Conference.

The Labor Committee is headed by General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, who is Labor co-chairman. Working with him on the labor committee are: Harry Bates, Bricklayers; Joseph Delaney, Operating Engineers; Peter Fosco, Laborers; Gordon Freeman, Electricians; J. H. Lyons, Ironworkers; Lloyd Mashburn, Lathers; and Peter Schoemann, Plumbers. Vincent Moreale, general counsel of the Laborers, is labor group secretary.

Contractor Committee members are: James D. Marshall, AGC (contractor co-chairman); William E. Dunn, also of AGC; Paul M. Geary, National Electrical Contractors; Lloyd B. Gruman, Mechanical Contractors Association; Charles D. Haxby, National Constructors Association; William F. Nelson, National Association of Home Builders; Edward S. Torrence, Painting and Decorating Contractors; and Paul L. Wetcher.

Three major steps were taken at the initial meeting of the Construction Industry Joint Conference.

1. The organization was established on a permanent and continuing basis, with offices in Washington, D. C.

2. John T. Dunlop, who served so ably for 10 years as impartial chairman of the Joint Committee for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, was named impartial chairman of the Conference.

3. A plan of affiliation on a voluntary basis was adopted.

In an announcement released at the end of the founding session, the aims of the organization were set forth as follows:

"To tackle their (contractors' and unions') mutual problems, to promote the welfare of the building and construction industry in the public interest, and to preserve and promote the contract method in construction."

As a start, the Conference laid out three areas where it can begin taking action immediately:

(a) Provide for the need to present more effectively to private owners and government procurement agencies the advantages of the contract system.

(b) Consider the special problems and practices where the pooled attention and assistance of national organizations of contractors and unions may be used to improve conditions.

(c) Meet the need for a continuing and systematic study of a wide range of problems which confront the building and construction industry in the promotion of the contract system.

The Construction Industry Joint Conference is to be made up of General Presidents (or their representatives) of National and International Unions, and representatives of participating national contractors' associations.

However, the Conference will also promote and encourage the establishment of corresponding local joint conferences at the metropolitan and district level so long as they do not conflict with existing, recognized, local machinery.

If the construction industry needed any concrete answer to toss back at its critics, a better one than the Construction Industry Joint Conference could hardly be found. In this day and age, when industry generally is confounded and confused by dissensions and conflicts of interest, the construction industry is pointing the way by setting up a voluntary, cooperative board to tackle its problems. There is no running to the government or crying for help—just construction men in all walks sitting down at the table together to wrestle with problems that affect everybody in the industry. Critics may call it obsolete or outmoded, but our faith in people working together to solve their mutual problems is as deep and wide as our faith in America.

◆

NOT AGAINST 'UNIONISM'—JUST AGAINST LABOR

Stanley C. Hope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a recent speech at Syracuse, N. Y., said: "Ever since we began in 1895 . . . one thing we have had to counter is the attitudes of organized labor. In opposing organized labor on so many issues we are not opposing the basic idea of unionism. Our fight with labor is not a fight against unionism, but a fight for sound economic and political principles."

The Home Looks After Its Own

★ ★

Editor's note: Brother Harry P. Eilert of Local Union No. 488, New York, was one of the real stalwarts of the United Brotherhood on the North Atlantic Coast for some 67 years. On February 19, Brother Eilert passed away at the Home after some 12 years of residency there. In accordance with his wishes he was buried in the Home cemetery. The following letters from his survivors speak for themselves:

Dear Sirs:

My father, Harry Eilert, died Feb. 19th at the Home in Lakeland and was buried in the cemetery there.

Now that I have returned home, I feel I must write to you to try to express my deep gratitude for the peace and happiness afforded my father in the last years of his life. These days the newspapers, radio and TV are full of reports of union racketeering and irregularities, but nothing is mentioned about the wonderful good the Carpenters' Union is doing for their old retired members.

In the many years my father was at the Home he constantly praised it. It is a beautiful and wonderful place, and the men are so well cared for, no wonder they live beyond the normal span of life. So many times my father wrote us about Mr. Goddard and his Solomon-like wisdom in handling the old men. I would like to thank him, through you, for the many kindnesses and consideration shown us when we came down to be with my father when he was so sick, and later when we came down for the funeral.

I also cannot praise Miss Miller and her staff in the hospital too highly. I know that my father could not have received better or even comparable treatment in any hospital up here.

The Carpenters Home in Lakeland is indeed a monument to the foresight, planning and good management of the Executive Board of the United Brotherhood and I do hope that nothing ever happens to make it necessary to curtail any of its advantages.

With the sincere thanks of my whole family, I am

Very truly yours,
Alma (Mrs. Albert J.) Phillips

* * * * *

Dear Sir:

We wish to express our humble and heartfelt thanks to the Brotherhood for the magnificent tribute to our father, Harry P. Eilert of Local Union No. 488, New York, who passed away to his final resting place at the Home in Lakeland, Florida, February 19, 1959.

Words cannot adequately express our keen sense of appreciation and gratitude for the twelve years our father enjoyed in the beautiful surroundings at the Home in Lakeland, after 67 years of Brotherhood membership.

We shall be eternally grateful to Miss Miller and the hospital staff for the treatment and loving care my father received during his hospitalization. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Marshall Goddard for his consideration, sympathy and understanding and for the beautiful funeral services and flowers which were a great tribute to our father, and meant so much to us.

My mother, sister and brothers join me in again expressing our gratitude to you and the Brotherhood, for your generosity and kindliness.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph Eilert

Editorial

A Record Worth Emulating

In East Chicago, Indiana, a group of 1,000 building tradesmen erecting the Inland Steel Company plant recently passed the 1,000,000th man-hour of work without a single lost-time accident. The full impact of this remarkable achievement can only be appreciated by comparing it to the national statistics for this type of work.

According to the January, 1959, issue of Construction Review (published by the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce), 30.3 disabling accidents per million man-hours worked was the national average for the construction industry for the year 1957. Furthermore, the average time lost by an injured worker averaged out at 95 days during that year.

So if the Inland Steel job followed the national pattern there would have been (30 times 95) 2,850 man-days of work lost due to disabling accidents. Reduced to hours, the loss would have exceeded 23,000 man-hours.

Put another way, the record is the equivalent of 500 men working a full year without a disabling accident.

Records on the Inland Steel job were kept according to National Safety Council requirements. This is important because some firms achieve unmerited safety records by using their own bookkeeping procedures that do not reflect a true picture. But this was not the case on the Inland Steel job. The record-keeping was done in conformity with the rules applied by the National Safety Council.

Arthur G. McKee & Company is the contractor on the East Chicago job.

"This is a historical achievement in safety which, to the best of my knowledge, has never before been equalled in this type of work," Ira Nathan, East Chicago representative of the company, said. "The injury frequency for construction traditionally has been high."

The safety record was achieved despite such accident-hazardous work as excavation, hydraulic dredging, machinery setting, major blast furnace repairs, steel erection, pile driving, and the replacement of rolling mill equipment. In many cases the work was performed without shutting down plant operations. It was an around-the-clock operation too—usually the most hazardous kind.

The company had two full-time safety engineers on the job. They worked closely with the building trades unions in planning and policing all operations.

We point up this remarkable record for two reasons; first, to congratulate the McKee Company and the men employed by them for a job well done, and second, to emphasize that if such a record can be compiled on one job—and anything but an easy one at that—it can be done on many others.

As a starter, every member could profitably read our Brotherhood's Safety Unit. Copies are available from General Secretary Livingston at 25c per copy.

Hunger And Permanent Peace Never Co-Exist Very Long

Recently Senator Humphrey of Minnesota introduced a bill in the Senate that calls for establishment of a "Food For Peace" agency in the Federal government. While the bill is complicated by legalistic language, its intent is crystal-clear—to permit the United States Government to use its vast surpluses of food and fiber as a vehicle for winning friends and allies in parts of the world where three out of four people never get enough to eat.

Year by year we seem to be plagued by surpluses of most foods. Despite acreage allotments, soil banks and schemes aimed at reducing the number of acres devoted to agriculture, our farmers appear to produce more and more food crops. The problem of handling these excesses becomes more and more pressing. Storage costs, alone, become an ever bigger drain on the Federal government (several million dollars a day, if we remember correctly).

At the same time, three-quarters of the world's population is suffering from permanent malnutrition. The Minnesota Senator's idea is to put our surpluses to work in the fight for peace. In his opening remarks on the floor of the Senate when he introduced his bill, Senator Humphrey said:

"I speak today to one of the most pressing of the long-range challenges confronting the American people—the challenge posed by our unprecedented wealth in a world three-fourths needy and no longer willing to remain so.

"How absurd if surpluses of vitally needed commodities become minuses in America's ledger—for to have too much and not share is surely far worse, in conscience and in practice, than to have too little to begin with.

"It is, then, in this spirit that we propose today a program which should help to make clear the concern of Americans for all human beings, and the eagerness of Americans to share their good fortune as a contribution toward the removal of privation and inequity from our midst and in our time."

The Senator goes on to point out that we have currency surpluses in many of these have-not nations—currencies that could be used to offset the cost of distributing these surplus foods or applied to raising the cultural level of the people.

From any logical standpoint, this "Food For Peace" idea seems to make good sense. In a world in which Communism is a permanent threat, storing food that is nothing but a headache and a financial drain on our people seems foolhardy. Throughout human history, the hungry have sooner or later pulled down the well-fed. History will repeat itself unless we find some way of sharing our overabundance with the hungry world. Permanent peace and hunger never exist very long side by side.

But we would like the Senator's idea to go one step farther—to include a better diet for our own people who are on the bottom rung of the economic ladder; the pensioners, the dispossessed and the unemployed. Butter and dairy products are filling caves and warehouses all over the nation. Yet how many pensioners can afford butter?

Admittedly, devising ways and means of handling our surpluses for the common good of humanity is no easy task. But if we are smart enough to make 10 ears of corn grow where only one grew 50 years ago, we are smart enough to find a feasible way of getting the job done.

The Taft-Hartley Act requires us to file each year a report reflecting the financial status and operation of the United Brotherhood. We are pleased to submit for your information the following report, covering the fiscal year 1958, which has been filed with the U. S. Department of Labor.

R - 1 (F)
(Revised May 1957)
U. S. Department of Labor

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 44-R700.7

LABOR ORGANIZATION FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1958 AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1958

LINE		No. of Persons		
1.	CASH BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR			$ 2,320,435.35
	Add:			
	CASH RECEIPTS			
2.	Dues (or per capita tax from affiliates)		$11,419,647.97	
3.	Fees excluding work permits		433,618.58	
4.	Work permits		----------	
5.	Fines		----------	
6.	Assessments		----------	
7.	Income from investments (Dividends, Interest, etc.)		401,194.00	
8.	Receipts from sale of assets (Itemize in Schedule A)		----------	
9.	Receipts from sale of supplies (labels, buttons, etc.)		173,189.32	
	Other receipts			
10.	From members		----------	
11.	From affiliated organizations		----------	
12.	From repayment of advances or loans (Itemize in Schedule B advances or loans to officers or staff)		----------	
13.	From other sources (Itemize in Schedule D)		2,650,987.49	
14.	TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS (Sum of Lines 2 through 13)			$15,078,637.36
15.	TOTAL CASH ACCOUNTABILITY (Sum of Lines 1 and 14)			$17,399,072.71
	Deduct:			
	CASH DISBURSEMENTS			
16.	Per capita tax and assessments		$ 528,630.00	
17.	Other payments to subordinate organizations		668,274.89	
	Salaries	No. of Persons		
18.	Officers	12	222,000.00	
19.	Staff	279	2,257,242.89	
	Allowances			
20.	Travel and related expenses		$ 1,218,596.86	
21.	Other (Itemize in Schedule E)		----------	
22.	Advances or loans (Itemize in Schedule C advances or loans to officers or staff)		----------	
23.	Taxes		48,150.48	
24.	Fees for legal services and expenses		259,007.52	
25.	Fees for other professional services		35,251.15	
26.	Office and administrative expenses		199,008.95	
27.	Benefit payments to or for members or dependents		6,953,081.41	
28.	Contributions, gifts, grants, etc. (Itemize in Schedule F contributions, gifts, grants, etc. to officers or staff not reported as salaries or allowances		----------	
29.	Publications, publicity, and educational expenses		73,621.74	
30.	Purchase of assets		----------	
31.	Other disbursements (Itemize in Schedule G)		1,056,080.91	
32.	TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS (Sum of Lines 16 through 31)			$13,518,946.80
33.	CASH BALANCE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR (Line 15 less Line 32)			$ 3,880,125.91

BALANCE SHEET

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets*	Beginning of fiscal year 1/1, 1958		End of fiscal year 12/31, 1958	
Cash:	Amount	Total	Amount	Total
1. Petty Cash	$-----------		$-----------	
2. Revolving Funds	-----------		-----------	
3. Checking Accounts	2,320,435.35		3,880,125.91	
4. Savings Accounts	-----------		-----------	
5. Cash on Hand	-----------	$ 2,320,435.35	-----------	$3,880,125.91
Securities:				
6. Government Bonds	15,382,911.25		13,251,227.99	
7. Nongovernment Bonds	-----------		-----------	
8. Corporate Stock	151,000.00	15,533,911.25	151,000.00	13,402,227.99
Fixed Assets (Net of Reserves)				
9. Land & Buildings (Itemize in Schedule H) 1/		-----------		-----------
10. Furniture and Fixtures		-----------		-----------
11. Notes and Accounts Receivable (see Schedule J)		-----------		-----------
12. Other Assets (Itemize in Schedule K)		1,000,000.00		1,100,000.00
13. Total Assets		$18,854,346.60		18,382,353.90
Liabilities and Net Worth				
14. Accounts Payable		$ 30,113.02		$ 100,120.71
15. Notes Payable		None		None
16. Mortgages Payable		None		None
17. Other Liabilities (Itemize Schedule L)		None		None
18. Total Liabilities		$ 30,113.02		100,120.71
19. Net Worth — (excess of Assets over Liabilities) (line 13 less 18)		18,824,233.58		18,282,233.19
20. Total Liabilities and Net Worth		$18,854,346.60		$18,382,353.90

*NOTE: Assets used as security or collateral or otherwise pledged during the fiscal year must be itemized in Schedule M. If none, check: X None

1/ Although Line 9 pertains only to property held in the name of the union, Schedule H should contain a description of all land and buildings owned by the union whether held in the name of the union, or trustees, or a building corporation for the union. See Schedule H, attached, for explanation.

Form R - 1 (F)
(Revised May 1957)
U. S. Department of Labor

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 44-R700.7

FINANCIAL REPORT SCHEDULES

(Attach separate statement if additional space is required.)

Full Name Of Organization (Local Number, If Any)
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

FISCAL YEAR ENDING
December 31, 1958

Principal Business Address, (Street, City, Zone, State)
222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Instructions—Schedule A: Itemize any receipts from sale of assets included on line 8, Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, giving details with respect to each asset sold, except securities, inventory, equipment, furniture and fixtures.

Schedule A.—Receipts From Sale of Assets

Kind of Property (If realty give location)	Year acquired	Gross sales price (contract price)	Cost or other basis	Net Value on the books	Expense of sale
		$	$	$	$

Instructions—Schedule B: List the name of any officer who repaid advances or loans, with the total amount repaid. List the name of any staff member who repaid advances or loans in excess of a total amount of $500, with the amount repaid.

Schedule B.—Repayment of Advances or Loans

Name	Amount
	$
None	

Instructions—Schedule C: List the name of any officer who received advances or loans, with the total amount received. List the name of any staff member who received advances or loans in excess of a total amount of $500, with the amount received.

Schedule C. Disbursement of Advances or Loans

Name	Amount
	$
None	

Instructions—Schedules D, E, G, K and L.: Separately identify each individual item representing one or more transactions during the year with an individual or organization if the total amount of such individual item is in excess of 25% of the schedule total. Grouping of other items under customary accounting classifications is permissible.

Schedule D.—Receipts from Other Sources

Item	Amount
	$
Schedule attached	
Total	$2,650,987.49

Schedule E.—Other Allowances

Person	Amount
	$
None	
Total	$ —

Schedule F.—Contributions, Gifts, Grants, etc. to officers or staff not reported as salaries or allowances.

Recipient	Amount
	$
None	

Schedule G.—Other Disbursements

Item	Amount
	$
Schedule attached	
Total	$1,056,080.91

Schedule H.—Land and Buildings

1. Kind and location of property (Note: Indicate by use of an asterisk (*) property not included in the amount shown on Line 9-Balance Sheet.)	2. Year Acquired	3. Cost or other basis of valuation	4. Total depreciation charged, if any, on buildings since acquisition	5. Net value as shown on the books
		$	$	$
Schedule attached				

Instructions—Schedule J: List the name of any officer who has any advance or loan outstanding at the end of the fiscal year and state the amount. List the name of any staff member who has any advance or loan outstanding at the end of the fiscal year in excess of $500 and state the amount.

Schedule J.—Notes Receivable

Name of officer	Amount	Name of staff member	Amount
	$		$
None			

Schedule K.—Other Assets

Item	Amount
Deposit on real estate	$ 100,000.00
Investment Fund	1,000,000.00
Market Value as of Dec. 31, 1958; $1,408,564.93	
Total	$1,100,000.00

Schedule L.—Other Liabilities

Item	Amount
	$

Schedule M.—Assets Pledged or Used as Collateral or Security

Description of assets	Value	By whom pledged or used
None		

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Receipts from other sources—Schedule D—line 13

Rent		$ 2,400.00
Monthly publications, advertising, and waste paper		60,319.97
Premiums on bonds—Local Union officers		44,129.86
Canadian exchange		11,413.84
Sundry		18,683.04
Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida:		
Fruit income		332,089.66
Golf course		17,531.50
Sale of salvage		1,318.43
Concession receipts		306.51
Insurance refunds		2,899.48
Estate of deceased members		17,358.95
Sales of personal effects, interest		10,852.99
Decrease in government securities:		
Beginning balance	$15,382,911.25	
Ending balance	13,251,227.99	2,131,683.26
		$2,650,987.49

The monthly Financial Reports of the United Brotherhood do not reflect the detail of the receipts and disbursements of the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Florida. Separate records are maintained at the General Headquarters in Indianapolis, and at Lakeland, Florida. Inter-fund transactions have been eliminated.

The monthly Financial Report of the United Brotherhood as of December 31, 1958, reflects net worth of $25,526.18 less than that shown by this report. The $25,526.18 represents cash balance at the Carpenters Home as of December 31, 1958.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Other Disbursements—Schedule G—line 31

Employees retirement plan	$ 88,469.52
Supplies to affiliates	62,210.45
Convention expenses	162,684.07
Contributions to charitable organizations	3,850.00
Printing plant supplies and equipment	259,070.01
Building maintenance and repairs	52,402.66
*Insurance	9,835.66
Feed, gasoline and oil, livestock and supplies	57,887.94
Equipment, maintenance and repairs	23,429.27
Equipment purchases	82,722.86
Food, drugs and medical supplies	153,518.47
	956,080.91
Deposit on real estate	100,000.00
	$1,056,080.91

*This and following four items relate exclusively to operation of Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida. See explanation on Schedule D.

SCHEDULE H

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Fixed Assets

The major portion of the real estate owned by the United Brotherhood was purchased and improvements made thereon between 1908 and 1930. During that period of time, it was the policy of the United Brotherhood to charge such purchases and improvements as expenses.

Prior to August 1928, the monthly Financial Reports of the United Brotherhood reflected asset values for real estate. Between January 1919 and July 1928 the following amounts are shown:

Monthly Reports	Headquarters	Printing Plant	Lakeland, Fla.
Jan. 1919–Apr. 1920	75,929.18	33,852.34	
May 1920	83,642.04	”	
June 1920	89,480.84	”	
July 1920–Oct. 1920	85,796.95	”	
Nov. 1920	124,418.05	”	
Dec. 1920–Mar. 1922	125,599,88	”	
Apr. 1922–June 1922	136,600.98	”	
July 1922–Mar. 1924	138,802.08	”	
Apr. 1924–June 1924	”	”	696,220.50
July 1924–Dec. 1925	”	”	692,383.00
	Indianapolis, Ind		
Jan. 1926–Feb. 1926	212,198.69		692,383.00
Mar. 1926	”		700,383.00
Apr. 1926	”		705,383.00
May 1926–Dec. 1926	”		714,116.10
Jan. 1927–June 1928	308,000.00		”
July 1928	313,836.55		”

Thereafter no real estate valuation is reflected in the monthly Financial Reports.

Footnotes to the various Financial Reports show that the amount for Headquarters "represents the entire cost of Headquarters and not the valuation"; the amount for Printing Plant "represents the entire cost of machinery and installation"; and the amount for Lakeland, Fla. "represents the cost of property, not valuation."

No explanation appears in January 1926 when the listing under "Indianapolis, Ind." was begun.

When real estate purchases or improvements were made in later years the policy of charging them as expenses was continued because of the difficulties presented in searching original records or in obtaining a complete current appraisal of all property. It was considered undesirable to establish a real estate account on a piecemeal basis and plans for complete appraisal have been under consideration.

At the present time there is no separate real estate account or other complete and accurate record of the value of the real property of the United Brotherhood and its value is not reflected among the assets of the United Brotherhood in its monthly Financial Reports.

Lists of land purchased and still held by the United Brotherhood are attached hereto, as Exhibits 1 and 2. Exhibit 1 relates to real estate in Marion County, Indiana. Exhibit 2 relates to real estate in Polk County, Florida.

The same circumstances which apply to real estate also apply in regard to the furniture, fixtures and other fixed assets of the United Brotherhood.

SCHEDULE H—Exhibit 1—INDIANAPOLIS PROPERTY

Lot No.	Deed No.	Date	Recorded Book-Page	Sq. Ft. Area	Use
1	33235	8-18-42	1096-432	13,022	Parking
2	11840	3-19-42	1085-622	13,182	Parking
3	23022	6-30-22	673-91	900	Alley
4	12282	4-18-22	667-261	4056	Printing Plant
5	Vacated Alley		TLR 672-382	900	Alley
6	2935	2-20-08	427-587		
	12495	7-27-08	434-74		
	12496	7-27-08	434-75	7200	Headquarters
7	31081	4-14-54	1529-569	15,608	Parking
8	26934	5-2-58	1704-25	4,650	Parking

SCHEDULE H—Exhibit 2

No.	Deed Date	Stamp	Recorded Book-Page	Coverage		Title
				Acreage	Location	
1	8/2/26	None	380-12	See Note 1		United Brotherhood
2	1/24/24	$30.00	234-27	20	35-NW	Trustees
3	12/20/23	$10.00	234-11	5	2-NE	Trustees
4	12/21/23	$30.00	234-20	40	35-SW	Trustees
5	12/18/23	$26.00	234-7	40	2-NE	Trustees
6	12/18/23	$50.00	239-627,628	40	35-NE	Trustees
				50	26-SW	
				60	35-NW	
7	12/18/23	$80.00	239-598,599	20	35-NE	Trustees
				30	35-NE	
				30	35-SE	
8	12/18/23	$10.00	234-1	10	35-NW	Gen. Exec. Board
				13	35-SW	
9	12/24/23	$2.50	234-35	10	35-NW	Trustees
10	12/18/23	$1.00	234-5	4	26-SW	Trustees
11	12/18/23	$30.00	239-629,630	40	2-NE	Trustees
12	12/18/23	$6.00	239-602,603	20	26-SW	Trustees
13	12/20/23	$10.00	234-23	20	2-NE	Trustees
14	3/9/25	$8.00	258-455,456	10	3-NE	Trustees
15	1/2/24	$32.00	234-18	80	26-SW	Trustees
				40	26-NW	
				40	27-SE	
				40	35-NW	
				40	35-SE	
				40	35-SE	
				40	2-NE	
16	4/3/24	$127.00	234-15	160	36-NE	Trustees
				107	25-SW	
				80	25-SE	
17	1/10/24	$15.00	234-33	80	27-NE	Trustees
				80	27-SE	
				40	27-NW	
				40	26-NW	
18	4/15/24	$23.00	234-25,26	80	27-SW	Trustees
				40	27-SE	
19	12/18/23	$1.00	239-596,597	6	35-NW	Trustees
20	4/22/24	$30.00	243-480	32	2-SW	Trustees
21	12/18/23	$65.00	239-604,605	40	35-SW	Trustees
				30	35-SW	
22	12/20/23	$10.00	239-606,607	15	2-NE	Trustees
23	12/24/23	$9.00	234-31	20	2-SW	Trustees
24	12/31/23	$16.00	234-13	10	35-SW	Trustees
25	12/18/23	$13.50	234-3	20	35-NW	Trustees
26	12/18/23	$13.50	239-600,601	60	2-SE	Trustees
27	Duplicates Deed No. 20. Not Recorded.					
28	12/3/27	None	406-312	80	34-NE	Trustees
29	3/2/39	$.50	591-423	See Note 2		Trustees
30	5/13/43	$2.20	672-318	15	35-SE	Trustees
				10	35-SE	
31	4/18/40	None	611-503	80	36-NW	Trustees

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

PHILADELPHIA LABOR CELEBRATES VICTORY AT POLLS

Over 1,000 leaders of organized labor and elected dignitaries were in attendance at the 10th Annual Victory Banquet of Labor's League for Political Education on Saturday evening, February 28, 1959 in the Main Ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.

This tremendous outpouring of the labor movement's leadership in the Philadelphia area was in celebration of the great election victories of last November when labor was successful in helping to elect, from Philadelphia, 6 liberal Congressmen, 4 liberal State Senators and 35 members of the State Legislature.

On this gala occasion the principal guest speaker was Pennsylvania's newly elected Democratic Governor, David L. Lawrence. Sharing the speaking platform with Governor Lawrence were Leon H. Keyserling, President and Founder of the Congress on Economic Progress; James L. McDevitt, National Director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice Thomas D. McBride, and President of City Council James H. J. Tate. Toastmaster was Norman Blumberg, Chairman of Labor's League.

David H. Lawrence, Governor of Pennsylvania (center) chats with Robert H. Gray, secretary-treasurer of Carpenters Metropolitan District Council (left), and O. William B'aier, Second General Vice president (right) during Philadelphia Victory Banquet.

Honor guests included the newly elected Congressmen from Philadelphia; General Presidents Andrew Janaskie, American Federation of Hosiery Workers; Edward J. Leonard, Operative Plasterers & Cement Masons International Union; Anthony E. Matz, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and O. William Blaier, 2nd General Vice President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, among many others.

The Governor declared that the most important problem confronting his administration —as in so many other cases—is securing of stable employment for over a half million eligible workers who have been idled in Pennsylvania. In calling upon labor he expressed his confidence that they would rise to the challenge and use their wisdom in assisting his administration in solving this serious unemployment problem.

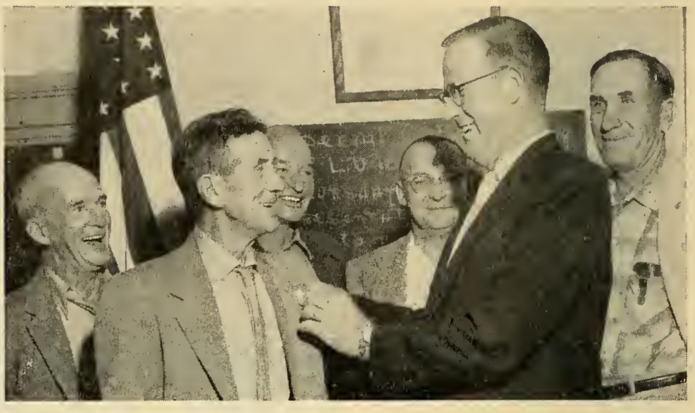
Leon Keyserling, in his address, took issue with the thinking that seems to permeate the present national administration in following a policy of economic stagnation. He declared that there is more emphasis placed on "limited" production than on "full" production. This constitutes a difference between sharing "scarcity" in preference to sharing "abundance" which could be the lot of all of us if our national government were to pursue a policy of "full" production.

He charged that no other single item of our economy has increased, percentagewise, as much as has interest rates. This increase in interest rates, in turn, adds additional burdens in costs of administration to all state and local governments for capital improvement programs, highway construction, all building projects, etc.

Director James L. McDevitt gave a stirring oration, calling upon the labor movement to step up their political education programs rather than slacken off, in order to be in gear for the 1960 elections when so much will be at stake nationally.

◆

PALM SPRINGS LOCAL PINS 5 LONG TIME MEMBERS



Local Union No. 1046, Palm Springs, Cal., is proud of its roster of old timers. Last December, five of them were honored at special ceremonies during which they were awarded recognition pins.

In the above picture, International Representative J. W. Howard is presenting pins to Brother Daniel D. Murphy, 50 years membership; E. M. Bannister, 25 years membership; Karl Olson, 25 years membership; Julius Anderson, 25 years membership; and Lester Ward, 25 years membership.

◆

UNIQUE EVENT MARKS LOCAL 1273 BIRTHDAY PARTY

Bart Nevers, one of the charter members of Local Union No. 1273, holds the birthday cake up for the admiration of his 25-year colleagues. From left to right they are: Jens Thorsen, Clyde Williams, E. R. Stevenson (standing behind Brother Bart), Ralph Gilbert, and R. Pifer. On the extreme right is General Representative Bert Sleeman who originally installed the charter and was also on hand to award 25-year honorary pins. Charter members George Adams, Ray Smith, M. N. McNett and Russell Sheridan were not present at the picture-taking.

Twenty-five years ago, General Representative Bert Sleeman installed Charter No. 1273 at Eugene, Oregon. Last February, he was on hand to help the Union celebrate its 25th anniversary. One of his duties at the celebration was to hand out 25-year pins to a large group of charter members who maintained membership throughout the quarter-century history of the union.

The old timers honored were Clyde Williams, Jens Thorsen, Bart Nevers, E. R. Stevenson, R. Pifer, Ralph Gilbert, M. N. McNett, Ray Smith, George Adams, and Russell Sheridan.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 569 provided a beautiful anniversary cake for the occasion. A large turnout was on hand for the celebration and everyone present voted the evening a great success.

◆

ROCKLAND LOCAL PASSES OUT FIRST PENSION CHECKS

To the long list of Brotherhood organizations which have pension plans in operation, the name of Local Union No. 964, Rockland County and vicinity (New York), must be added. At special ceremonies held by the Union, first pension checks were recently distributed to a fine group of old-timers.

Under the plan negotiated by Local Union 964, the employer pays four per cent of gross wages into the pension fund. From this fund old-timers who qualify are paid a monthly pension based on earnings and length of service. They are thereby enabled to live out their sunset years in something better than bare subsistence.

A large turnout was on hand to celebrate the handing out of the first pension checks. In the accompanying photograph, sitting from left to right, are the first pensioners of Local Union 964. They are:

John Hunter, Wallace Scolpini, Steward Conklin, Edward H. Grotz, Victor Matsen, Don Garrabrant, Charles Pitt, Harry Babcock, Harry Young, Oscar Brentnall and George Young. Addressing the assembled membership is General Representative Patrick J. Campbell, who is also president of the Local Union. In the foreground with the camera is Brother Joseph Lia, business representative of Local Union No. 2708, Orange County. Since the picture was taken the Union was saddened by the loss of Brother Don Garrabrant, sixth from the left.

◆

START OF THE BIGGEST

What will be the biggest construction industry pension program when fully under way, covering over 40,000 Northern California carpenters, was inaugurated with presentation of first checks to an initial group of 53 pensioners at a dinner at the Elks Club in San Francisco, March 10. Second from right is George C. Christ, 82, oldest pensioner, member of the Brotherhood for 58 years. Others, left to right, are John I. Hennessy, Industry Chairman; E. A. (Al) Brown, Labor Co-Chairman of the Pension Trust; and C. R. Bartalini, Business Agent, 4—Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

SCHENECTADY LADIES SPONSOR FIRST CHRISTMAS PARTY

To the Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 770, Schenectady, held its first Christmas party just before the holidays last year. Santa was on hand to hand out presents to all the children in attendance.

Refreshments were served both to the youngsters and their parents and a magician was on hand to keep everyone entertained. The party was open to all children of carpenters belonging to Local No. 146.

The party was such a success our Auxiliary hopes to make it an annual affair. Being a new auxiliary, our treasury was very low. So we raised money to finance the party by sponsoring a dance during the last week in October. This, too, turned out to be a success. It enabled us to raise a little money, but even more important than that, it enabled us to get better acquainted with each other and build up a feeling of real fellowship.

Fraternally,
Shirley A. Chandler, Secretary

◆

GREETINGS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor:

The Ladies' Auxiliary 467 of Washington, D. C., extend greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We hold meetings on the fourth Saturday of each month in the hall of Local Union 1590.

Present officers include Mesdames J. Groomes, president; A. Chase, vice president; G. Blomquist, recording secretary; R. Brinkman, financial secretary; O. Wood, conductress; A. Erickson, warden; W. A. Johnson, J. Johnson and B. Brining, trustees.

We are engaged in several activities; among them are charitable and social activities and a Christmas program helping carpenters' needy families. We brighten their Christmas with food baskets and clothing for their children.

We recently celebrated our birthday with a dinner party, well attended by members and their husbands. Each year we mark our anniversary similarly, and hold an annual Christmas party and summer picnic.

Our new project is a raffle to raise money. And we think we can do a great deal more charitable work.

Best wishes to all.

Fraternally,
Gertrude Blomquist, Recording Secretary,
401-A St., N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 366

Appearance Versus Utility.—What kind of roof do you like? Do you like the very flat roof, or the steeper roof? Which is most important, service or looks? Let's say, that you like the flat roof, or rather the very low pitch roof—that is, you like the appearance of such a roof. But do you like a roof that is so flat, that in a comparatively few years, will leak, and being flat, it will be difficult to find just where the leak is. Of course, your answer to this is in the nega-

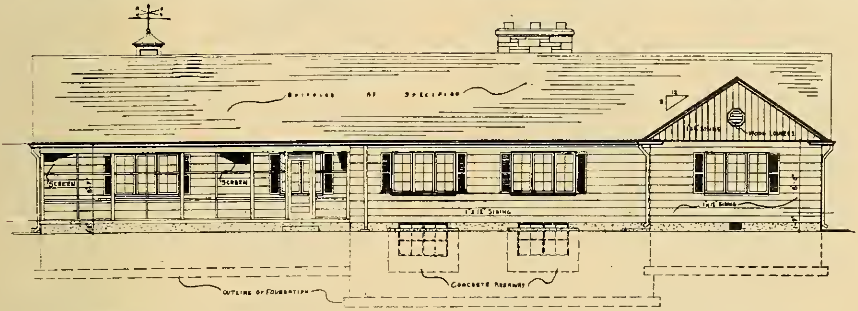
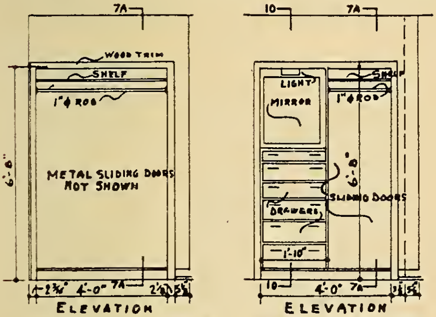


Fig. 1

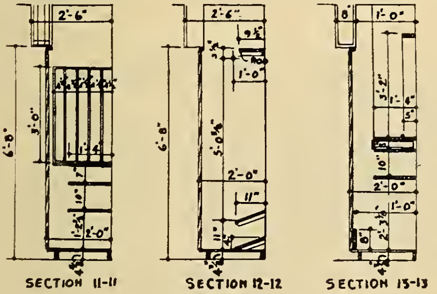
SOUTH ELEVATION



ELEVATION GUEST CLOSET DETAIL

ELEVATION WARDROBE IN RM. 110

Fig. 2



SECTION 11-11

SECTION 12-12

SECTION 13-13

Fig. 3

Books That Will Help You

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Revised illustrated edition. Only $2.00.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

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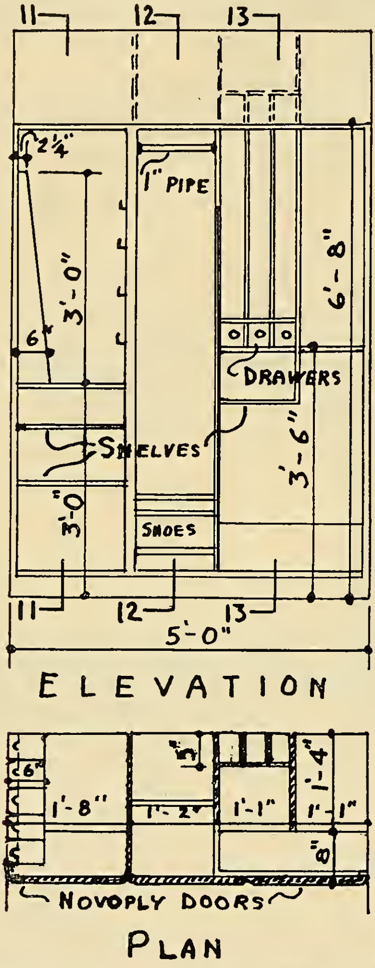
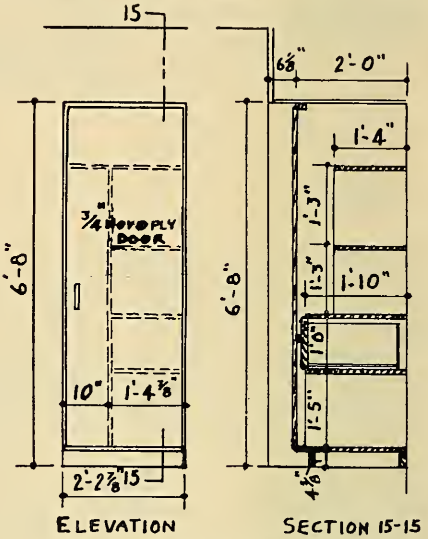
BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

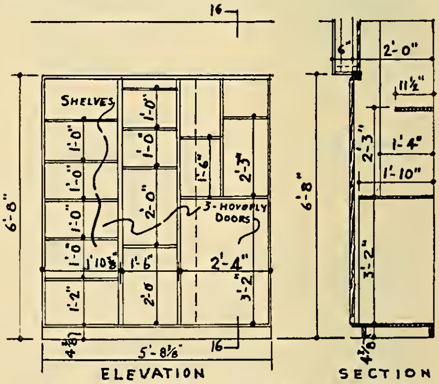
tive. Do you like a steeper pitch roof, say, a third pitch? You don't like the appearance so well, but leaks will not show up in that pitch roof as readily as in the flatter variety—and if they do, it will be comparatively easy to locate them. The conclusion to this discussion is, that when you are deciding on the pitch of a roof, be sure that you take into consideration both phases of the question: Appearance as well as utility. To do that, you will have to take into account the kind of shingles, or roofing that is to be used. Wood shingles need a steeper pitch roof, than asphalt shingles do, and asphalt shingles need more pitch than sheetmetal or built-up roofing. In fact, the last two give good results without any pitch. But the appearance of either sheetmetal or the built-up roofing, on a pitch roof would not be especially pleasing.


11
12
13
2¼"
1" PIPE
3'-0"
6'-8"
6"
DRAWERS
SHELVES
3'-6"
3'-0"
SHOES
5'-0"
ELEVATION
6"
5"
1'-8"
1'-2"
1'-1"
1'-4"
1'-1"
8"
NOVOPLY DOORS
PLAN

SPORTS CLOSET DETAILS
Fig. 4


15
6⅝"
2'-0"
1'-4"
¾" NOVOPLY DOOR
6'-8"
6'-8"
1'-3"
1'-3"
1'-10"
1'-0"
10"
1'-4⅞"
1'-5"
2'-2⅞"
15
4⅞"
ELEVATION
SECTION 15-15

CLEANING CLOSET DETAILS
Fig. 5


16
2'-0"
11½"
SHELVES
1'-0"
1'-0"
1'-0"
1'-0"
1'-0"
1'-2"
1'-0"
2'-0"
2'-0"
1'-6"
2'-3"
3-NOVOPLY DOORS
1'10⅜"
1'-6"
2'-4"
3'-2"
6'-8"
6'-8"
2'-3"
1'-4"
1'-10"
3'-2"
4⅞"
5'-8⅛"
16
4⅞"
ELEVATION
SECTION

ALL-PURPOSE CLOSET DETAILS
Fig. 6

"HOW TO CUT RAFTERS"

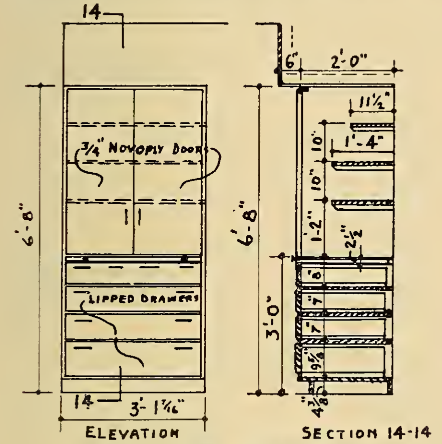
No more figuring, no more waste of time and materials. "THE SIMPLEX RAFTER TABLES" (a 48-page booklet) contains 4,408 different lengths of rafters, including common, hip and valley and jacks; 29 different pitches and from 2 feet to 100 feet wide buildings, and from 2 inches to 30 inches rise to the foot, with all cut and bevels. It is illustrated and so simple. I absolutely guarantee you can build any roof, or your MONEY BACK. This booklet you can carry in your pocket, and you can use the cheapest square; it has figures for squaring up the foundations etc.

No price change for 24 years.

"SIMPLEX RAFTER TABLES"—$2.00

Hans Straalsund
Box 16, Newport, Wash.

Rear Elevation—The rear or south elevation is shown by Fig. 1. To the right the pitch of the roof is shown, which is a one-third pitch. The specified shingles will be found on some of the other elevations, that appear in other lessons. The siding for the gables is 1"x8", but for the sides of the building 1"x12" wood siding is to be used. The outline of the foundation is shown by dotted lines.


14
3/4" NOVOPLY DOORS
LIPPED DRAWERS
6'-8"
14
3'-1 1/16"
ELEVATION
6"
2'-0"
11 1/2"
1'-4"
10"
10"
1'-2"
2 1/2"
6'-8"
3'-0"
6"
7"
7"
9 1/2"
4 3/8"
SECTION 14-14

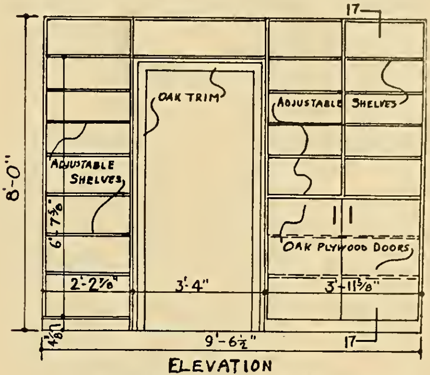
LINEN CLOSET DETAILS

Fig. 7

Screened Porch.—To the left of Fig. 1, is shown the rear screened-in porch. Three patches of screen are shown, two of which are pointed out. This drawing should be compared with what is shown on the first floor plan, Fig. 1, Lesson 363. The screened-in porches of today, are a sort of composite of the old-style sleeping porch and the old-style screened-in porch, with modern features added.

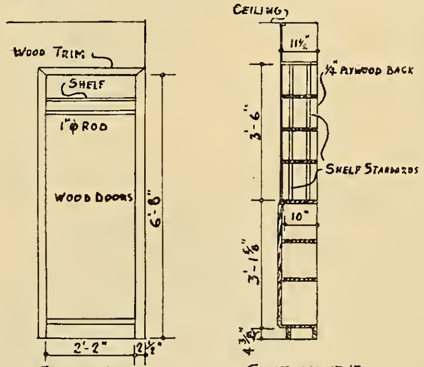
Built-Ins.—The following illustrations cover plans, elevations, sections, in detail, of many of the built-ins that are mentioned in notes of the first floor plan and drawings of built-ins shown in Lesson 363, which should be referred to for further information.

An elevation of a guest closet is shown to the left, in Fig. 2. To the right the elevation of the wardrobe in room 110 is shown. Fig. 3 shows sections 11-11, 12-12, 13-13.


17
OAK TRIM
ADJUSTABLE SHELVES
ADJUSTABLE SHELVES
8'-0"
6'-7 1/2"
2'-2 7/8"
3'-4"
OAK PLYWOOD DOORS
3'-11 5/8"
4 5/8"
9'-6 1/2"
17

ELEVATION
BOOKSHELVES IN ROOM 110

Fig. 8

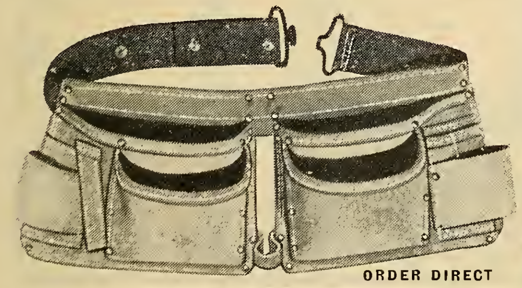

CEILING
WOOD TRIM
SHELF
1" ϕ ROD
WOOD DOORS
6'-8"
2'-2"
2 1/2"
11 1/2"
1/4 PLYWOOD BACK
3'-6"
SHELF STANDARDS
10"
3'-1 1/2"
4 3/8"

ELEVATION
CLOSET IN RM 111

SECTION 17-17

Fig. 9

The elevation, upper drawing, and plan at the bottom, of the sports closet are shown by Fig. 4. Fig. 5 shows, to the left, the



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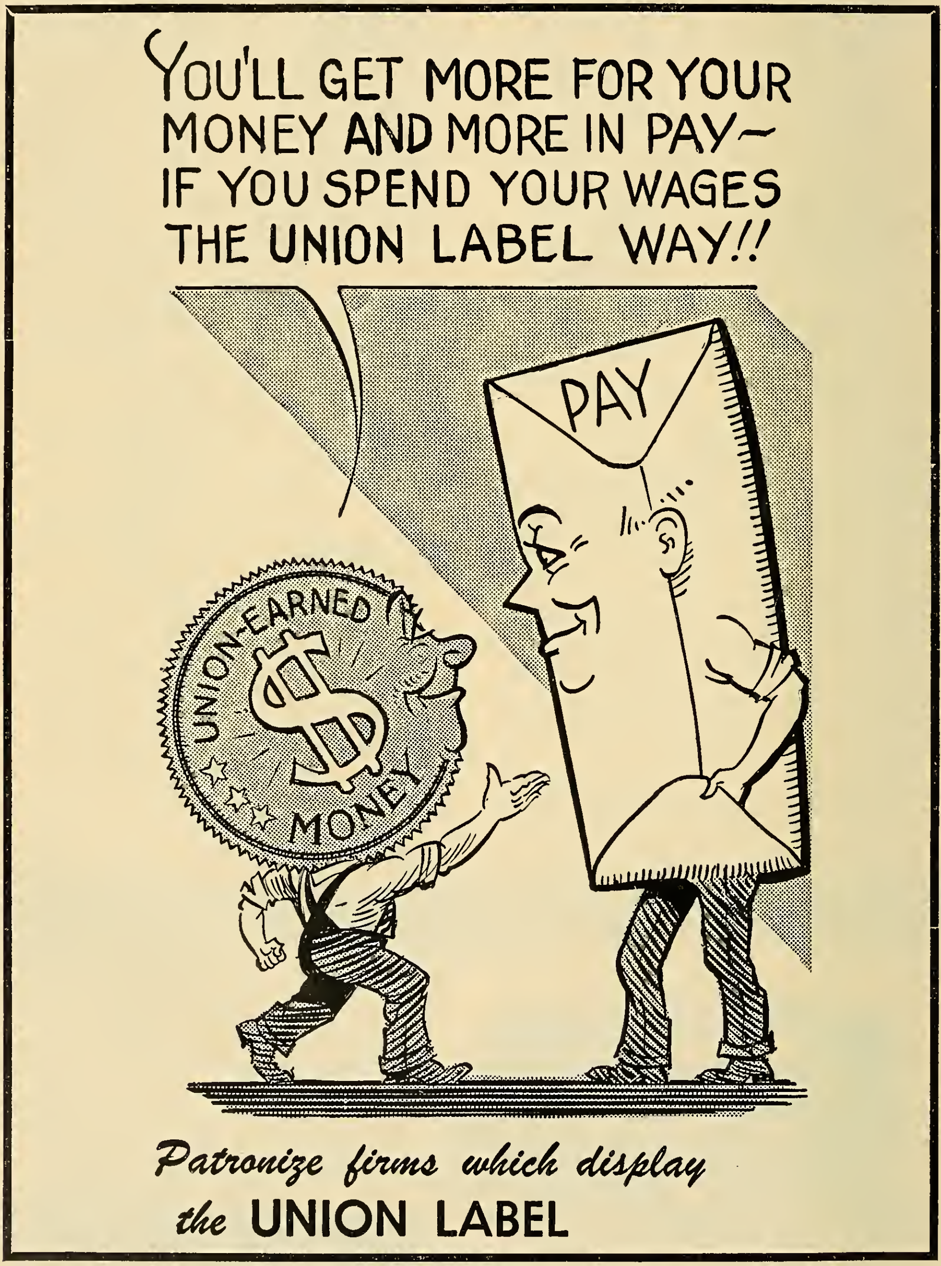
elevation, and to the right the section of a linen closet. The elevation and section of the cleaning closet are shown by Fig. 6. Fig. 7 shows to the left, the elevation, and to the right, section 16-16, of the all-purpose closet. The elevation of the bookshelves in room 110 is shown by Fig. 8. Section 17-17 is shown to the right of Fig. 9. To the left of Fig. 9 is shown the elevation of the closet in room 111.

The built-ins shown in this lesson and in Lesson 363, should be studied, not so much from the standpoint of belonging to our pattern-house, but from the standpoint of adjustments needed to make them applicable to any other house that might need such conveniences. That would mean that dimensions would have to be changed as well as many of the arrangements.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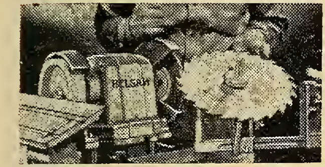

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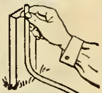

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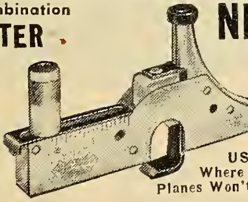

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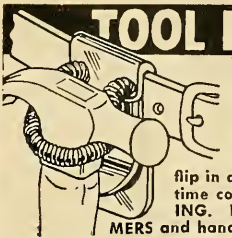

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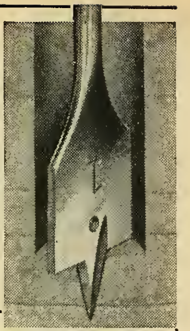

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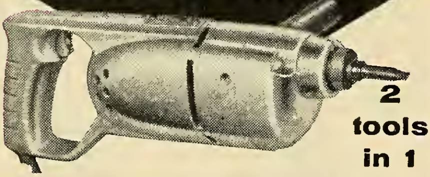

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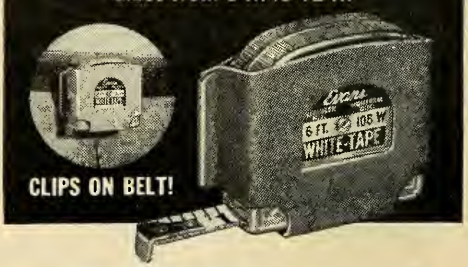

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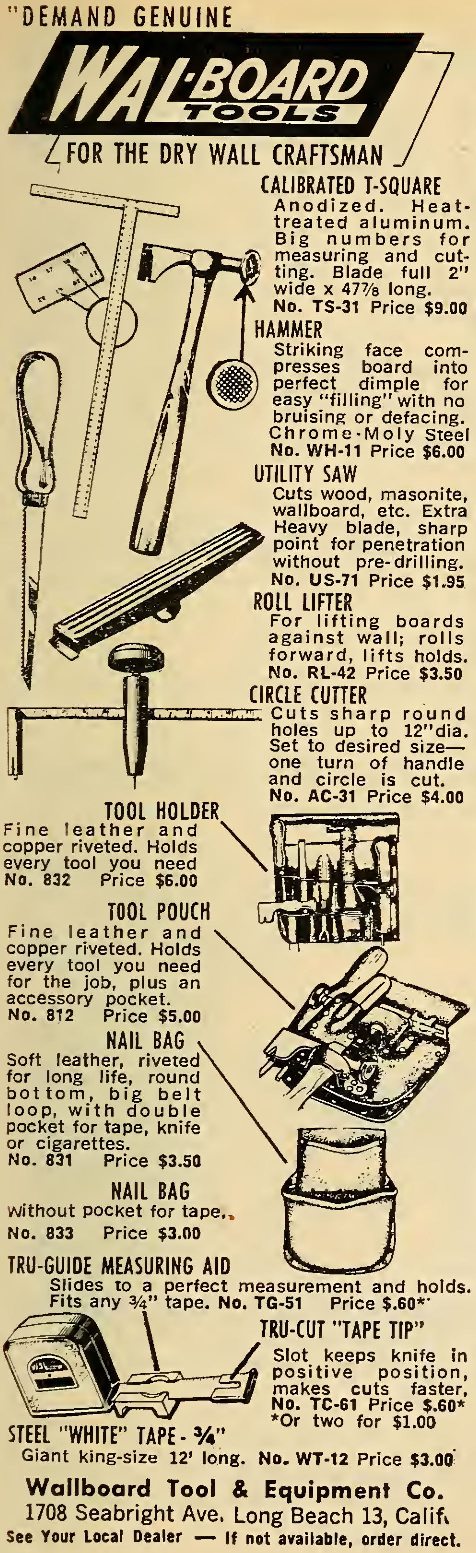

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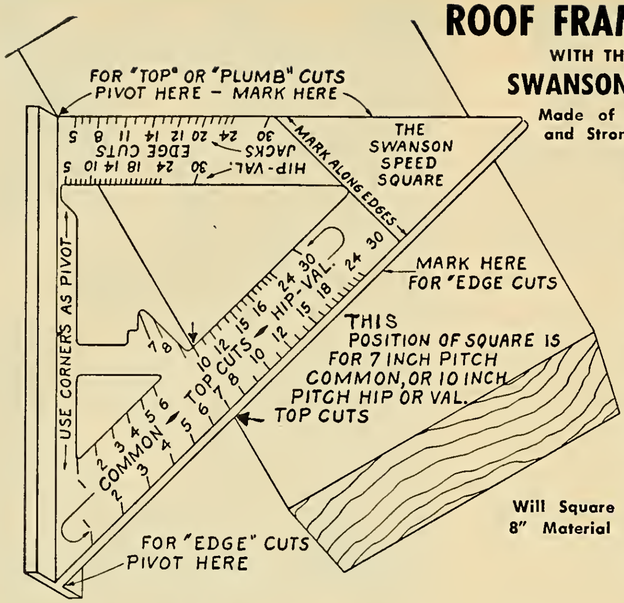
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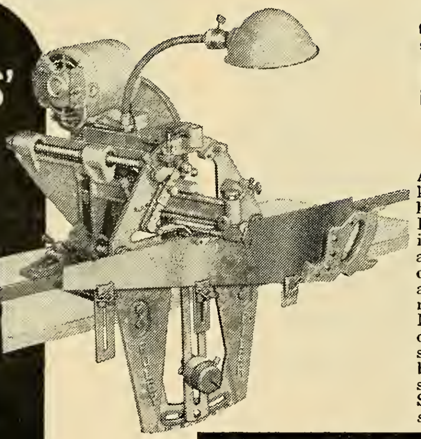

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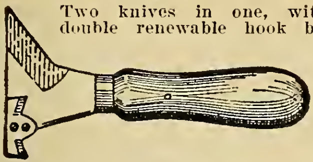

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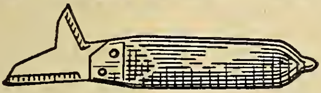

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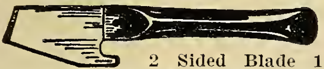

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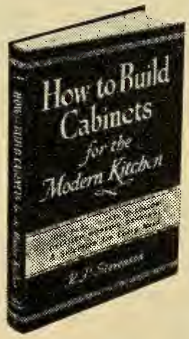

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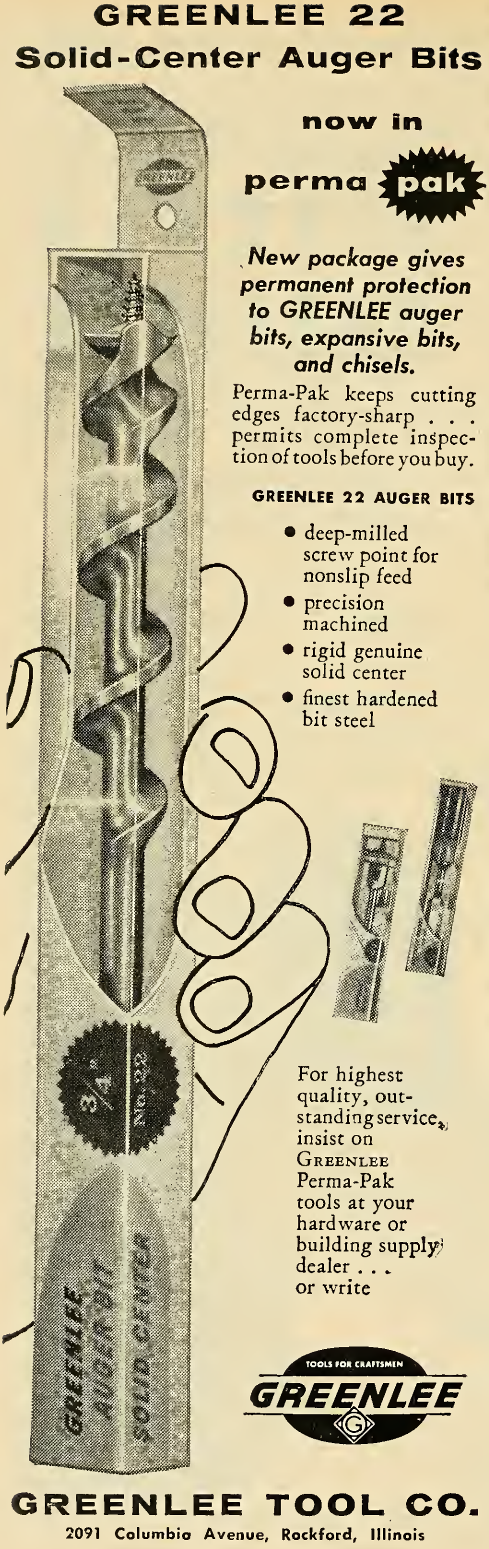

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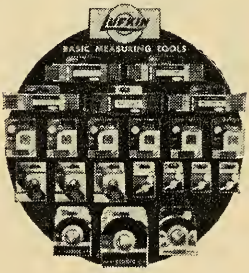
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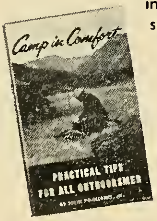

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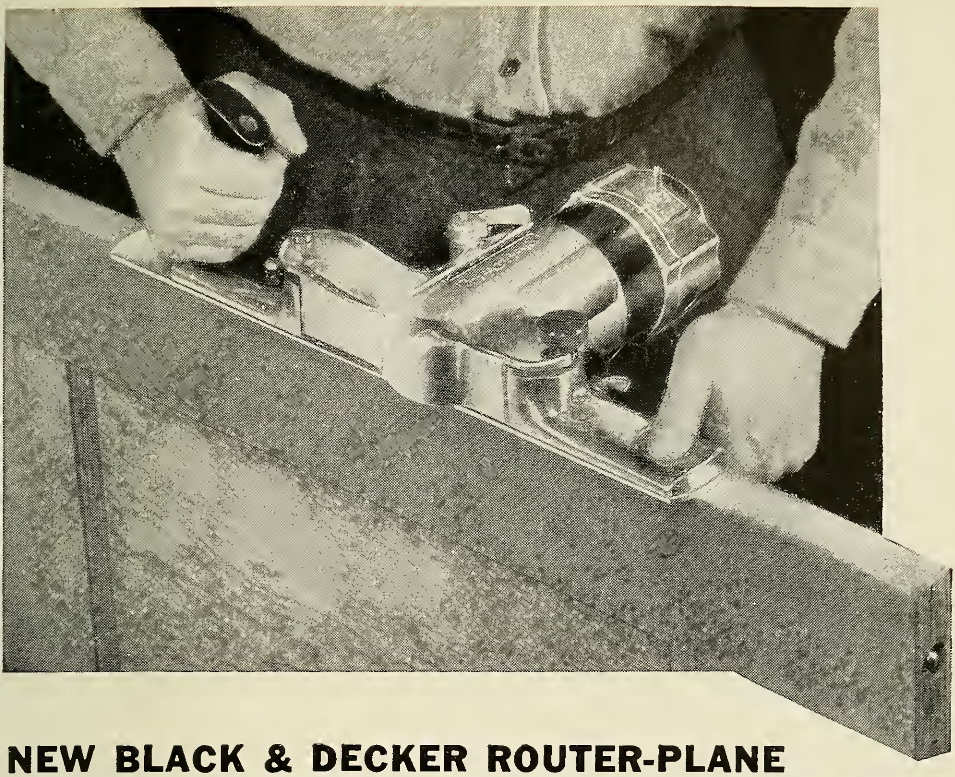

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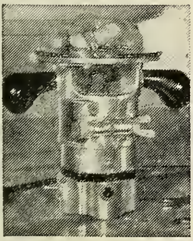

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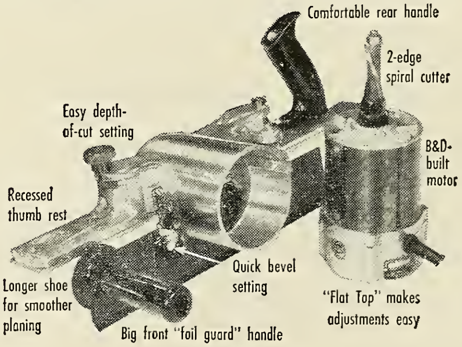
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THE CARPENTER

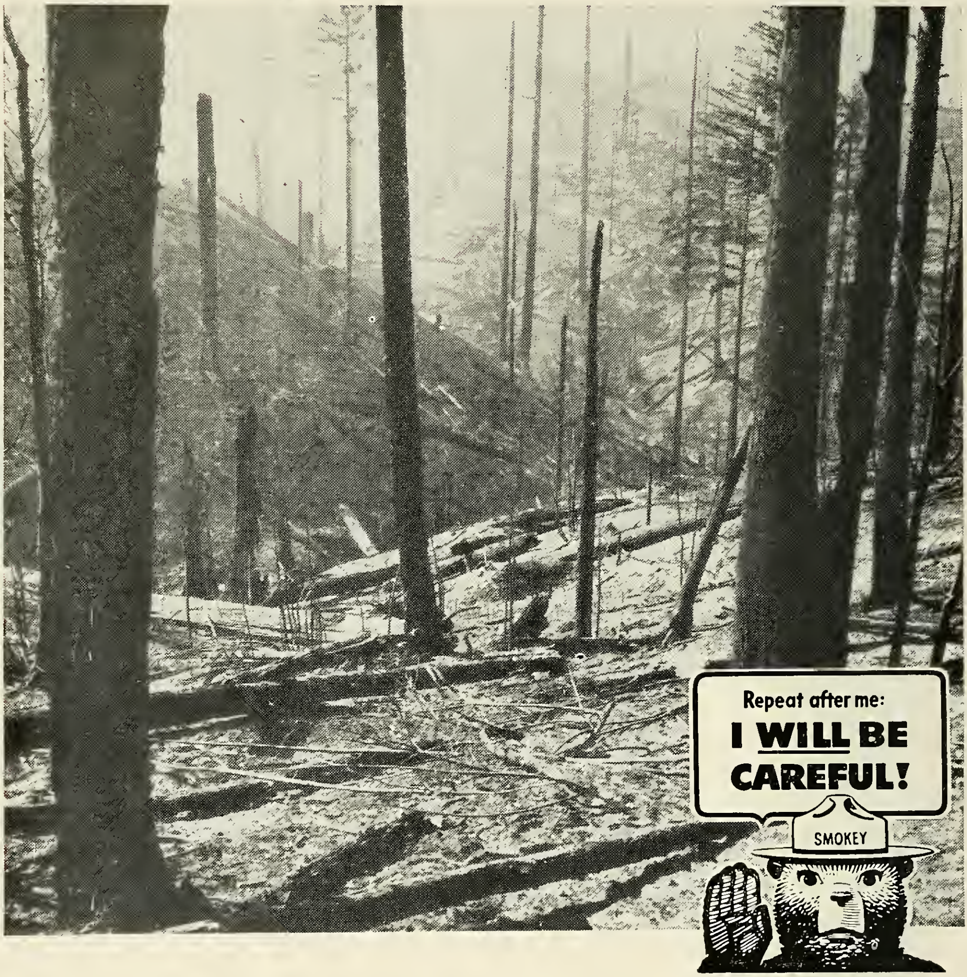
FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JUNE, 1959

Nice Spot for a Picnic?



It *was* . . . just a short while ago. People came here to relax and enjoy the cool green of the forest. There were squirrels, deer and birds. There were fish in the streams.

But now there is nothing . . . nothing but desolation.

How did this fire get started? It wasn't lightning or some other natural cause. *Someone was careless.* Someone flipped a cigarette from a car window, left a campfire smoldering, or tossed away a match that "appeared" to be out.

It's the same story across the nation. Forest fires burned 10 million acres of America's valuable timber last year. And 9 out of 10 of these fires were caused by *people* . . . mostly *good* people like you. One moment of carelessness, in each case, did the job.

Be careful in the woods this year. Be sure every flame, every spark is *dead out.* Crush your smokes, drown your campfires. When you drive use the ash tray in your car. *Be careful. Please.*

***Remember*—only you can**

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1959

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Tariff Reappraisal Long Overdue - - - 5

Low wage foreign goods always have been a threat to American and Canadian jobs. But lately something new has been added. American firms have been buying out foreign competitors or establishing branch factories in foreign lands. This puts them in the happy position of making profits whether they sell foreign-made or domestic-made goods. American workers are not so fortunate.

Where Schools Fail Labor - - - - 8

Since most graduating seniors will enter the labor market sooner or later, it would be logical to suppose that our schools would give them at least a rudimentary knowledge of labor history and the aims and aspirations of unionism. However, very few do this. The schools thus short-change both the youngster and organized labor.

San Francisco Show Draws Many - - - 11

Nearly 400,000 Californians visited Brooks Auditorium, San Francisco during the run of the Labor-Industries Show, May 1 to May 6. They saw $20,000,000 worth of products fashioned and crafted by American union members. As usual, our Brotherhood's exhibit was among the finest in the Show.

Which Way The Machine? - - - - 16

Professor Wiener, the man who pioneered in the field of machines that "think", begins to wonder if perhaps we are not building a Frankenstein that may enslave us rather than emancipate us from drudgery.

Canada Pioneers Social Laws - - - - 17

Canada is blazing some new trails in the field of social legislation. For example, all children born in Canada get a monthly allowance while they remain of school age and regularly attend school.

★ ★ ★

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Tariff Reappraisal Long Overdue

★ ★

THE TIME has come for the United States and Canada to take a long, hard look at the tariff policies they have been following since the close of World War II. For 15 years the New World has been operating on the assumption that Europe and Asia were in need of a strong, helping hand to assist them to get back on their feet, industrially.

Year in and year out, we have sent tax money abroad to stimulate industrial revival, and we have backed up this monetary aid with open-handed tariff policies that often permit foreign-made goods to undercut domestic production.

In the desperate situation that prevailed in 1945, our policies made sense to everybody. Europe and much of Asia were prostrate. It was a case of either shore up the economies of our friends with substantial aid or watch them fall into the Russian orbit as misery and privation took their toll. We responded generously, and England, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan were saved from collapse.

But 1959 is a different time from 1945. The economies of most nations in Europe and Asia have long since passed pre-war standards. On the other hand, unemployment has become a chronic drag on economies of the United States and Canada. One out of every 12 or 15 workers in the United States and Canada cannot find a job. In the meantime, foreign-made goods are absorbing an ever-increasing share of the New World market. A reappraisal of the tariff situation certainly is called for.

Recently the Wall Street Journal had a long article detailing the woes of the machine tool industry from foreign imports. The article pointed out that domestic machine tool makers were finding it harder and harder to compete with machine tools made in foreign lands. But it also put its finger on a new menace that is threatening American workers—the growing tendency of American firms to buy out foreign competitors or assume the role of selling agent for foreign-made goods.

There was a time when American manufacturers worried as much about foreign goods as American workers did. But much of that has changed. Today, the manufacturers—particularly the big ones—buy out foreign competitors or set up branch factories in foreign lands. This puts them in a happy position. They can sell either the goods that they make at home or the goods they manufacture or represent abroad. Either way they make their profit. So, in the long run, it makes very little difference to them whether the goods they sell are made in Berlin or Milwaukee. But it makes a tremendous difference to American workers whether they are made in Berlin or Milwaukee. The difference is jobs or idleness.

To their credit, the machine tool manufacturers with foreign factories have not used their foreign factories to undercut the United States-Canada market too substantially, but that day may not be far off.

Our members do not have too much to do with the manufacture of machine tools, but what is happening in the machine tool industry is happening in many other industries, too. A few paragraphs from the machine tool article in the Wall Street Journal are worth reprinting:

"Machine tool builders are losing ground steadily in foreign markets—so far a mere foretaste of a drastic setback they foresee in a few years. The European Common Market, for instance, is a major worry. The market nations—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—plan progressively to eliminate tariff barriers among themselves, but to maintain a common tariff front against other nations. They will make it easier for West Germany to sell machine tools in France, for instance, but relatively more difficult for a U. S. firm to do so.

"Growing numbers of American firms are trying to regain lost business, and to head off future losses, by producing machine tools abroad, either by purchasing foreign companies or by setting up new plants overseas.

" 'There are so many Americans running around over there, the sale prices on European firms are going sky-high,' grumbles one Ohio machine tool maker. So far, he has resisted the urge to go deeply into overseas manufacturing. Reportedly, one U. S. company recently backed away from an acquisition in Europe because of the high asking price.

"Meantime, imported tools flowing into the U. S. account for a growing share of domestic sales. Often, they undersell U. S. machines by 25% to 40%. For example, one type of small American lathe without electrical apparatus carries a list price of $5,145. It faces competition from a comparable English lathe that sells in this country for about $3,600."

What is happening to machine tools is happening to plywood—an industry that does directly affect many of our members. American plywood producers are buying up Japanese plywood as fast as it reaches our shores and mixing it with their own production. In this way they sell both Japanese plywood and their own and make a profit either way. Autos, steel and textiles are other industries where domestic producers are cashing in from foreign imports.

A glance at the traffic flow on any street or highway soon drives home the lesson that foreign car imports can no longer be considered simply as a temporary fad. Foreign cars have gained a substantial foothold in the American car market that Detroit will be years in shaking off. The point to remember is that some of the cars are made abroad by branch factories of American makers. Others are distributed by established American manufacturers. The companies are not hurting because they make a profit on all cars, but the workers in Detroit and other manufacturing centers are feeling the pinch.

Companies that make money by manufacturing abroad or handling cars made abroad are not going to be too worried about low tariffs. They will continue making out. But the workers who are laid off by imports are the ones who face hard sledding.

Can the United States and Canada continue pursuing policies that penalize domestic workers to promote interests of workers in Europe and Asia? That is the fundamental question.

In the days when our allies were flat on their backs and we had full employment, the policies we adopted may have been justified. But are they justified today when long lines of unemployed plague most of our major cities; particularly when many European and Asiatic countries have less unemployment than we do?

Foreign competition has always been a thorny problem on both sides of the border. There was a day when the threat was not too serious. Foreign workers used hand tools while we used machines. But, since the war, automation has made tremendous strides throughout the world. Many foreign workers now work on machines just as efficient as ours. In fact, they are generally American machines. This wipes out whatever natural advantages we had. Once know-how was an indispensable ingredient in many types of production. In that area we excelled. But push buttons have replaced judgment in many lines of endeavor and one man can push a button as efficiently as another.

To date our tariff structures have ignored this change. Tariff rates are still fixed on the conditions that prevailed before the war. Under these conditions foreign-made goods can wreck the American market in short order. A reappraisal of the tariff situation in all lines is overdue.

Unfortunately, many larger manufacturers have decided it is easier to join them than fight them. In one way or another they have horned in on the flow of foreign goods, so that imports cannot hurt them. This leaves only the American worker holding the bag.

And holding the bag he is. More and more foreign-made goods are usurping the American market, while he tries to exist on Unemployment Insurance. The theory behind low tariffs is that big imports encourage big exports—if we allow the Japanese to sell us plywood, they can buy our refrigerators. Up to a point, we can go along with this theory, but it seems to us an American plywood worker making $2.35 per hour is a better prospect for a refrigerator than a Japanese worker making 15c an hour. If we allow imports to displace the American worker to make way for a 15c worker, we lose a good potential customer for a very dubious one.

Since many big employers make money from competitive imports, little help can be expected from them on tariff revisions. This leaves it squarely up to the unions. If any action on more realistic tariffs is to come, it will come because organized labor demands it.

HOUSING STARTS HIT NEW PEAK

Non-farm housing starts rose seasonally in April to 137,000 units, exceeding the previous April highs reached in the peak housing years of 1950 and 1955, according to preliminary estimates of the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The total for the first 4 months of 1959, a record high of 433,000 units, was 38 per cent above last year's volume for the same period. Private housing accounted for all of the gain since 1958.

The 133,200 privately owned units begun this April represented a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,390,000, the same as the March rate but considerably above the total of 1,141,500 private dwelling units begun last year. When averaged for January through April, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of private starts amounted to 1,366,000 units, compared with average rates 1,349,000 and 1,362,000 for the same periods of 1950 and 1955.

By the end of April, 422,200 privately owned houses and apartments had been put under construction this year—an advance of 43 per cent over the first 4 months of 1958. This increase reflected strength in housing begun under FHA and VA programs, as well as in the conventionally financed sector. FHA and VA starts together accounted for about a third of this year's January-April private total, compared with a little more than a fourth in the first 4 months of 1958.

Where Schools Fail Labor

By Mark Starr, Educational Director, ILGWU

★ ★ ★

WHY SHOULD a worker join a union? This question repeatedly comes up when a trade union representative meets a high school student.

The average student also will question the alleged monopoly power of unions; smirk knowingly about the much-publicized misdeeds of a few union leaders; and share with the general public grossly exaggerated ideas about strikes. In general, the American high school student displays an ignorance about the labor movement that could have been corrected in school.

Yet many of these students will soon be involved themselves in the critical flow of adult institutions, in trade unions, in professional associations, in management agencies. If they are to participate intelligently as members of these social cornerstones, many gaps in knowledge need to be filled in; much persuasive misinformation could stand correction.

Because labor has been unable in the past to get from the public school system the cooperation required, in some instances it has had to set up its own educational activities.

It has had to counter teaching in which the warrior who burned the wheat field is given greater prominence than the reaper who labored therein, or the baker who baked the bread. The captain who destroys a city is hymned, but the stone-mason who built the city is one of the forgotten men.

The imposing phrases of the revolutionary Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution are rightly known to students, but even in rebellion-proud Massachusetts the school children have been told little about Daniel Shays and his fellow-rebels, who were cheated out of the lands for which they fought the British tyrants. Archibald MacLeish memorialized this gaping hole in the education of children with the poem, "Land of the Free":

Dan Shays is a hole in the Pelham hills;
His memory is a door stone in the pine trees;
Boston taught him;
Boston embalmer of history
Blots his name out on the school book page.

Scant mention, if any, is given in the history books to trade unions and to men like Terence V. Powderly, Samuel Gompers, and Eugene V. Debs. It's easier to shout "Remember the Alamo" and "Remember Pearl Harbor."

Very few history books quote the speeches of Abraham Lincoln on the right to strike, on the value of man above the dollar, or on Lincoln's dark foreboding of the coming of the trusts and the domination of big business.

No one can understand the feeling aroused among workers over the "union shop" unless he knows something about the long and bitter struggle fought by unions against attempted suppression. A student should at least know something, as written down in the La Follette Report, about the days when tear gas and machine guns were used by big corporations to smash unions. Today, the great majority of employers' representatives now recognize that labor unions are an integral part of industry, and that they are here to stay. But it was a long and heart-rending fight.

There is also a second and happier record with which the student should become acquainted. No one single organized group in the United States has contributed so much to the welfare of the community as the trade unions, whether with regard to shop safety and health, the banishment of slums, the shortening of the workdays, the removal of the sweatshop, the achievement of minimum wages, or the advancement of free, public education. All these things are part of a historical record too often ignored in our schools.

The student needs also to see that trade unions uniquely enrich our democratic way of life. Union people are intensely conscious of the protection democratic rights have given them. And a worker who is pushed around every workday of the year is not likely to achieve a sense of his own dignity as a human being just because he is allowed to elect his own political representatives on a particular day in November. To make him a responsible, first class citizen he needs some representation on a functional basis. He needs to balance his employer's economic strength. He needs the right to organize in the workshop.

Another requirement for the student is a corrective for the unconscious bias from which public opinion suffers with regard to labor. In the majority of instances, the word "union" automatically brings up pictures of strikes and violence, even though the amount of time lost by strikes is only a tiny fraction of that lost as a result of the common cold. Unions make tens of thousands of peaceable agreements, which they faithfully observe. But that is not news; so the student does not know about them. Only the exceptional strikes and rare episodes of violence and labor racketeering usually are displayed by the press. Only on rare occasions is labor's general contribution to community welfare recognized.

The rapid growth of unions to five-fold strength in the New Deal decade (1933-43) created a great fear of unions out of ignorance. The unions themselves failed to do the public relations job so badly needed.

These are all gaps in civic knowledge that the schools have failed on the whole, to fill with facts.

It is true that democracy can die by default in trade unions, as it may in any other segment of our community. In a few instances, men with criminal intentions have come into control of unions. In the great majority of cases, however, union leaders, at the risk of their lives, have successfully battled against the would-be invaders.

Other union leaders, faced with an apathetic and passive rank and file, unconsciously have arrogated to themselves greater and greater powers, until their members have been finally excluded from that real participation on which internal democracy depends. But members have the remedy in their own hands, always.

This is where schools have fallen down most seriously. No school, public or private, can claim to have done its work until it has taught the social facts of life to its students so that they will be able to take active and constructive part in unions. The schools, most emphatically, can help create an alert, informed rank and file that would prevent trade unions from repeating their past mistakes. Members have to be not only in good standing, but in good understanding. Such understanding, more than anything else, makes men free.

◆

Something To Think About

What is the most automated industry in the world? Farming? Coal mining? Auto making?

Wrong.

The purusit most affected by new machinery is waging war. It is estimated that in the 800 years from the beginning of the Twelfth to the end of the Nineteenth Century, 14 million casualties were produced by war. In the first half of the present century better equipment made it possible to push the figure to 75 million. In other words, in the past 50 years war killed four and a half times as many people as were killed in the previous 800 years.

War is a mighty stable industry, too. History records that man has devoted a major part of his time to mass murder. From 1400 B.C. to 1958 A.D.—a period of 3,358 years—there were only 250 years in which war was totally absent. A chart recently released by the Secretary of the Army shows that there have been 18 "limited" wars since the end of World War II in 1945.

In the past 300 years there have been 145 major treaties—none of which managed to stop wars for more than a couple of years.

Applying the statistical yardstick to these facts, the figures show that the productivity of war increased 800% in the past 50 years. Furthermore, unemployment in war making over the past 3,500 years never exceeded seven per cent on the average, a record few other human pursuits can match.

Yet automation in war is only beginning to hit its stride. Atomic warheads and guided missiles are still in the experimental stage. When and if they are used, "production" figures can be expected to climb spectacularly.

If only 10% of the time, effort and money now devoted to war could be channeled to fighting disease, poverty, and malnutrition the major scourges of the world could be wiped out in short order.

This journal has long contended that war never would be eliminated until two things occurred: 1. the people who started wars had no place to hide; 2. the profits were taken out of war. Could it be that automation is bringing about these conditions?

◆

We should know that total security is possible only in a totalitarian regime. Then all classrooms can be patrolled, all professors tested for unorthodoxy, the press censored, the radio and television scripts edited so that there will be no ideological strays. Then judges can be hand-picked to carry out orders, and removed if they fail to obey. Such a system would give us "security" in the Communist sense of the term. But we will have lost that passion for freedom which has made America the inspiration of oppressed people the world over.

—Supreme Court Justice William Douglas

San Francisco Show Draws Many

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BY ANY STANDARDS, the 1959 version of the Union-Industries Show, held in Brooks Auditorium, San Francisco, during the week May 1-May 6, was a smash hit. From the moment the show opened, with appropriate ribbon-cutting ceremonies by Governor Pat Brown and Mayor George Christopher, until the moment it closed, Brooks Auditorium, despite its great size, was usually filled to capacity.

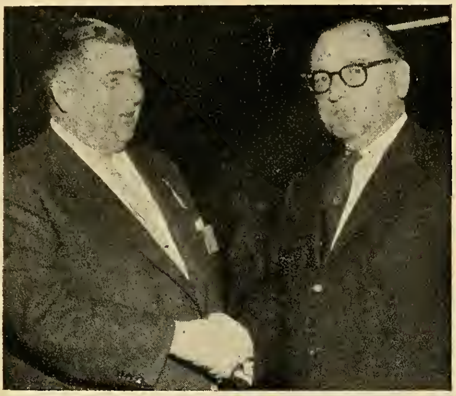
Some 375,000 Californians filed through the hall during the run of the show. They viewed some $20,000,000 worth of products fashioned and crafted by American workers whose roots are deeply imbedded in democratic unionism. They saw the marvels that management and labor can produce when they work together as a team.

BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS
JOINERS of AMERICA

Crowds constantly surrounded our Brotherhood's exhibit all during the show.

There were several hundred exhibits in all. There was a miniature nuclear reactor and a plastic full-scale model of the first American satellite to be hurled into outer space. But there were also exhibits of glass blowing and pottery-making techniques that have changed little in a thousand years.

The Show was really a city within-a-city. Virtually every service and function needed to keep a modern city humming was on display either in miniature or full size. Cooks, bakers, chefs and meat cutters demonstrated the wizardry that untold generations of practitioners have developed over the years and passed on through union-sponsored training programs. Barbers, hairdressers, launderers, printers, clothing makers, and even the fire fighters manned exhibits that told the story of skill and know-how that their vocations demand.

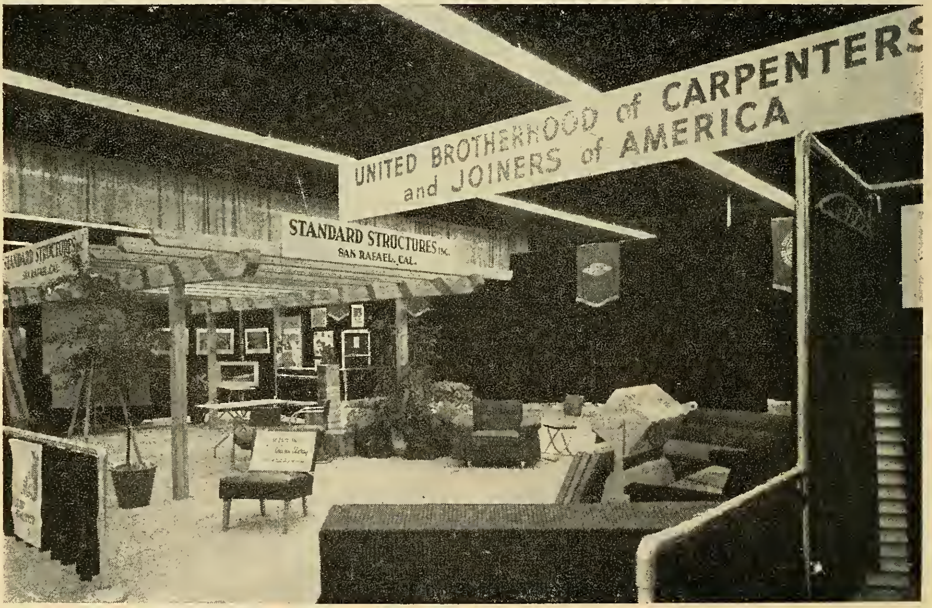


An interested visitor to our exhibit was Governor Pat Brown (right), shown shaking hands with General Secretary Livingston.

Some $60,000 worth of prizes were raffled off during the show. These ranged all the way from transistor radios to a complete kitchen. Free cigarettes, candy and souvenirs were given away throughout the show. Not everyone who attended the show won a prize, but all got an effective indoctrination in the value of the union label as a symbol of craftsmanship and a bulwark against exploitation and sub-standard working conditions.

Again this year, our Brotherhood's exhibit was among the largest and most attractive in the show. Sponsored jointly by the General Office and the Bay Counties District Council, our Brotherhood's display emphasized the craftsmanship that is an integral part of all products turned out by Brotherhood members. Feature of the exhibit was a patio demonstrating the beauty and versatility of glue-lam construction. Standard Structures of San Rafael designed and erected the display. Thousands stopped their sauntering to give the structure a close inspection because it illustrated the strength and pleasing effect that can be obtained by the use of modern laminated members.

Another booth displayed the artistry that can be achieved when union craftsmen combine skill and imagination to make office furniture out of wood, leather, and metal fittings.

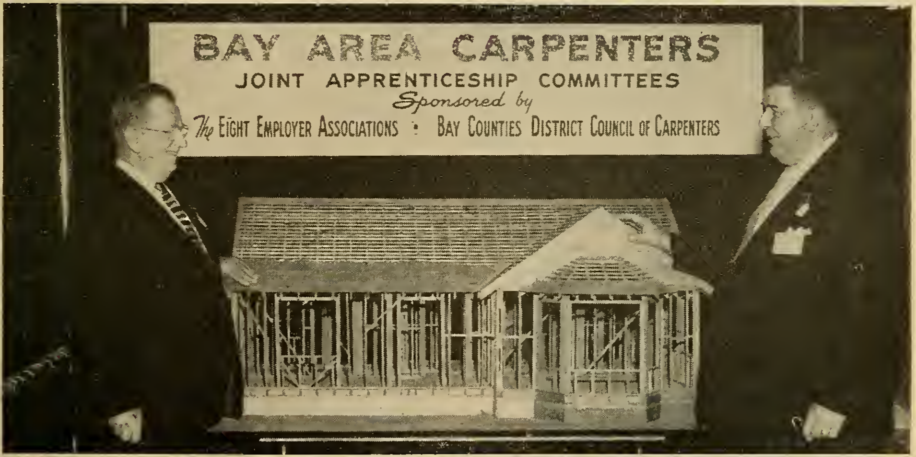


Craftsmanship was the main theme of our Brotherhood's display. Every item on exhibit reflected quality construction that comes only from proper training and ample experience.

School furniture, kitchen cabinets and hi-fi cabinets—all executed by Brotherhood craftsmen—were displayed in other booths. The beauty and workmanship were outstanding. The wood finishes were perfect examples of what know-how and care can achieve.

Still another booth showed examples of bedding at its best. Mattresses and springs turned out by Brotherhood members presented the viewers with a new concept of comfort and quality.

Hardwood flooring, overhead doors, and cedar shingles and shakes demonstrated still other skills that Brotherhood members possess. An apprenticeship booth, featuring a scale model home partially completed, attracted a good deal of attention. A circular stairway and other examples of the skill of apprentices rounded out the exhibit.


BAY AREA CARPENTERS
JOINT APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES
Sponsored by
The EIGHT EMPLOYER ASSOCIATIONS • BAY COUNTIES DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS

First General Vice President Stevenson and General Secretary Livingston admire the scale model house put together by apprentices.

Our Brotherhood's display also put in a strong plug for conservation. A panel containing transparent color slides of the most scenic spots in California caught the eye of many show visitors. As part of the booth, a large sign proclaimed, "Trees Are Our Most Important Crop."

U. S. Savings Bonds — for PEACE POWER
SHARE IN AMERICA
U S Savings Bonds
Sure-Guaranteed
Better Return Than Ever
investment in
AMERICA'S FUTURE
and your own!
Part of Every American's Savings Belongs in U.S. Savings Bonds
PEACE POWER

First General Vice President John R. Stevenson (center), and General Secretary Dick Livingston (right), pose before a transparent replica of the first American satellite hurled into space. With them is a representative of the Savings Bond Division.

At the end of the show, our Brotherhood raffled off a number of pieces of furniture built by Brotherhood members and a complete set of carpentry tools. Thousands of show visitors filled out tickets entitling them to chances on the prizes.

All in all, the Show was an impressive one. Brooks Auditorium provided wide aisles and easy access. The exhibits were beautifully arranged, and the turnout surpassed most expectations.

PLANE GOSSIP

THE WAY IT GOES

What a screwy civilization we live in! The sign at the city limits says "Welcome To Our City", but when you get there 500 other signs say: "No Parking," "Keep Off The Grass," "No Trespassing," "No Smoking," "Restricted Area," "No Loitering," "Keep Out," etc., etc., etc., etc.

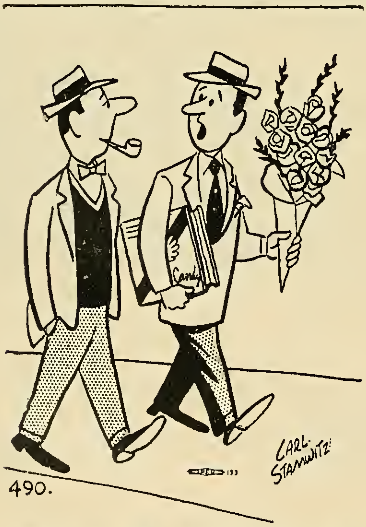
* * *

JUST LIKE A UNION REPRESENTATIVE

The following story has been around. It appeared in the Amalgamated Streetcarmen's Journal, "In Transit", which lifted it from the "The Railway Clerk", which confessed to picking it up from "Quote", whose editor credited it to the "Illustrated Weekly of India", published in Bombay. Where the Indian magazine got it, history does not record. Anyway, here is the story:

A shipwreck victim was captured by cannibals. Each day, his arm was cut by a dagger and the natives of the island took turns putting their lips to the wound to suck his blood. Finally, one day, he got tired of the process, so he called the king.

"Look," he said, "you can kill me and eat me if you want, but I'm sick and tired of being stuck for the drinks every day."



"This girl has everything! Good job, union benefits, seniority. Not bad-looking, either!"

JUST A LOCAL CALL

Last month the Kremlin had one of its top flight bully boys touring the United States spreading "good-will and fellowship." How much of it he spread among business leaders is problematical, but as far as organized labor is concerned, he laid a big, fat goose egg. The union leaders he met with gave him nothing but a rough time. They were inhospitable enough to ask him some embarrassing questions about the ruthless Red suppression of Hungarian liberty fighters, about Russian slave labor camps, and a great many other totalitarian techniques that have become a Soviet hallmark.

However, the best story we heard about Mikoyan's visit concerns a New York telephone operator. The Red visitor, so the story goes, put in a long distance call from his hotel. When the operator told him the charge was eighty cents, he hit the ceiling.

"Eighty cents," he screamed, "why for eighty cents we can call Hell and back in Moscow."

"Maybe so," snapped the operator, "but in Moscow that would be rated as a local call."

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SPLITTING HAIRS

The Depressed Areas Bill, which was killed in the last session of Congress by men who called it "socialistic", could be headed for the same fate again. Last month Senators from hard-hit areas such as West Virginia told of widespread misery, suffering and humiliation that have accrued to people who have had no work for years and have no hope of finding work, unless financial aid is extended to their communities. They told of fathers stealing to feed their families, and children raiding garbage cans.

But many Congressmen from prosperous states still look upon the Depressed Areas Bill as "socialistic" and not in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution.

Somehow or other these solons remind us of the guy who rushed home to his wife and cried:

"Our marriage ain't legal."

"Why?" asked the wife.

"I just found out your old man didn't have no license to carry that there shotgun."

YOU CAN'T DEPEND ON APPPEARANCES

As this column was being written there seemed to be some hope that the Reds might actually be willing to sit down at a high-level conference to discuss the Berlin situation. But Soviet promises have a way of coming unglued at the crucial moment. Putting faith in them is like watching a coed jitterbug in a strapless evening gown—there always seems to be promise of something happening, but nothing ever does. There always are hidden gadgets at work.

We are inclined to think the Free World will find itself in the position of the minister who got lost while big game hunting in Africa. The poor guy lost not only his way but also his gun. As he wandered about aimlessly, he came face to face with a lion.

Having no gun and knowing that flight was useless, he did the only thing a minister could do—he fell on his knees and began praying. As he was praying, he noticed the lion was down on its knees doing the same thing.

Naturally the minister was overjoyed. "Thank heaven you are a Christian lion," he said.

"Don't interrupt," roared the lion, "can't you see I'm saying grace?"

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A BIG DIFFERENCE

At a recent Adult Education meeting a great professor told a story with a moral that bears repeating.

It seems a man died and came before St. Peter. The old boy asked him if he wanted to go to Heaven or Hell. The fellow said he would like to look around a little before he decided, so St. Peter took him on a tour.

First they visited Hell. The fellow saw thousands of skinny, emaciated people sitting before tables laden with choice foods. Then he noticed that they all had splints on their arms so they could not eat.

After he had seen all he wanted, St. Peter took him to Heaven. There, to his great amazement, he found exactly the same situation, except that the people were fat and healthy-looking.

"There hardly seems to be any difference," he told St. Peter; "in both places people have splints on their arms so they can't eat."

"That's not true," St. Peter replied. "You see, here people have learned to feed each other."

YOU CAN'T BELIEVE IN SIGNS

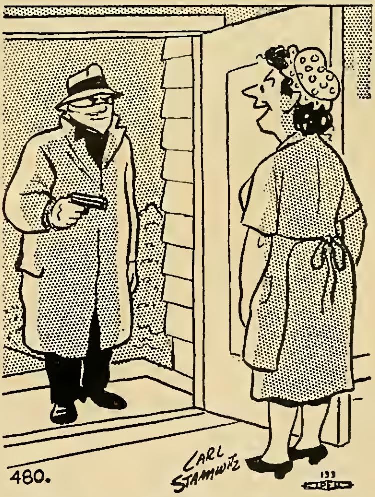
Formation of the Securities and Exchange Commission was supposed to take skulduggery out of the stock market and the buying and selling of stocks, but the crooks seem to think up new loopholes faster than SEC can close old ones.

Recently SEC denied some 18 or 20 firms and individuals the right to deal in stocks because of questionable practices that could trap the unwary. Now the shysters are busy thinking up new dodges to wire around SEC.

The trouble with SEC is that it has to rely heavily on cooperation of the crooks it is trying to regulate. This often leads to ineffectiveness. And this gives us a good chance to tell a favorite story that illustrates how deceptive voluntary cooperation can be at times.

The local Presbyterian minister was alarmed at the amount of drinking that was going on among his Scotch parishioners. So he called the Elders togethers and laid the problem before them. As a starter he requested all the Elders to sign a pledge he had drawn up.

As the pledge moved around the room, every man signed it, including Sandy McTavish who was well known for his tippling proclivities. After the Elders departed the minister sat wondering at his persuasive powers. Then he reached for the page of signatures and read down the list—name after name. At the bottom of the sheet he read: "Sandy McTavish: Witness".



"You're too late, Mister! My husband got paid yesterday!"

Which Way The Machine?

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If there is any "father" to automation, that father is Professor Norbert Wiener of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Wiener was working in this field long before many of today's scientists were out of knee pants. It was Dr. Wiener who coined the term "cybernetics," as the whole field of electronics in industry is now known.

Like other fathers, Dr. Wiener is now giving his offspring a long, hard look with a critical eye, and the things he sees are not all pleasant. In fact, he is getting a little bit worried about the future behavior of his brain child.

In a recent New York speech, Dr. Wiener expressed a fear that the thinking machines may develop mean streaks which man may not be able to control. The topic of his speech was "The Brain and the Machine."

Man can build machines that duplicate the thinking processes of the human mind, Professor Wiener pointed out. But just as the human mind can go beserk, so can the thinking machine. Up to now man has been able to control the "thinking processes" of the machine, but this may not always be true, Dr. Wiener fears.

He pointed out that chess-playing machines can be built with a high order of self-correction and adaptability. Such a machine, he said, can store up in its memory details of games played in the past with human opponents to the extent of learning their favorite tricks.

It is hard, the MIT professor said, for a human player to know whether his opponent is a man or a machine.

So long as the thinking machines are kept busy playing games they create no menace. But what happens when they are put to work solving industrial problems that heretofore have depended on human brain power?

The machine, rather than its builder, Wiener declared, can to some extent become the controller of its performance. There may be a point where the machine does not do what it is told to do, but what it imagines it has been told to do.

Weiner said that the automatic factory will not work automatically for man's good unless it has been determined in advance what that good is, and unless the factory has been constructed to contribute to that good.

As an example he pointed out that if the only orders to the automatic factory were for an increase in production, the vast productivity might also bring great unemployment and related problems that could contribute to man's destruction.

Historian H. G. Wells once wrote a book about a society in which men were working by hand again because they could not control the machine. Maybe that book does not sound as fantastic today as it did when it was written.

Canada Pioneers Social Laws

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MOST SOCIAL legislation in the United States is under 25 years old. Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, the Fair Labor Standards Act all came into being since 1935.

When enacted, these legislative bulwarks against insecurity and old age were all considered radical innovations. The United States was looked upon as the bellweather of legislative reform. But in the years since then, social programs in the United States have become watered down by inflation, administrative butchering, and plain neglect. Many of them fail to live up to the responsibilities originally set for them.

On the other hand, Canada, which also began instituting social reforms in the Thirties, has continued blazing new trails. As a result, Canadian citizens today enjoy many safeguards against insecurity that are unknown south of the border. Prepaid medical care, cash allowances for school children, and Federal pensions for old timers are but a few.

A booklet entitled "Working and Living Conditions in Canada," published by the Federal government, spells out the Canadian social program. A part of it is herewith reprinted:

In the remoter parts of Canada some citizens cling to old ways as part of the good life. In the above picture, children watch newly baked loaves of bread being removed from an outdoor oven near Mount Joli, Quebec.

"All children born in Canada and children of newcomers who have lived in Canada for one year preceding the date they register for the allowance, are eligible for family allowances, which are administered by the federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

"To qualify for the allowance the child must be registered for it, and must be 'maintained' by a parent according to the definition of the Family Allowances Act. The allowances are paid monthly to the parent, usually the mother. They are tax-free, and are paid by check at the following rates: children under 10 years of age, $6; children aged 10 to 15, $8. The allowances are paid for children of school age only when they are regularly attending school as required by provincial legislation.

"Old age security is paid by the federal government to all citizens of Canada 70 years of age or over, provided they have resided in Canada for at least ten years. The pension is paid at the monthly rate of $55, regardless of the financial means of the recipient, as long as he remains a resident of Canada, though it may be paid for periods of absence up to six months in any year. In some cases the province may pay an additional supplement.

"The federal and provincial governments cooperate in providing assistance to persons in need who are aged 65 to 69, to those aged 18 and over who are totally and permanently disabled, and to those aged 18 and over who are blind. Under these programs, payment of assistance or allowances is made by the province.

"Allowances on behalf of needy mothers and their dependent children are provided by all provinces. Assistance is granted to widows, mothers with husbands in mental hospitals and, in nine provinces, to mothers who are deserted or whose husbands are disabled. Some provinces provide also for mothers with husbands in penal institutions and for divorced, separated and unmarried mothers.

"The maximum allowance payable to a mother with one child varies from one province to another. An additional amount is paid for each additional child and in some provinces for a disabled father in the home. Certain provinces have established a maximum amount payable to a family and the majority grant supplementary aid where special need is apparent.

Peace Tower, a part of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. In these picturesque buildings the Canadian Government, over the years, has blazed new trails in the field of social legislation.

"Prepaid hospital or medical care is provided through province-wide hospital insurance programs in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and

Newfoundland. A similar program is scheduled to come into effect in Ontario in 1959. In addition, several provinces have programs under which medical services are available to social assistance recipients.

"The British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service provides services to any person with 12 months' residence prior to hospitalization, upon the payment of $1 per day during the period of hospitalization. The remainder of the costs of the plan are met from revenues from the provincial sales tax and from municipal grants.

"In Alberta, the provincial–municipal hospital plan makes prepaid care available to residents with 12 months' consecutive residence out of the 24 months prior to hospitalization. Ratepayers (municipal tax payers) are covered through tax payments while non-ratepayers may purchase contracts. A $2 per day payment is also made at the time of hospitalization.

"The Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan provides service for persons with at least six months' residence on payment of annual premiums scaled from $45 for a family group to $20 for a single person.

"In the outlying areas of Newfoundland the cottage hospital scheme supplies hospital and medical care on payment of annual premiums. Certain other charges for maternity, X-ray and dental care are made at the time of service. Premiums differ according to the specific cottage hospital district. Outside these districts, medical care and some nursing services are also available on a prepaid basis. All children under 16 years of age in Newfoundland are given free in- and out-patient hospital care, exclusive of physicians' services, under the Children's Health Service Program.

"All provinces provide free or substantially free hospital care for persons suffering from mental illness and tuberculosis. Veterans are given hospital and medical care at federal government expense for illnesses or disabilities obtained while on military service. The Federal government also provides hospital and medical services to members of the armed forces, Eskimos, Indians, and insured sick mariners. A number of the provinces have developed programs under which free or substantially free services are provided to persons suffering from specific diseases such as cancer, poliomyelitis, arthritis, etc.

"Five provinces have special programs for some or all of the following groups: those who receive social assistance or relief, blindness allowances, mothers' allowances, disability allowances, old age security (supplemental allowance), old age assistance or widows' pensions. In addition, in certain provinces, children who are wards of the state are included among those who may receive special assistance.

"In British Columbia and Saskatchewan, physicians' services in home, office and hospital, certain drugs, dental and optical care as well as various other services are provided under the special program. Similar services, with the exception of drugs, are supplied in Alberta. In each of these provinces persons in the special groups receive free hospital care, either under the hospital insurance plan of the province or under a special hospital program for public assistance recipients or in a few cases at local discretion.

"In Ontario, with approximately the same group of persons covered, physicians' care in home and office only and some emergency dental, drugs and optical care, are supplied. In Nova Scotia, similar service is provided only to persons receiving mothers' allowances and their dependents and those who are in receipt of blindness allowances. In both of these provinces, hospital care is provided on a local discretionary basis.

"For persons who are medically indigent, that is, those who are unable to pay for all or part of their necessary health services, such care is provided in each of the other provinces and in the two territories on a local discretionary basis. However the arrangements and the qualifications vary from one province to another.

"A wide variety of non-profit and of private organizations offer insurance against the expenses of hospital, medical and surgical fees, and against loss of wages for accident or sickness to any person who can pay for it. The premium which the individual pays depends upon the type of contract purchased.

"In many industrial and group plans the employer pays part of the premium. While these schemes are usually operated only within certain localities, it may sometimes be possible for a person to make arrangements to stay within such a program even though changing his place of residence or his job."

HIGH COURT CURBS STATE PICKETING BANS

The Supreme Court held last month that the Taft-Hartley Law barred state courts from awarding damages against a union for peaceful picketing, even if the picketing violated the Federal labor law.

The vote was 5 to 4. Both majority and minority treated the decision as a landmark in the continuingly difficult field of conflict between Federal and state power over labor relations.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, writing for the majority, laid down the general thesis that the regulation of any activity by the Federal labor law excludes state court jurisdiction.

That principle applies, he said, whether an activity is protected by the Taft-Hartley Act or prohibited by it. In either case, he said, there is danger of inconsistent regulation that Congress intended to prevent.

Justice Frankfurter made only one major exception to exclusive Federal control—cases of violence or "imminent threats to the public order." Because of their compelling interest "in the maintenance of domestic peace," he said, the States retain power to deal with such activities in their courts.

STILL LOTS OF ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

A new view of just how many American families share in the comforts of the "American way of life" has been issued by the U. S. Commerce Department. Last year, the official figures show, the nation's 54.3 million families divided this way:

Those with incomes under $2,000, the poor, represented 14 per cent of all families; from $2,000 to $3,999, the hard-pressed, 22 per cent; from $4,000 to $5,999, the middle group, 25 per cent; from $6,000 to $9,999, the modestly comfortable, 26 per cent; $10,000 and more, the well-to-do, 13 per cent. All these income figures are before Federal income taxes.

Accidents Are Deadlier Than Bullets

Learn To Work Safely

The two things that contribute most to accident prevention are knowledge and good habits. In order to avoid accidents, a worker first must know what is safe and what is unsafe in a given situation. Armed with this all-important knowledge, he must develop good habits of avoiding the unsafe practices and concentrating on those techniques that are proved to be safe. This article deals with scaffolding—a major source of building trades accidents.

ACCIDENT statistics reveal that improperly designed and shoddily constructed scaffolds and work platforms are responsible for many serious building trades accidents. On the other hand, statistics also reveal that properly planned and erected scaffolds and staging may provide working areas as safe as ground-level sites. Therefore a few fundamental rules on scaffold erection are in order.

Rule No. 1 concerns the use of suitable material in the erection of scaffolds and elevated work platforms. All lumber used in constructing platforms, ramps and elevated working surfaces should be of good quality. It should be seasoned and straight-grained. It should be free of large, loose or dead knots or knots closely bunched. Pieces with splits or other defects that tend to decrease load-carrying capacity should be avoided.

Rule No. 2 is that all nails should be driven home. No nail should be subject to direct pull. A minimum of four nails per joint is recommended as safe. The size of the nails used must be related to the weight of the expected load and the thickness of the material being joined. One inch stock requires 8D nails and two inch stock requires 16D nails as a minimum. Double-headed nails are recommended if the structure is to be dismantled at the end of the job.

Any structural members made of metal—fasteners, hand rails, etc.—should be clean and free of rust. Patented connections, ladder-jacks, lifting devices and other hardware should be inspected regularly and kept in good working order in accordance with instructions issued by the manufacturer.

Rule No. 3 is that each scaffold should be designed to do the job that will be expected of it. The load the scaffold will be expected to carry—including the weight of all workers who may be on it at any one time, the weight of the materials, plus the weight of the scaffold itself—must be given consideration.

The structure should be designed to carry at least four times the total load that it will be expected to carry. Adequate footings should be provided for uprights—especially when they rest on earth, sand or other loose material.

Ample cross bracing to provide stability must be provided. When in doubt, an extra cross brace is advisable.

Permanent ladders or stairs should be provided. If a ladder is used, it should be firmly anchored against slipping or overturning. This rule applies whether the ladder is of standard manufacture or constructed on the job.

Adequate head protection is also important when other work is being performed overhead. A roof of lumber, heavy canvas, or screen wire should be used as common sense dictates. Screening is always a good bet. Toe boards should be installed without fail on all open sides of working platforms.

In the erection of single pole scaffolds, heavier ledgers are recommended. More numerous connections should be provided for, to insure against the scaffold swinging away from the building.

Ledgers should be notched from 4½ to 5 inches when inserted in a brick wall. If a patented steel seating attachment is used, care must be taken to insure that the end is securely seated. If spring stays are used to tie the scaffold to the building, place wood block, brick, or other separator near the end of the stay closest to the building.

Notch wood ledgers from the upper side.

If working platforms are removed as work progresses upward, ledgers should be left in place for structural strength and stability.

Single pole scaffolds should be cross braced in both directions—along the face of the building, and at right angles to the building at every third or fourth upright.

Independent pole scaffolds, while deriving little support from the building, should nevertheless be connected to it at convenient points for the sake of stability.

Tubular steel scaffolding presents a few additional problems. It should be erected in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations. It is extremely important that only proper seating and locking devices be used in locking of connections.

All uprights should be plumb. For scaffolds under 75 feet in height, two inch tubing is considered adequate. Above 75 feet, two and a half inch tubing is the smallest allowable minimum.

In the use of steel tubing, it is extremely important that the footing should be secured against movement by recessing, staking, or other similar means. Toe boards must not be neglected on steel scaffolds. Since the uprights are metal and do not provide nailing surfaces, toe boards should be nailed to platform planks or fastened to uprights with bolts or other suitable connections.

Guard rails should also be fastened to uprights by connectors designed for this use. If the guard rail is to be tubing, it should be at least one and a half inches in diameter.

Regardless of how adequately scaffolds are erected, accidents can occur unless there is good housekeeping and regular inspection. A few general rules to follow are:

1. All scaffolds should be inspected at least once daily by a responsible person designated by the job superintendent.

2. No change of any kind—regardless of how minor—should be made in the scaffold without approval of the construction engineer.

3. The scaffold should be cleared of rubbish daily. No tools should be left on the scaffold overnight.

4. No materials should be stockpiled on scaffold, especially those that tend to absorb moisture.

5. Scaffolds should be protected from accidental bumping by trucks or other pieces of mobile equipment.

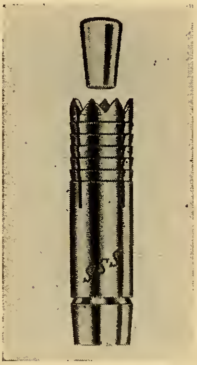
6. Working platforms should be free of snow, ice, oil or other slippery material.

7. No open fire should be permitted upon or near a scaffold whether made of wood or metal.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.



The manufacturer says the Star Selfdrill Shield is a rustproof masonry anchor that drills its own hole and secures fixtures so firmly that masonry will fail before the shield gives way; that it has 8 sharp, wedge-shaped teeth which quickly cut down into toughest masonry materials without choking, producing a hole invariably clean, accurate, close-fitting. Product of Star Expansion Industries Corp., of Mountainville, New York.

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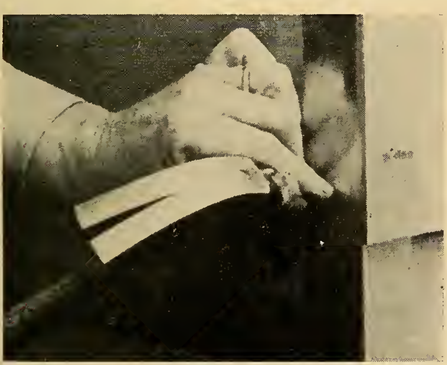

Aluminum building corners, packaged in boxes of 100 each. Available in 13 different sizes for all popular thicknesses and widths of siding. Developed by Nichols Wire and Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa.

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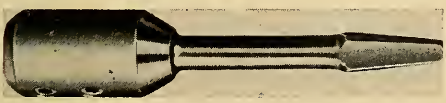
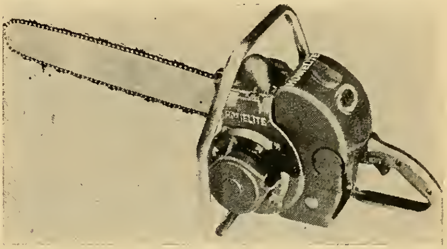


An adapter to allow use of ½" power bits in hand braces. Bits are fastened in the adapter by tightening screws with an Allen wrench. Designed for use in lock installation. Kwickset Locks, Inc., 516 E. Santa Ana St., Anaheim, Calif.



An inexpensive, lightweight gasoline-powered chain saw. Weighs only 18 lbs. and is said to cut through an 18" tree in 18 seconds. Said to be able to fell trees up to three feet in diameter with ease. Blades available in sizes ranging from 12 to 21 inches. For further information write to Homelite, Port Chester, New York.

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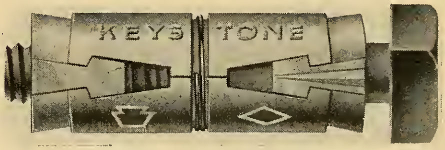


A heavy-duty, reusable expansion shield, for use as a masonry anchor. Has a built-in nut-stop, to prevent overtightening and nut pullout. Available in sizes from ¼" to 1¼" bolt diameter. Manufactured by Diamond Expansion Bolt Co., Garwood, N. J.

◆

The Stanley Chalk-O-Matic, a new self-chalking chalk line reel in 50 and 100 foot lengths, is described by the manufacturer as having a teardrop shaped case serving as a prefectly balanced and symmetrically built-in plumb bob. Chalk refills and top-grade masons' quality line replacements are available. Product of Stanley Tools, division of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

Editorial

Look Who's Blaming Labor

This is the time of year when a large part of all union contracts expire. Consequently negotiations for new contracts are now at their peak. But there is something else at its peak too—employer-inspired propaganda that all wage increases are inflationary and that economic collapse is inevitable if wages go up any more.

For a long time labor has been interested in finding out exactly what the relationship is between labor costs and prices. Various Congressional committees have been kicking the problem around but so far they have not come up with a real answer.

The closest thing we have seen to an answer so far is a continuing study which the Brookings Institute has been carrying on for the past 10 years. Here, from the Brookings Institute study, entitled "Pricing in Big Business," is a breakdown of what goes into the total cost of a mythical washing machine priced at $299.95 retail.

MANUFACTURING		
direct material cost	$74.87	25.0%
direct labor cost	8.27	2.8
factory overhead	10.61	3.5
transportation	5.46	1.8
taxes	17.62	5.9
advertising	9.83	3.3
development	12.32	4.1
field service guarantees	2.95	1.0
sales and distribution expense	3.90	1.3
administrative and other expenses	6.86	2.3
Total manufacturing cost	$152.69	51.0%
Profit	3.28	1.1
Manufacturer's selling price	$155.97	52.1%
WHOLESALING		
cost from manufacturer	$155.97	52.1%
salaries, travel, commissions	12.74	4.2
occupancy	1.93	.6
office expense	1.60	.5
bad debt	.24	.1

advertising and promotion	.88	.3
taxes	.75	.3
Total wholesaling cost	$174.11	58.1%
Profit	4.19	1.4
Wholesaler's selling price	$178.30	59.5%
RETAILING		
cost from wholesaler	$178.30	59.5%
owners' and managers' salaries	10.81	3.6
office salaries	6.31	2.1
salesmen's pay	17.13	5.7
servicemen's wages and expenses	15.32	5.1
vehicle expense	7.20	2.4
other administrative expense	5.10	1.7
occupancy	7.51	2.5
advertising	7.81	2.6
bad debt	.60	.2
all other expenses	8.71	2.9
delivery, installation, demonstration	21.03	7.0
Total retailing cost	$285.83	95.3%
Profit	14.12	4.7
Retailer's selling price	$299.95	100.0%

From the foregoing, it is clear that direct labor costs in the manufacture and distribution of the machine do not account for a very large percentage of the total purchase price. For example, the manufacturer only paid his production workers $8.27 out of the total ultimate retail price of $300. Obviously, a 20% increase for his workers would not increase the cost of the machine very much—about $1.65.

However, equally obviously, neither the manufacturer, wholesaler nor retailer are in a position to absorb much additional increase in costs without raising prices. Between them they made a total profit of $21.59. On the other hand, advertising, development, and demonstration and installation took a $51.87 chunk out of the $300.

About the only thing that the study really proves is that labor costs are not the primary cause of inflation. All the workers directly concerned with the manufacture and distribution of the machine could get substantial increases without affecting the cost of the machine materially. On the other hand, the trimmings—advertising, demonstration, etc. add up to nearly 20% of the entire cost. The retailers total markup comes fairly close to equalling the manufacturer's total cost—$121.65 as compared to $155.97.

Under these circumstances Big Business is going to have a hard time making a whipping boy out of labor insofar as the inflation picture is concerned.

Not A Pretty Picture

If there are any Congressional investigating committees running out of work, we respectfully submit to them Secretary of Labor Mitchell's 1958 report on illegal child labor. For the second straight year, the Department caught up with more than 11,000 cases of boys and girls being illegally employed by avaricious employers.

The Department's figures for last year show that 11,634 minors—including 7,143 in non-agricultural pursuits and 4,491 on farms—were employed in violation of child labor laws. This was the number caught. How many more escaped detection because the Department's staff is small can only be guessed at.

Nearly half the minors working unlawfully in industry in 1958 were under 16, the minimum age for general employment. The rest were 16 or 17, employed in occupations declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. The minimum age for these jobs is 18.

Nineteen per cent of the minors in agriculture were 9 or younger, 52 per cent were 10 to 13 years old, and 29 per cent were 14 and 15.

Hazardous work that minors were found to be doing included felling timber, skidding logs, tailing the edger in sawmills, boning and washing heads on the killing floor of slaughter houses, loading in coal mines, and operating dough sheeters in bakeries, high-lift trucks in sawmills, and platen presses in printing shops and freight elevators. The age minimum for such employment is 18.

Other children under 16 were engaged as janitors, heading shrimp, picking crabs, and as water boys, flag men, and lamp attendants on construction jobs, also in violation of the act.

The investigators uncovered many accidents that proved fatal or permanently disabled employed minors:

Two boys, 10 and 16, were killed instantly in a southern state when a fully loaded gasoline truck driven by the 16-year-old smashed into a passenger train.

A 17-year-old midwestern boy lost four fingers of his left hand while feeding material into a press brake.

Another midwestern boy of 14 died after tripping and falling into a 50-inch power saw.

In the Appalachian coal fields, a 17-year-old boy was crushed to death by a rock avalanche on his first day of work in a mine. On the west coast, another 17-year-old was killed when the forklift he was operating overturned and crushed him.

The most frequent violations of the hazardous occupations order involved truck drivers or helpers. A total of 2,276 minors under 18 were removed from illegal employment on these jobs.

Others removed included 867 as operators of elevators or other hoisting apparatus, 594 from hazardous work in logging and sawmilling, 272 as operators of woodworking machines, 225 as operators of power-driven paper products machines, and 185 from power-driven metal-forming punching and shearing machine operations.

Not even the most gruesome of the cases made newspaper headlines. Probably none will until such time as a union or a union official is involved in some way. But it seems to us the picture disclosed by the Secretary's report merits something of the same Congressional scrutiny labor has received lately.

◆

A Matter Of Conscience And Good Economics

Last month Congressional hearings opened on a bill designed both to raise the statutory minimum wage from $1.00 an hour to $1.25 an hour and to increase the number of workers covered. That such a bill is necessary hardly seems worthy of debate.

There are millions of workers in the nation who, because they are not covered by the minimum wage law, work for less than $1.00 an hour. In this day and age of sky-high prices that seems almost unbelievable. Workers receiving several times that much pay have a hard time getting by. How workers getting less than $1.00 an hour can exist baffles the imagination. Yet there are hundreds of thousands of them working for as little as 30c an hour. The laundry industry in many cities is full of them. Even women entrusted with the management of store operations sometimes get as little as 50c an hour.

Agriculture, too, is full of workers getting from 50c to 75c an hour. Many do not earn as much as $800 a year. Naturally, they become burdens on their communities at the least sign of tough luck.

To have vast segments of our people consigned to such meager subsistence is wrong morally. But it is also wrong economically. These exploited, underprivileged backwashes of our society make up a vast, untapped market for our burgeoning productivity.

There are some eight million people in this permanently depressed category. They might as well not exist for all the impact they make on the economic health of the nation. How can a worker making less than $800 a year buy any of the products turned out by American industry? How can he buy a refrigerator or washing machine or toaster?

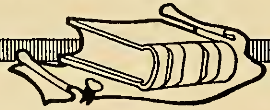
The answer is, he can't. He merely succeeds in keeping body and soul together from month to month.

We are spending billions yearly to cultivate foreign markets for our goods, yet right here at home we have eight million potentially new customers if we get their earnings up to a point where they can buy something. Certainly a wage of $1.25 an hour is not going to turn them into big buyers overnight, but it is a step in the right direction.

There are people who argue that raising the pitifully inadequate wages of those employed in trades not now covered by the minimum wage law would increase the cost of living. But experience does not back up this contention. An Arrow shirt or a pair of Florsheim shoes cost just as much in a small town in Mississippi where the store clerk may be working for $18 a week as they do in St. Louis or Chicago, where the clerk makes several times that much. Groceries and clothing are no higher in areas where the clerks are organized and getting decent pay than they are in unorganized areas.

A minimum wage of $1.25 an hour that covers virtually all workers is a vital necessity right now. And further increases in the near future are highly desirable. The conscience of the people and the continued economic health of the nation demand it.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

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Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

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LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

1011	Honolulu, Hawaii
1109	Bismarck, Missouri
2362	Wrangell, Alaska
2503	Bowling Green, Kentucky
2803	Onaway, Michigan
2832	Neenah, Wisconsin

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ABELSON, ALFRED, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
ADAMS, R. R., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
AIKEN, ELI, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
ANCHALOWITZ, LOUIS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ANDERSON, R. S., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
ANEMONE, PATRICK J., L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
BALDULF, HARRY, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
BARKER, HAROLD, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
BARTON, HOWARD D., L. U. 1453, Costa Mesa, Cal.
BERG, EINAR, L. U. 1826, Wausau, Wis.
BIER, PETER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BINENSTOCK, MAX, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BOESGAARD, AXEL, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
BORDELON, CILTON F., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
BOZZO, FRANK B., L. U. 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BRASHEAR, W. D., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
BRINK, HARM H., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
BRITTON, M. G., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
BROD, NATHAN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BROESTLE, WILLIAM J., L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BROUILLETTE, THEODORE, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
BULLARA, ANTONIO, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
BURGESS, GEORGE H., L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
BUSH, HENRY, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
BUTLER, ARCHIE, L. U. 546, O'ean, N. Y.
CECH, LADISLAV, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
CERRA, JOSEPH, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
CHARBONNEAU, ARTHUR, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
CHATTERTON, ALFRED S., L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
COLBROOK, BARNEY, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
CONTRERAS, ANGEL M., L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
COUSE, E. R., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
COX, FRED A., L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
CRENSHAW, BASIL, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
DAHLE, JAKE, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
DRY, HARRY, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
DUCATELLI, PHILIP, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
DUVAL, AUGUSTE E., L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
DYE, VIRGIL, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
EDEN, JOHN L., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
EINARSON, JONAS, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
ENGESETH, OLAF, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
ENGLEBRECHT, AUGUST, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
ERICKSON, MARTIN E., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
FENZEL, CHARLES, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
FIELDS, R. M., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
FINK, EDWARD C., L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
FLEISCHHAUER, FRANK, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
FLESCH, EDWARD, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
FORAN, DANILE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
FOX, THEODORE R., L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
FRANCE, WILLIAM, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
GADOVSKY, ANDREW, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
GLENN, LESTER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
GREEN, HERMAN RAY, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
GREEN, WILLIAM, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
GREENWOOD, HAROLD ALLAN, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
GRETEMEYER, CARL E., L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
GULLESTAD, BERGER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
GUSTAFSON, ADOLPH V., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
HANSEN, CARL M., L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
HARINEN, REINO A., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
HARPER, KNOX, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
HARRIS, E. M., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
HARRIS, RAYMOND, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
HEATH, CHARLES ELDRIDGE, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
HERRMANN, Sr., RICHARD, L. U. 1927, Delray Beach, Fla.
HOLLOWAY, EMBRY, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
HUFF. O. E., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
IDDISON, JOSEPH, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
ITANO, ROY, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
JACQUES, JULES, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
JENSEN, THEODORE, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
JOHNSON, CARL, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
JOHNSON, GUST ADOLPH, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
JOHNSON, JAMES WILLIAM, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
JOHNSON, OTTO S., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.

In Memoriam

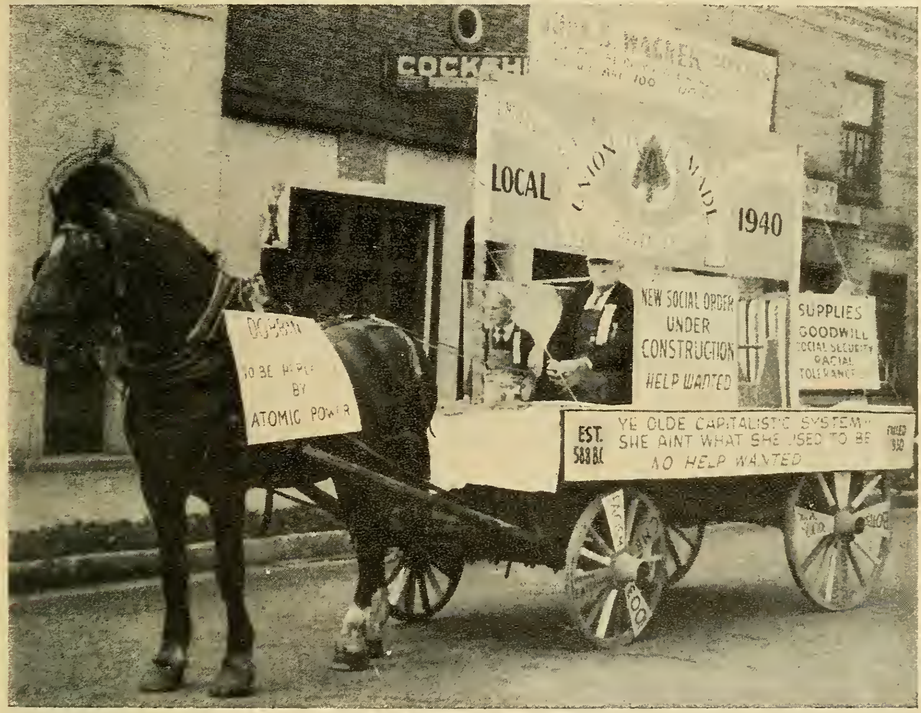
KEARNEY, Sr., THOMAS F., L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
KEDDY, FRANCIS, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
KEY, I. J., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
KING, W. D., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
KLEINLEIN, FLOYD, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
KNOLL, W. S., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
KOCH, OSCAR, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
KRISAK, MICHAEL, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
KVENVIK, ALFRED, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
LALLIS, CHARLES J., L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
LAMBERT, DAVID V., L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
LANKFORD, WILLIAM P., L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
LARSON, CARL E., L. U. 1927, Delray Beach, Fla.
LEWIS, FRED, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
LEWIS, HARPER F., L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
LIGHT, FRANK, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
LIGMANOWSKI, FRANK, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
LINDSTROM, ELIS G., L. U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
LONERGAN, CECIL EDWARD, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
LUND, ALBERT, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
LUNDBERG, C. MAGNUS, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
LYNN, DOYLE, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
MacLEOD, ALEXANDER, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
MARTIN, SILAS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
MAXWELL, J. M., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
MAYS, KENNETH, L. U. 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.
McCLOUGHAN, L. C., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
McKAY, JESS C., L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
MERCER, ANDREW D., L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
METCALFE, PHILIP, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
MIEDICO, ANTINO, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
MILLER, L. C., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
MILLER, R. A., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
MILLS, ROBERT, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
MOREY, CLAUD S., L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
MORTON, W. L., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
NORDQUEST, CHARLES A., L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
OHMACHT, RUPERT, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
OIEN, BIRGER, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
OLSON, ERIC, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
ORLANDO, ANTHONY, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
OUELLETTE, ARCHIE R., L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
PALSINEY, ADAM, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
PALUSZAK, JOHN, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
PATRICK, VERNON, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
PERKINS, CHARLES B., L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
PETERSON, GUS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
POPELSKY, ALEX, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
PREEDY, ELMER R., L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
QUIGLEY, C. C., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
RONDEAU, WILLIAM, L. U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
ROSS, WOODROW, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
SCHMIT, LOUIS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
SCHWARTZ, A. E., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
SCICHITANO, ANGELO, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
SOULEK, JOSEPH E., L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
SPARKS, W. E., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
STARKEY, FRED, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
STEHLIK, JOHN, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
STEWART, CHARLES, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
STEWART, S. J., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
STOWE, DONALD GRAY, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
STRAHAN, GEORGE, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
STRANDBERG, WALTER, L. U. 1453, Costa Mesa, Cal.
STRODE, THOMAS, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
STURM, J. D., L. U. 1666, Kingsville, Texas
SUNDQUIST, JOHN A., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
SWANEY, GEORGE, L. U. 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SWANSON, GEORGE LEONARD, L. U. 1227, Ironwood, Mich.
SZYNGERA, FRED, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
TAYLOR, C. V., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
TAYLOR, JOHN R., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
THOMPSON, CHARLES, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
THORBURN, WALTER, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
TOBEY, CHARLES, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
TROTT, J. A., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
TUPPER, LESTER, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
UMBRICHT, AUGUST J., L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
VANNEY, H. GORDON, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WEILER, HARRY, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
WERNERT, CHARLES, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
WOHLERT, HERBERT A., L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
WOOD, GEORGE G., L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
WRIGHT, J. W., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
WROLDSEN, ELIAS, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
YETSKO, LEON W., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
YOUNG, GEORGE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
YOUNGMEYER, W. E., L. U. 201, Wichita, Kans.
ZILLMER, Sr., FRANK A., L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
ZIMMER, FRANK, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
ZIMMER, LOREN, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
ZITTLE, ALVEY C., L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md.
ZUKOWSKI, ALEX, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

OLD FLOAT BRINGS BACK MEMORIES

Back in 1947, a float sponsored by Local Union No. 1940, Kitchener, Ontario, won a prize in the Labor Day parade of that year. Pictured below is the prize-winning float.


LOCAL
1940
NEW SOCIAL ORDER
UNDER
CONSTRUCTION
HELP WANTED
SUPPLIES
GOODWILL
SOCIAL SECURITY
RACIAL
TOLERANCE
EST.
YE OLDE CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM
SHE AINT WHAT SHE USED TO BE
NO HELP WANTED
ATOMIC POWER

Seated in the driver's seat is Brother John S. Wagner, business representative of Local 1940. Brother Wagner received some 9,000 votes as CCF candidate in the recent election, almost winning a provincial seat for the Waterloo North riding.

Atomic power is fast replacing conventional horsepower—even as the sign on Old Dobbin predicted in 1947; and the United Brotherhood is still battling for a better and more secure future for all working people.

◆

LOCAL 3128 CELEBRATES 20TH BIRTHDAY

Twenty years ago the casket makers of New York City applied to our Brotherhood for a charter. Recently Local Union No. 3128 celebrated the 20th anniversary of the installation of that charter with a dinner dance at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A fine turnout of members, their families and friends was on hand to help make the evening a gala affair. Many unions in the area also had representatives present.

Special guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Flynn. Brother Flynn is the dean of Brotherhood Representatives. Through the years he has worked closely with the officers and members of Local 3128.

Following a memorable dinner, a top-notch band provided music and entertainment to round out a very pleasant evening. Old friendships were renewed and new friendships formed.

Over the past 20 years Local Union 3128 has made many gains for its members in a highly competitive industry and the Local is looking forward to many more years of continued progress.

◆

INGLEWOOD HONORS 36 OLD-TIMERS

On February 10, 1959, Local Union No. 2435, Inglewood, Cal., celebrated its 11th anniversary and at the same meeting honored all of the members that had 25 years or more of continuous service in the Brotherhood.

CARPENTERS & JOINERS
OF AMERICA
A.F. of L.
LOCA
INGLEW

Shown here at the presentation of gold pins, left to right, are William Sidell, Secretary-Treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council; William G. Osborne; Paul Rischke; Adam Morrison, and Gordon McCulloch, President of the Los Angeles District Council.

There was 36 eligible members that had 25 to 50 years of service, but only 31 members were able to attend. The 3 members who had 50 years or better were present.

Gold pins were presented to the three 50-year members and silver pins were presented to those others who had 25 years' membership.

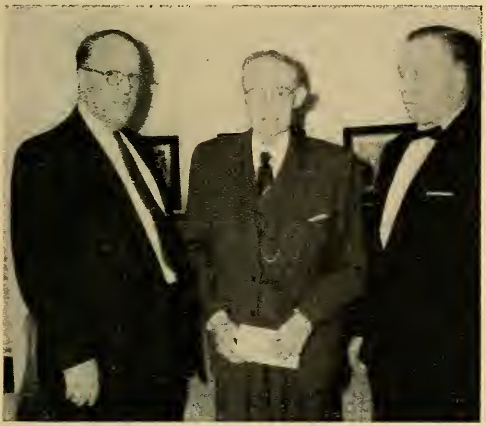
Brother Bill Sidell, Secretary-Treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council, and Brother Gordon McCulloch, President of the Los Angeles District Council, made the presentations.

ITED BROTHERHOOD
PENTERS NERS

Pictured above are 31 of the 36 members of Local 2435 who have served 25 years or more. From left to right, they are: (front row) Andrew Stromme, 36 years; Charles Campbell, 26; Paul Rischke, 50; Adam Morrison, 51; William G. Osborne, 51. (Second row) John Kopas, 34; Jacob Dormann, 32; William Hubbard, 49; William S. Smith, 32; John Boyce, 31; Elmer J. Taylor, 31; H. L. Pitts, 30; Joe Verman, 29. (Third Row) Ed. H. Nelson, 33; Leroy Morrison, 49; Albert Johnson, 42; A. C. Johnson, 42; Omer J. Schroeder, 37; Ben Ruhlow, 40; Andrew J. Williams, 37; Iver Linge, 25; Clarence Hecker, 28. (Fourth row) Ed. Carville, 27; Frank Foust, 26; Cliff Rhodes, 26; Erick Blade, 37; George Sligar, 25; R. Urban, 41; Martin Wahlberg, 26; Charles Gauthey, 26, and Thos. L. Kent, 26.

NEW KENSINGTON LOCAL HONORS FAITHFUL MEMBER

In January of this year, Brother Charles J. Beck of Local Union No. 333, New Kensington, Pa., celebrated both his 91st birthday and his 70th wedding anniversary, so his Local Union decided that the double occasion should not be passed unnoticed.



Pictured above are General Representative Slinker (left) and Financial Secretary Mitchell (right) as they spent a few happy hours with 91-year old member Charles J. Beck.

The Local appointed Brotherhood Representative Charles Slinker and Financial Secretary Raymond Mitchell a committee of two to pay a visit to Brother Beck and his charming wife and present them with both a remembrance of the occasion and the very best wishes of the Union. The committee carried out its assigned duties and enjoyed a long and pleasant visit with the Becks.

Brother Beck joined the United Brotherhood 53 years ago. Throughout his long and active career he maintained a keen interest in the affairs of his Union. Even after he entered the contracting game he maintained his membership in Local 333.

Brother Slinker and Mitchell expressed the feeling of the entire Union when they wished the Becks many more years of happy and fruitful life.

◆

CALIFORNIA STATE COUNCIL STRENGTHENS DEFENSES

A warning to California Labor that it can face another battle on right-to-work in two or four years was sounded recently by Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President of the United Brotherhood.

President Hutcheson, on a business visit to the West Coast, was the principal labor speaker before the 31st annual Convention of the California State Council of Carpenters, one of the largest craft groups in the State, in San Diego in February.

Other speakers were C. J. Haggerty, Secretary of the California Labor Federation, who reviewed Legislation; Kenneth Davis, Portland, labor coordinator for the Northwest Lumber Industry, recently returned from an International Labor Office session in Geneva; Earl Hartley, executive secretary of the Western Conference of Lumber and Sawmill Workers; Paul Rudd, executive secretary of the Washington State Council of Carpenters; and John F. Henning, new director of the California Department of Industrial Relations.

"The Carpenters of California are to be congratulated for their part in defeating the so-called right-to-work measure, which would have turned back the hands of the clock," Hutcheson told 300 delegates and members of the Ladies Auxiliary at a joint session. "But it is to be hoped that the success will not give you a false sense of security.

"I am reminded of the challenge of a complacent attitude by a sentence appearing in the January, 1959 issue of Nation's Business—the official publication of the United States Chamber of Commerce. It appeared in an article titled 'Right to Work: Bigger Battle Coming.' And I quote the significant sentence:

> 'In California, some of those who were behind the losing effort are planning another referendum in two or—to allow time for more educational work—in four years.' "

To strengthen its hand for future battle, the Convention laid out a hard-hitting program.

The 300 delegates voted unanimously in favor of a 2-cents per member per month per capita tax to be allocated to the Council's joint assistance program to Local Unions and general organizing. The Convention also approved a 1-cent addition to be allocated to the national convention fund to give California broader representation in the national body. Both matters now go to the membership of affiliated Local Unions for referendum vote.

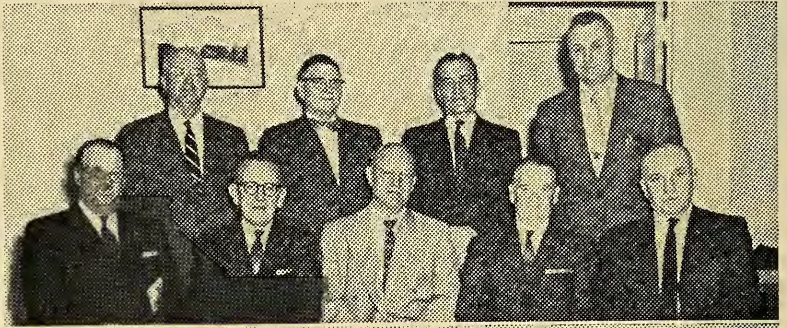
The Convention formally made Secretary-Treasurer Harry J. Harkleroad, who is directing the organizing program, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, in which capacity he has been acting.

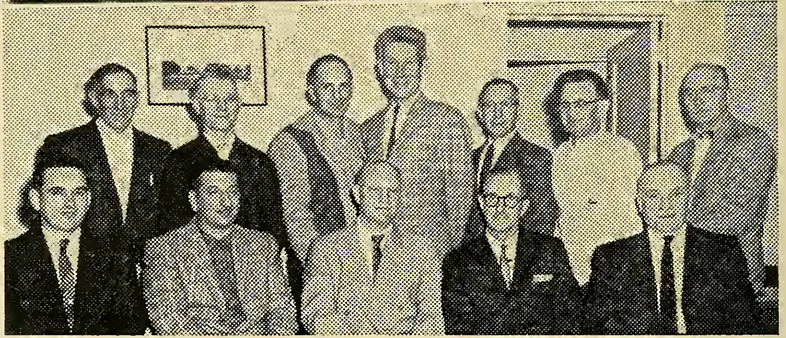
In other general actions the Convention overwhelmingly voted down a proposal to change conventions from every year to every two years, made several structural changes in the Constitution of the Council, and referred a proposal for a central legal department to its 21-man executive board. Gordon McCulloch, San Pedro, is vice-president of the State Body.

Under the biennial rule adopted a few years ago, there was no election this year. Sacramento was unopposed as the 1960 convention city.

HARRISBURG DEDICATES NEW HEADQUARTERS

On a blistery winter night, December 8, 1958, Local Union No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa., dedicated their fine new Headquarters. A capacity crowd was on hand although transportation facilities were irregular due to the snowstorm.





Seated from left: Charles Kitzmiller, Eugene J. Considine, Ralph Lyons, Theodore P. O'Keefe and Charles Slinker.

Standing from left: Clayton Shaw, Earl C. Bohr, Earnest Allbright and Linn Ross.

Officers and delegates of Local Union No. 287, Harrisburg. Seated from the left: Charles Kitzmiller, President; C. Edwin Miller, Recording Secretary; Ralph Lyons, Business Agent; Emanual Ventura, Treasurer; Robert Getz, Vice President. Standing from left: Paul Casner, District Council delegate; Lester Matter, Financial Secretary; William Hocker, District Council delegate; Leon Goodall, Trustee; Robert Nicholson, District Council delegate; Clinton Stone, Trustee; Ray Whitman, Trustee.

Many guests were on hand to help congratulate the officers and members in acquiring their new Headquarters. Among those present were representatives from the General Office, Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, Joint Council of Carpenters of Eastern Pennsylvania, Keystone District Council of Carpenters (Local Union No. 287 is an affiliate), Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the Harrisburg Building Trades Council. The principal speaker, who delivered an outstanding address, was Second General Vice President O. William Blaier.

Mayor Nolan Zeigler of Harrisburg, extended official greetings, commended the Local Union for its fine community spirit. Other guests of honor who attended and paid tribute to Local Union No. 287 were:

Charles Slinker, President, and Theodore P. O'Keefe, Secretary-Treasurer—Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters. Earl C. Bohr, Secretary-Treasurer—Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. Earnest Allbright, President—Harrisburg Building Trades Council. Linn Ross, Secretary-Treasurer—Joint Council of Carpenters of Eastern Pennsylvania. Eugene J. Considine, Secretary-Treasurer—Keystone District Council of Carpenters. Ralph L. Lyons, Business Representative—Keystone District Council and member of Local Union No. 287.

General Representatives Clayton Shaw and Raymond Ginnetti, being in the area at the time of the affair, were present and paid their respects. Charles Kitzmiller, President of Local Union No. 287, was toastmaster.

◆

105 YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP

When Brother J. H. White, conductor of Local Union No. 213, Houston, Texas, congratulated Brother J. H. Thornton, the last charter member of the Union, upon being awarded a 50-year pin, 105 years of combined membership were involved. Brother White joined the United Brotherhood in 1904. Brother Thornton came in five years later.

The 50-year award was recently made to Brother Thornton at special ceremonies held by the Union. The presentation was made by Brother Fred Lucas, secretary of the District Council and also a member of Local No. 213.

In the picture, charter member Thornton, Local Union President J. C. Sparks, and old-timer J. H. White stand shoulder to shoulder at the happy occasion.

◆

SALEM, OHIO MEMBERS HONOR VETERAN MEMBER

Following the regular April 4th meeting of Local Union No. 1282, Salem, Ohio, Brother Ernest Schmid was presented a gold 50-year pin at special ceremonies, the surprise affair by members who worked with Brother Schmid over the years on many projects designed to elevate the status of Salem carpenters.

In the above photo, President Preisler is presenting the 50-year pin to Brother Schmid.

Brother Charles Preisler, president of the Local, made the presentation. In a brief address he recalled some of the highlights of Brother Schmid's long and honorable career as a craftsman and a union member. Others told anecdotes of early struggles of the union for recognition and a better way of life for carpenters.

Refreshments were served by members of Friendship Temple of Pythian Sisters. All in all, the evening was a memorable one.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

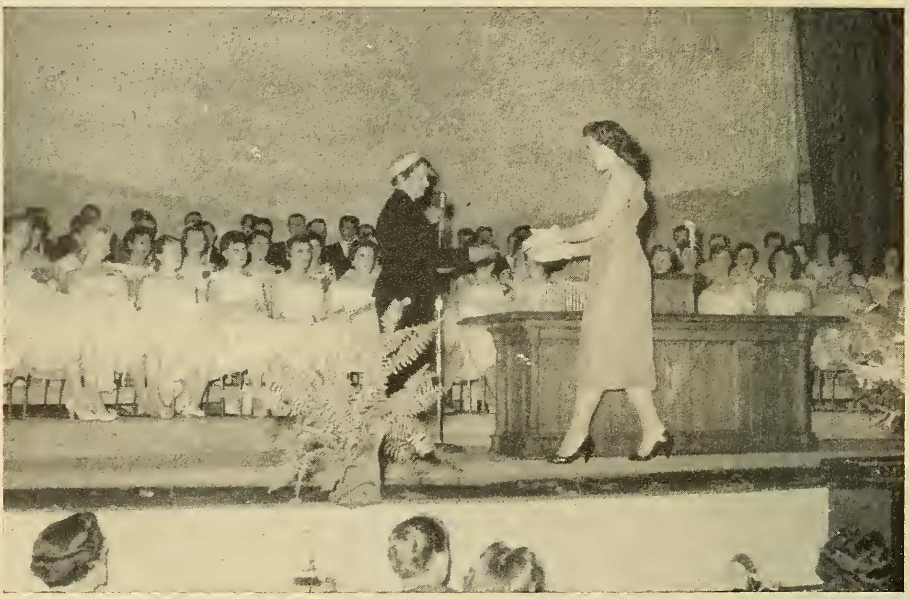
FIRST VISIT FROM LADIES OF PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO

To the Editor:

Although we have been organized for 2½ years, this is the first opportunity we have taken of writing to you.

At the present time we have a membership of 84 active members. We have given scholarships to six deserving secondary school students each year, within the Brotherhood.

We have set up a welfare and social committee and hold socials and dances every month to entertain our Brothers. There is a committee to help widows and needy families, and a committee to entertain the citizens of the three Lakehead Manors. We donate regularly to the Community Chest and other charities. Regular visits are made to senior members of Local 1669, and they are sent cards and Christmas gifts.



Student Beverly Sorenson, Selkirk High School, Fort William, Ont., is here shown receiving a scholarship from President Mary Heikkinen on behalf of Ladies Auxiliary Local No. 740.

We have five Ways and Means groups who meet in the homes of members for social evenings.

We assist the Brothers in entertaining about 700 children with an annual picnic and Christmas observance.

Our money is raised mostly by teas, bazaars, rummage sales, quilting bees and fancy-work.

A benefit fund is set up to assist bereaved Sisters.

There are two other Auxiliaries, one at Kenora, Ont., and one at Fort Frances, Ont.

We have delegates attending the Canadian Labour of Congress schools, and we take part in the Labour Day Parade.

We would appreciate hearing from any of our Sisters. Will answer all correspondence.

Yours sincerely, Mrs. A. Heikkinen, Recording Secretary

CALIFORNIA AUXILIARIES HEAR GENERAL PRESIDENT

The following San Diego County Auxiliaries were hosts to the State Convention at the U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, from February 16 through 20: No. 170 of East San Diego; 412 of Vista; 450 of El Cajon; 506 of San Diego, and 510 of La Jolla, affiliated with the State Council and No. 717 Boatbuilders; San Diego and 726 of Palm City, not affiliated.

The ladies were privileged to hear the address to the Carpenters Convention by our General President Maurice Hutcheson.

We have 40 Auxiliaries affiliated with the State Council. Thirty of these had sent delegates to the Convention. Sixty-two delegates were seated, and 51 visitors, members of Auxiliaries, also registered and attended some of the meetings.

President Marg. Whitely presided at all meetings of the Convention. Reports of activities of the Auxiliaries during the past year were read, and we feel justly proud of the work done by them throughout the State—many donations to worthy causes, community welfare work, helping to defeat Prop. 18 on the November ballot, Union Label work—in addition to business meetings and social activities with brother members, to mention but a few. We wish space permitted printing all of them.

Our only wish is that more Carpenter wives would avail themselves of the privilege of joining Auxiliaries and working with their sisters on these projects. We feel that our State Officers, especially the Board members with quarterly District meetings in their own immediate areas, have helped much by suggesting these activities.

Recently all the ladies were entertained with a bus tour of the city, followed by lunch in the Local 1571 Hall in East San Diego, where the State Council was formed in 1942. Special recognition was given to Charter President Pauline Hall, other Past Presidents, State Officers and delegates.

A work shop covering membership, welfare, ways and means, proper procedure, and Union Label exhibit and program were also offered. We would welcome hearing from other Auxiliaries or State Councils and their experiences.

Fraternally, Anne Hedenkamp, Sec'y,
515 Second Ave., Chula Vista, Cal.

ST. JOHN LADIES REPORT

To the Editor:

Greetings from St. John, N. B., Ladies Auxiliary No. 535.

We enjoy reading THE CARPENTER and keep in touch with our sister groups.

Each year we have a Christmas party for the kiddies, when Santa arrives and presents each child present with a gift and a treat. A film is also shown for entertainment.

The Ladies hold an annual Banquet when gifts are exchanged.

In the summer a picnic is held for the Carpenters and their immediate families.

Last December we held a Pantry & Apron Sale in the City Market.

We have also raised funds by Rummage Sales and a Bring & Buy sale held at our monthly meeting.

Our nomination of officers takes place in December.

Fraternally Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas
Rec. Sec'y.

ST. LOUIS LADIES CELEBRATE 43rd BIRTHDAY

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 23 of St. Louis, Missouri, celebrated its 43rd birthday with a dinner on Saturday, February 14, at the New Carpenters Hall, 1401 Hampton, using a Valentine's Day theme for the decorations.

Officers and business representatives of the Carpenters District Council were introduced to the membership by Dorothy Mitchell, Auxiliary President, who made the Address of Welcome as well.

Auxiliary officers and eight past presidents of the organization were also presented. A beautiful 3-piece set of luggage was given to Mrs. Mitchell. Leona Robinson and Helen Wind were in charge of the affair, and all present enjoyed a delightful evening.

Sincerely yours, Georganne Krumpelman, Secretary.

LADIES AUXILIARY OLD TIMER

To the Editor:

The 43rd anniversary of Ladies Auxiliary No. 6, of Houston, Texas was recently celebrated by a banquet at Carpenters' Hall. The affair was well attended and many compliments were given for the beautiful decorations and the delicious food. We have celebrated each anniversary for the past few years and everyone looks forward to the affairs.

Although many of our 101 members were in attendance, we regretted that some were missing, especially our treasurer, Mrs. Jo Ferguson, a member for many years, who was ill at the time of the occasion. Even though our membership is comparatively large, we are constantly recruiting new Sisters into our organization and hope to eventually have all eligible members of the families of our sponsoring Local Union.

We enjoy reading about other auxiliaries in THE CARPENTER, but even more, we welcome letters from them.

Fraternally, Mrs. J. J. Walrod,
McGowen and Chenvert Sts., Houston, Texas

◆

RICHMOND AUXILIARY FORGING AHEAD

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 76 of Richmond, Virginia.

We have enjoyed reading the many fine letters you have printed in THE CARPENTER from the various Ladies Auxiliaries, telling about their activities.

Since last spring, many of our members have been working with COPE, putting in hours of work at regularly specified times. The hours are mounting, as shown by the work done by our Vice President, Elva Hunt, who contributed more than 100 hours of volunteer work in 1958, and she is still working for COPE.

At the present time we are interested in the Americanism program the American Legion Auxiliaries have, and we are paying the expenses of sponsoring one local girl to the Virginia Girls State, Inc. this summer.

We have contributed to a fund for the quadruplets born in Richmond last year. The local citizenry is going to build a house for the quads, their parents, and six older sisters.

We have a sunshine fund and the Sunshine Chairman has charge of sending cards and gifts of cheer to the Auxiliary members' loved ones in time of illness. This is in addition to our Sick and Flower Committee who attend to these matters when they concern members and their husbands.

Twice a year we draw names for Pals, and at the end of a six-month period we have a little social, and reveal our names enclosed in a gift to the Pal.

To have some real homespun recreation and enjoyment for the members and husbands, we have a very nice Christmas party with appropriate Yuletide entertainment, refreshments, gifts, and a good time for all. We look forward to our summer outing. At this time, we can enjoy the good fellowship of outdoor games, conversation, and a bountiful supply of delicious food, cooked in barbecue style. The Carpenters enjoy these get-together socials, and they have assured us that the Ladies are real morale-builders.

Last year we increased our membership and we are trying to do even better this year.

Best wishes to all Ladies Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,
(Mrs.) Marie R. Steinke, Secretary

◆

37th ANNIVERSARY OF AUXILIARY 78

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 78 of Port Chester, New York, held its 37th Anniversary with a roast beef dinner at Fritz and Tom's recently. After the dinner the ladies returned to the Carpenters Hall and enjoyed a very sociable evening. Games were played and prizes given to the winners.

We meet once a month and finish the evening with refreshments.

Sincerely yours, Mrs. W. Follest
100 Halstead Ave., Port Chester, N. Y.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 367

The Garage.—This writer can remember when horse stables and cow stables were almost as common as garages are today, but not quite. In those days, not every family could afford to own a horse, but many of them owned a cow or two (speaking of city dwellers) selling the surplus milk to neighbors, for around 5 cents per quart. The income from the milk was considered a necessary supplement to the family budget. I have never seen a house with the stable under the same roof. But I am informed that in the old world, that is still common practice, especially in the older settlements.

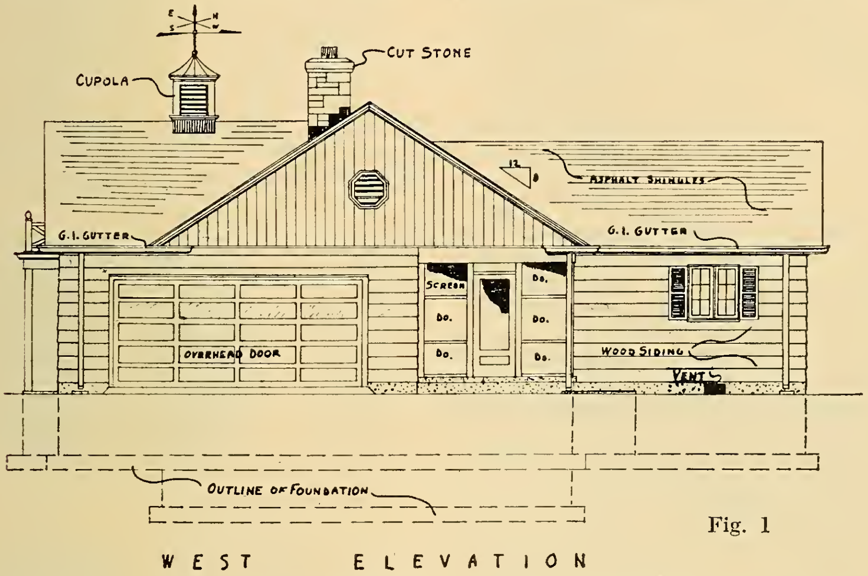


Fig. 1

Today the garage, as a separate unit, is going out of use. In the modern home, the garage must either be a separate part of the house, or else it must be joined to the house by a breezeway. This is not only a necessary convenience, but it makes possible a more economical use of the building site.

West Elevation.—This elevation shows the front of the garage, or the overhead door to the garage, which is under the same roof with the rest of the building. See Fig. 1. The west end of the screened rear porch is also shown. The cupola, the chimney with a cut-stone cap, galvanized gutters, and asphalt shingles for the roof are specified in this drawing. The outline of the foundation, is indicated by dotted lines. This illustration should be studied and compared with the other three elevations, which appear in previous lessons.

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Trim, Base, and Shoe.—Fig. 2 shows, to the left, a section of one design of the trim. To the right is shown a section of the base and base shoe. Fig. 3 shows two different designs of narrow trim.

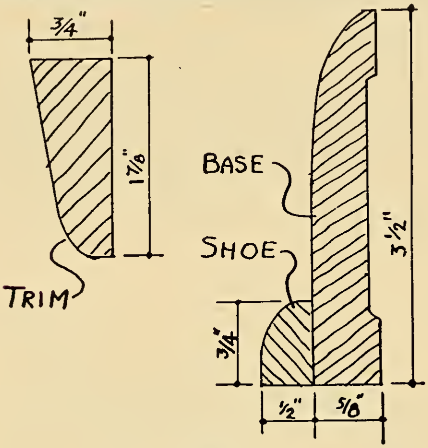

Fig. 2

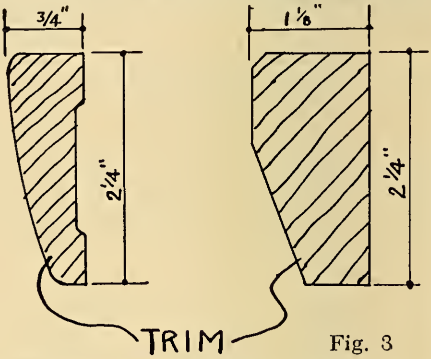

Fig. 3

Doors.—A drawing of the front entrance door is shown at A, Fig. 4. The student is referred to Lesson 364, Fig. 1, where this door is shown in place on the front elevation. A flush type hollow core door, is shown at B, the center drawing. To the right, at C, we have a flush type solid core door. Three types of doors are shown by Fig. 5, D, E, and G. In Lesson 364, already referred to, the door schedule gives full information on all doors. The first column gives the numbers of the different doors as shown on the first floor plan in Lesson 363. The door shown at D is a dutch door, that is, it is cut horizontally a little below center, so that the upper part can be left open while the bottom part is closed. At E a screen door is shown, while at G a screen-storm door is given.

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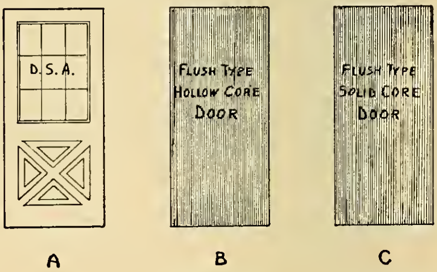


Fig. 4

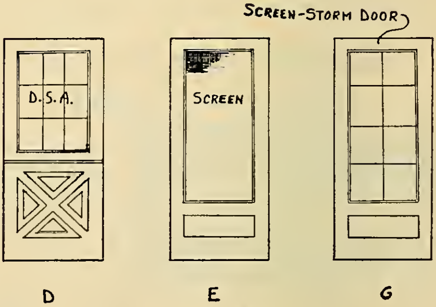


Fig. 5

Windows.—Fig. 6 shows types A, B, C, and D windows, that are used in the pattern-house. The dimensions of the windows are given in figures, and the kind of glass that is to be used is indicated by the footnotes. Types **E**, **F**, **G**, and **H** are shown by Fig. 7. The dotted lines on all of these drawings, indicate how the windows are to be hinged to the frame. Those not marked with dotted lines are to be stationary. Fig. 8 shows to the left, the overhead garage door, while to the right is shown the J type of window.

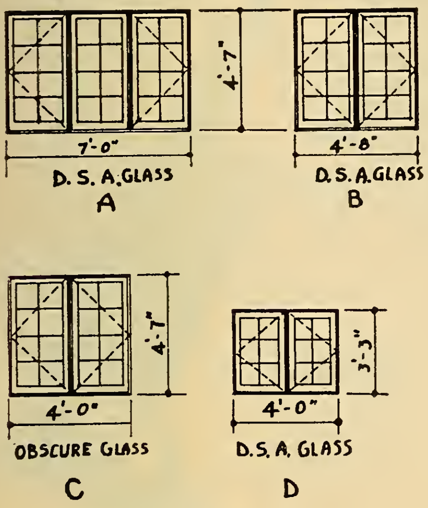

7'-0"
4'-7"
D. S. A. GLASS
A
4'-8"
D. S. A. GLASS
B
4'-7"
4'-0"
OBSCURE GLASS
C
3'-3"
4'-0"
D. S. A. GLASS
D

Fig. 6

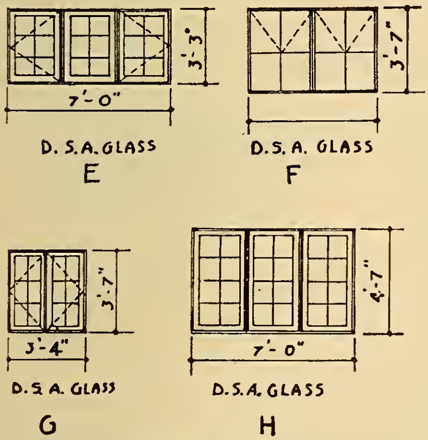

3'-3"
7'-0"
D. S. A. GLASS
E
3'-7"
D. S. A. GLASS
F
3'-7"
3'-4"
D. S. A. GLASS
G
4'-7"
7'-0"
D. S. A. GLASS
H

Fig. 7

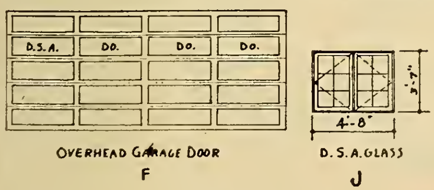
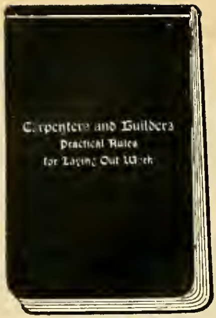

D.S.A.
DO.
DO.
DO.
OVERHEAD GARAGE DOOR
F
3'-7"
4'-8"
D. S. A. GLASS
J

Fig. 8

It should be remembered, that all of the windows shown here, excepting **F**, are standard "Pella" windows, complete with rolscreen and storm sash. The **F** windows are standard steel utility type windows, complete with screen.

Guard Your Heart
1 See your doctor
2 Control your weight
3 Get enough rest
4 Keep physically fit
5 Ease up—and relax
6 Give to fight heart disease
HELP YOUR HEART FUND
HELP YOUR HEART



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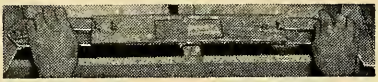

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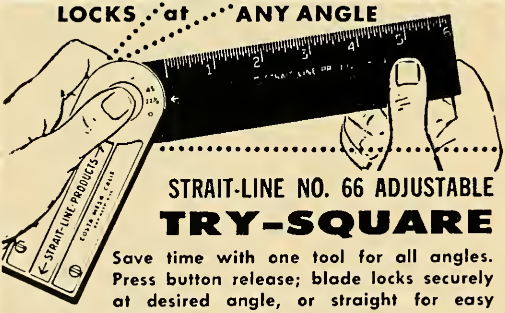
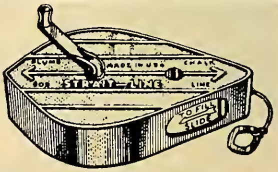


STRAIT-LINE NO. 66 ADJUSTABLE TRY-SQUARE

Save time with one tool for all angles. Press button release; blade locks securely at desired angle, or straight for easy carry and storing. All metal, extra durable, and precision built for "life-time use." $4.80 ea.



New improved #125 STRAIT-LINE Chalk Line Box with nylon slide opening for extra quick filling. $1.25 with 50 ft. line. . . . $1.50 with 100 ft. of line. At your dealers now or send check or money order, we'll pay postage.

STRAIT-LINE Products Inc.
P.O. Box 577-C, Costa Mesa, Calif.

Look For The Union

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
ORGANIZED 1881. REGISTERED 1900.

Label On All Products

Another First!

New Estwing Supreme DRILLING HAMMER

B3 – 2 LB.
Drilling Hammer
List $5.25
Painted Finish
Polished Face
and Bevel

1 One-Piece Head-Handle – Finest Tool Steel

2 Nylon-Vinyl Deep Cushion Grip – Absorbs All Shock
Easy on the Hands – Non Slip
Can't Loosen, Come Off or Wear Out

3 No Danger from Loose Heads

4 No More Broken, Splintered Handles
- Perfect Balance – Easy Swinging

5 The Perfect Tool for all Hand Drilling in Masonry – for all Chisel Cutting Jobs – Wrecking Work and 1001 other uses. Handiest Tool You Can Have In Your Box.

Weight of Head 2 LB – Overall Length 11″

"Mark of the Skilled"

Made by the Inventors and World's Only Specialists in Unbreakable Hammers and Hatchets

ESTWING MFG. CO., Dept. C-6 ROCKFORD, ILL.

EMPIRE *Crystal Vision* LEVELS

Check these features:

1. 300% More visibility.
2. Patented "Snap-In" vial holders.
3. Vials exposed end to end.
4. Closed end plate construction. Patents Pending
5. Shock-proof—Shatter-proof Mounting.
6. No shadows—no reflections.
7. Luminosity factor vial fluid.
8. Reinforced heat treated frame.

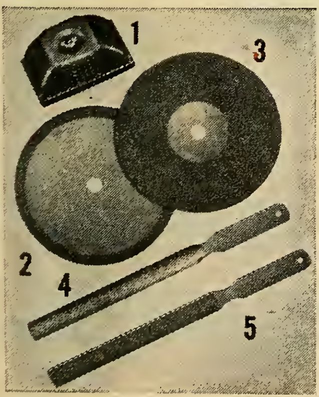
AMERICA'S MOST ADVANCED Level Line since 1919. *Write for literature.*

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO.
10920 West Potter Road
Milwaukee 13, Wisconsin
TOOLS FOR THE NATION'S CRAFTSMEN

Model 252-M — Magnesium
Model 252-A — Aluminum

24″	$8.80
28″	$10.00
30″	$10.50
42″	$15.50
48″	$16.00
78″†	$27.00

†Magnesium only



TOOLS THAT LAST A LIFETIME!

tunco (TM)

Made with Tungsten Carbide abrasive brazed to steel —hardest sanding, cutting material known next to the diamond!

They make ordinary tools obsolete

Sawing, sanding and filing operations made easier than ever before. These tools work like magic on almost any material. Fast action — satin smooth finishes. Order now at these all time low prices.

1. HAND SANDER (plastic handle) $1.49
2. SAW BLADE (8″ dia.) $5.95
3. SAW-SANDING BLADE (8″ dia.) $7.95
4. CONTOUR RASP (curved surf.) $1.39
5. FLAT RASP (2 sides) $1.59

NOW ORDER ALL FIVE MIRACLE TOOLS FOR ONLY $15.50

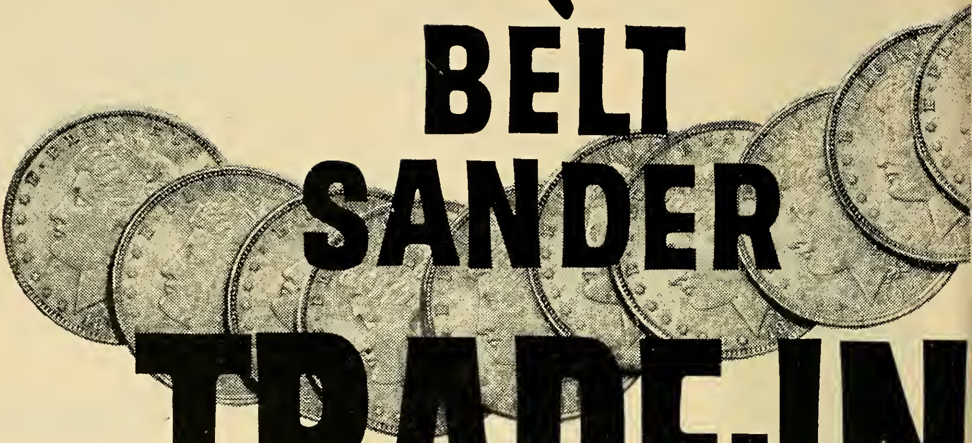
Send check, cash, or money order

FUNCTIONAL PRODUCTS, INC.
1468 EAST RIVER ROAD • AURORA, ILLINOIS

SKIL

BELT

SANDER



TRADE-IN

NEW, IMPROVED HEAVY-DUTY
3″ BELT SANDERS MODEL 449 (shown)
AND MODEL 448 (without vacuum)

SKIL
PORTABLE TOOLS

HURRY...
OFFER EXPIRES JUNE 30...

SALE

Your old worn sander is worth $17.50

It's the belt sander deal of the year. You'll save as you've never been able to before! Just bring your old belt sander to your SKIL distributor, and he'll give you a $17.50 trade-in on either the new improved SKIL Model 448 or Model 449. *You'll walk away with a sander that's 17% cooler to handle. Its stepped-up motor provides 15% more power for fast stock removal. And new belt tensioning device for faster changes also permits use of ¼" oversized belts, as well as regular SKIL belts.*

Don't put it off any longer. Trade in that old sander for this new improved SKIL model. It's a real asset to any carpenter or builder.

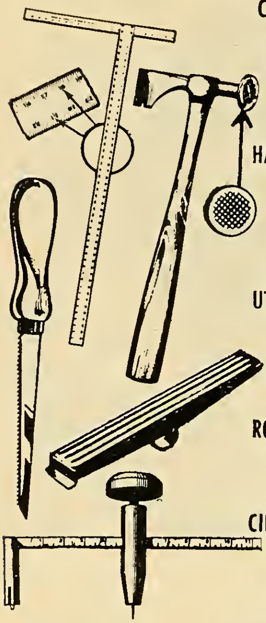
Here's how you can save!

Model 448	Price	Model 449	Price
(without vacuum dust collector)	$125.00	(with vacuum that picks up 93% of all dust)	$150.00
Trade-in	−17.50	Trade-in	−17.50
YOU PAY ONLY	**$107.50**	**YOU PAY ONLY**	**$132.50**

SKIL

SEE YOUR SKIL DISTRIBUTOR TODAY

"DEMAND GENUINE
WAL-BOARD TOOLS
FOR THE DRY WALL CRAFTSMAN



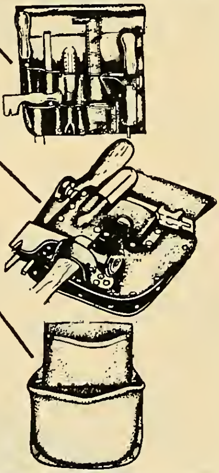
CALIBRATED T-SQUARE
Anodized. Heat-treated aluminum. Big numbers for measuring and cutting. Blade full 2" wide x 47⅞ long.
No. TS-31 Price $9.00

HAMMER
Striking face compresses board into perfect dimple for easy "filling" with no bruising or defacing. Chrome-Moly Steel
No. WH-11 Price $6.00

UTILITY SAW
Cuts wood, masonite, wallboard, etc. Extra Heavy blade, sharp point for penetration without pre-drilling.
No. US-71 Price $1.95

ROLL LIFTER
For lifting boards against wall; rolls forward, lifts holds.
No. RL-42 Price $3.50

CIRCLE CUTTER
Cuts sharp round holes up to 12"dia. Set to desired size—one turn of handle and circle is cut.
No. AC-31 Price $4.00



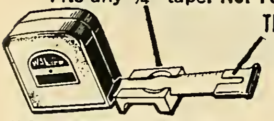
TOOL HOLDER
Fine leather and copper riveted. Holds every tool you need
No. 832 Price $6.00

TOOL POUCH
Fine leather and copper riveted. Holds every tool you need for the job, plus an accessory pocket.
No. 812 Price $5.00

NAIL BAG
Soft leather, riveted for long life, round bottom, big belt loop, with double pocket for tape, knife or cigarettes.
No. 831 Price $3.50

NAIL BAG
Without pocket for tape,
No. 833 Price $3.00

TRU-GUIDE MEASURING AID
Slides to a perfect measurement and holds. Fits any ¾" tape. **No. TG-51 Price $.60***



TRU-CUT "TAPE TIP"
Slot keeps knife in positive position, makes cuts faster,
No. TC-61 Price $.60*
*Or two for $1.00

STEEL "WHITE" TAPE - ¾"
Giant king-size 12' long. **No. WT-12 Price $3.00**

Wallboard Tool & Equipment Co.
1708 Seabright Ave. Long Beach 13, Calif.
See Your Local Dealer — If not available, order direct.

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IN THE FAMILY
KEEP THE MONEY
PATRONIZE
ADVERTISERS

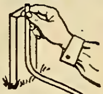
FREE! BELT HOLSTER
NOW WITH EVERY
EVANS TAPE
Sizes from 6 ft. to 12 ft.

6 FT. 105 W
WHITE-TAPE
CLIPS ON BELT!

Holster, worth 50¢, free now at your hardware dealer, when you buy an Evans "high visibility" push-pull or power pocket tape. Metal-reinforced, vinyl-covered holster provides great new on-the-job convenience—clips to the belt, you can measure "from the hip." *At your dealer only.*

Evans RULE CO.
Factories at:
Elizabeth, N. J. and Montreal, Que.

Accurate, Easy LEVELING
for **FOOTINGS–FLOORS**



The old reliable water level is now modernized into an accurate low-cost layout level. 50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube gives you 100 ft. of leveling in each set-up, and on and on. With its new polyethylene container-reservoir, the LEVELEASY remains filled and ready for fast one-man leveling. Compact, durable and simple, this amazing level is packed with complete illustrated instructions on modern liquid leveling. If your dealer has not yet stocked the LEVELEASY, use our prompt mail service. Send your check or money order today for only $7.95. Postal charges will be added on C.O.D. orders. Money back guarantee.

HYDROLEVEL 925 De Soto Ave., Ocean Springs, Miss.
FIRST IN LIQUID LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1950

BLUEPRINT READING
TRAIN AT HOME
Learn To Read Blueprints With Confidence in 10 Easy Lessons
Send Coupon Today For Free Information

BELTON SCHOOL 1059 N. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 51-E, Ill.

Please send free folder:

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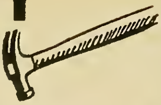
ADDRESS ______________________

CITY ______________________

STATE ______________________

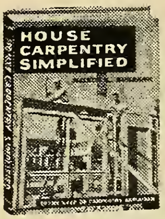
CARPENTRY and COST ESTIMATING *MADE EASIER*



with these 2 great time-savers!

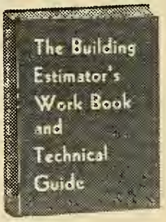
Every detail of house carpentry and cost estimating is fully and clearly explained in these two big useful books. Their straight-forward approach and thousands of illustrations help you grasp the information you need at a glance—PROFITABLE information you can use to improve your skills, boost your earnings.

(1) HOUSE CARPENTRY SIMPLIFIED



uses detailed drawings and photographs to show clearly how to do any house carpentry job. Full instructions guide you step-by-step from reading the plan, making excavations, laying the foundations, erecting the skeleton... through sheathing, rafters, dormers, stairs... to hanging sash and doors, insulation, shelving and built-in equipment. Gives you the know-how for every job.

(2) THE BUILDING ESTIMATOR'S WORK BOOK & TECHNICAL GUIDE



shows you through pictures, tables and simplified charts how to make expert estimates simpler than ever before. Helps you figure costs on: Excavation, Foundations, Framing, Roofing Sheathing, Siding, Structural materials, Hardware, Specialties, Windows, Millwork, Floor and wall finishes... plus sections on appliances (electrical, heating and cooling, plumbing, water supply), construction equipment. Everything you need to calculate prices fast, accurately.

NO RISK TRIAL—ACT NOW!

Mail coupon below today and see for yourself how these valuable books can give you exactly the help you need. If not convinced, return in 10 days for full refund.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

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30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Send me the book(s) checked below with the understanding that if I am not completely satisfied I can return them in 10 days for FULL REFUND.

☐ House Carpentry Simplified $5.95
☐ The Building Estimator's Work Book and Technical Guide $2.75

Enclosed is ☐ check ☐ money order for $ ____

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

City __________ Zone ______ State ______

"... and Alice, they worked for three hours and I didn't smell a thing! The man said they used that *New*

FORMICA®
SAFE-BOND*
Contact Cement

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SAFE-BOND*
CONTACT CEMENT

Get **SAFE-BOND***
the versatile
Contact Cement
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FORMICA®
Laminated Plastic

*Trade Mark

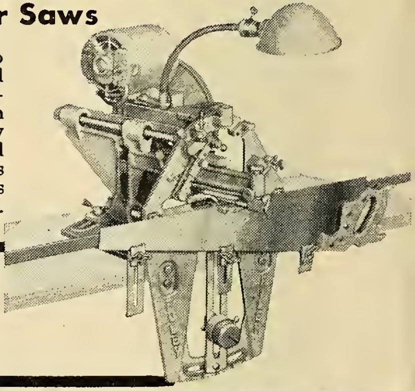
FS-105

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

CARPENTERS—This is the FIRST and ONLY Machine that files

- **HAND Saws**
- **BAND Saws**
- **COMBINATION Circular Saws**
- **CROSS-CUT Circular Saws**

Foley's exclusive jointing action restores irregular teeth to uniform size, spacing and alignment—keeps saws sharp and perfect. Adjustments are simple and without eye strain—anyone can learn them easily. Over a half-century of design and engineering progress are in the new Model 200 Foley Saw Filer—the only machine which files hand saws, band saws, and both combination and cross-cut circular saws *automatically*. Saw factories and leading saw repair shops rely on Foley for saws that cut smoother, faster and cleaner. Send coupon for literature.



FILING CIRCULAR SAWS

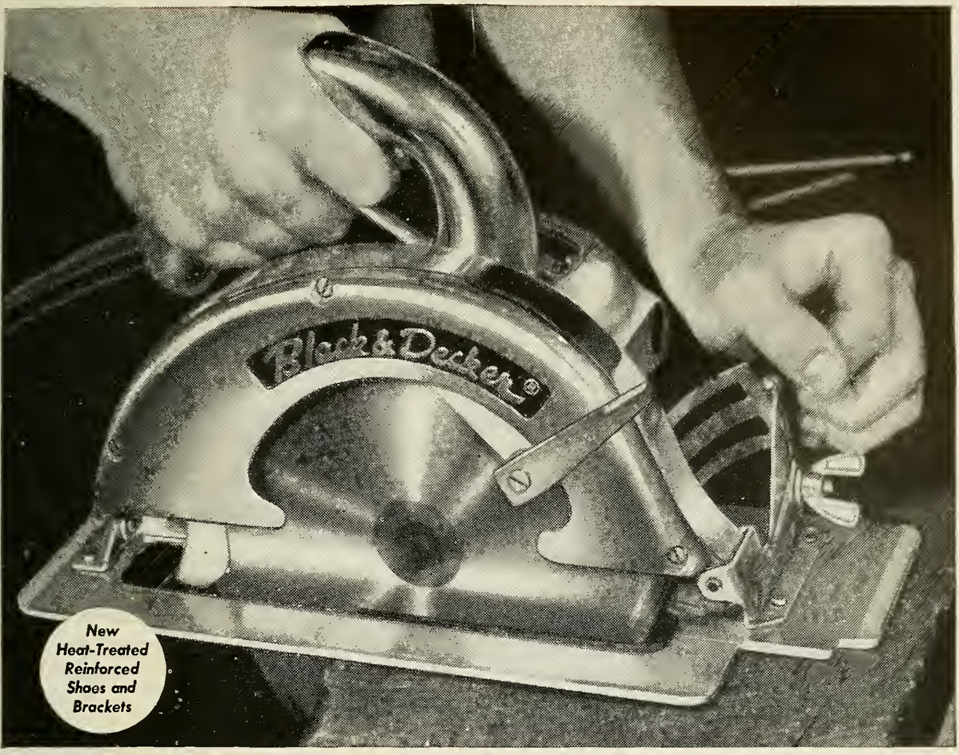
FILING BAND SAWS

In addition to all hand saws, the Foley files all combination and cross-cut circular saws 4" to 24" in diameter. It joints as it files, keeping the saw perfectly round and all teeth uniform in height and spacing. Every tooth cuts, saw runs cooler and breakage is eliminated.

The Foley takes all band saws to 4½" wide, 3 to 16 points per inch —up to 24 feet long. Its jointing action restores uneven teeth to perfect size, spacing, and alignment. Sawing production increases 25% to 40% and work quality improves.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

FOLEY MFG. CO., 618-9 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.
Send full information on Foley Saw Filer.
Name____________________
Address____________________
City____________ State________
(Booklet tells how to start money-making saw filing business.)



BUILT TOUGH TO DO A TOUGH DAY'S WORK!

Strength . . . with new, heat-treated reinforced brackets and shoes.

Control in the wood . . . light, balanced, easy to adjust, accurate guide.

Blade won't quit . . . no clutches or overload gimmicks necessary to protect the powerful B&D-built motor.

Safety . . . totally-enclosed, guarded blade; automatic release switch. UL-listed.

Economy . . . fast, accurate cutting produces more and better work.

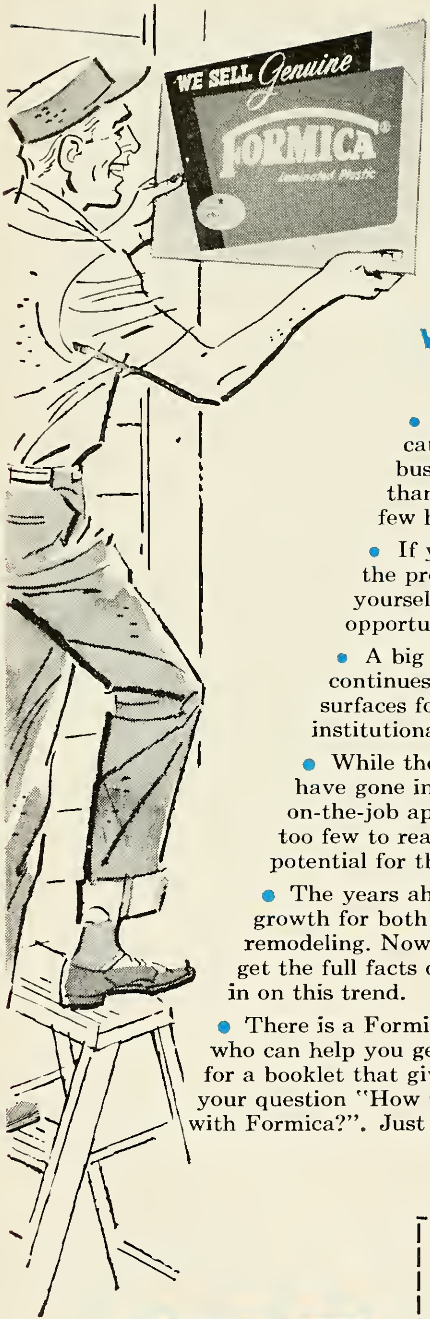
Black & Decker Heavy-Duty Saws are on the job on America's top 10 construction jobs!

Pick up any B&D Saw and you're picking up a rugged piece of equipment. And now new heat-treated reinforced brackets and shoes make B&D Saws even stronger! You can count on greater accuracy and durability *plus* that powerful B&D-built motor. The result is faster, better work . . . day in, day out . . . year in, year out! Choose from five models—6½″ to 9¼″ blade sizes. Ask your Black & Decker supplier about a demonstration of B&D Heavy-Duty Saws now! H1306

Black & Decker®

Look Under "TOOLS-ELECTRIC" in "Yellow Pages"

Towson 4, Md.
World's Largest Maker of Electric Tools



How to start your own business with FORMICA®

Laminated Plastic

- Many Formica fabricators and applicators who are running their own profitable business today started with no more than carpentry skill, ambition and a few hundred dollars.
- If you would like the independence and the profits that can go with working for yourself, Formica offers a challenging opportunity worthy of your investigation.
- A big national advertising program continues to create demand for Formica surfaces for homes and commercial and institutional buildings.
- While thousands of men just like you have gone into business as fabricators or on-the-job applicators, there still are far too few to realize the tremendous potential for this type of work.
- The years ahead promise continued growth for both new construction and remodeling. Now is the time for you to get the full facts on how you can cash in on this trend.
- There is a Formica representative near you who can help you get started. Send today for a booklet that gives several answers to your question "How Can I Make Money with Formica?". Just mail the coupon.

FORMICA CORPORATION
4620 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati 32, Ohio

☐ Please send me a free copy of your brochure on "How I Can Make Money with Farmica."

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Laminated Plastic
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
product of CYANAMID

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From The Carpenter
222 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JULY, 1959

4TH JULY
CELEBRATION
CITY PARK
1905

★ OFFICIAL JEWELRY ★

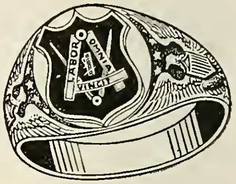
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union.

EMBLEM RINGS

This beautiful emblem ring makes a very acceptable gift for all occasions.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Put name of wearer on the strip. The price includes engraving of name. Two Qualities: **10-K Solid Gold, $21.00 Each. Sterling Silver, $8.00 Each.** Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.



PAST OFFICERS' EMBLEM LAPEL BUTTON

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT
PAST PRESIDENT
L. U. No 1947

10-K Solid Gold—**$16.50** each

Present these special emblems to retiring officers. They will be worn with honor to themselves and the cause of Labor—orders for past officers' buttons accepted only from Locals and Councils of the Brotherhood. Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Screw button back
Attractive small size
14K solid gold
$2.00 each

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

ACTUAL SIZE

25 YR
MEMBER

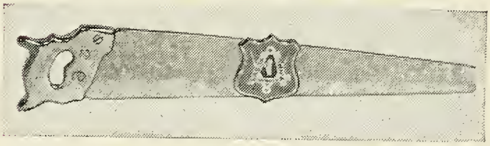
25 AND 50 YEARS SERVICE EMBLEMS

Present them to members of 25 and 50 years standing —Silver for 25 years; Gold for 50 years.

Prices, **$5.00** each for Sterling Silver; **$8.50** each for 10-K Solid Gold. Sold only thru Locals and Councils.

50 YR
MEMBER

TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM



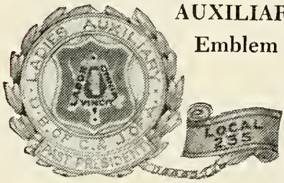
Holds tie neatly in place—is well made and moderately priced at **$1.50.** Members will be proud to wear them.

★

CUFF LINKS

Beautiful Cuff Links with Emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship. **Pair, $2.50**

PAST PRESIDENT LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



Emblem in colors—(10-K Gold)
$16.50 each

Allow approximately 60 days for delivery

Sold only through Locals and Councils

LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN

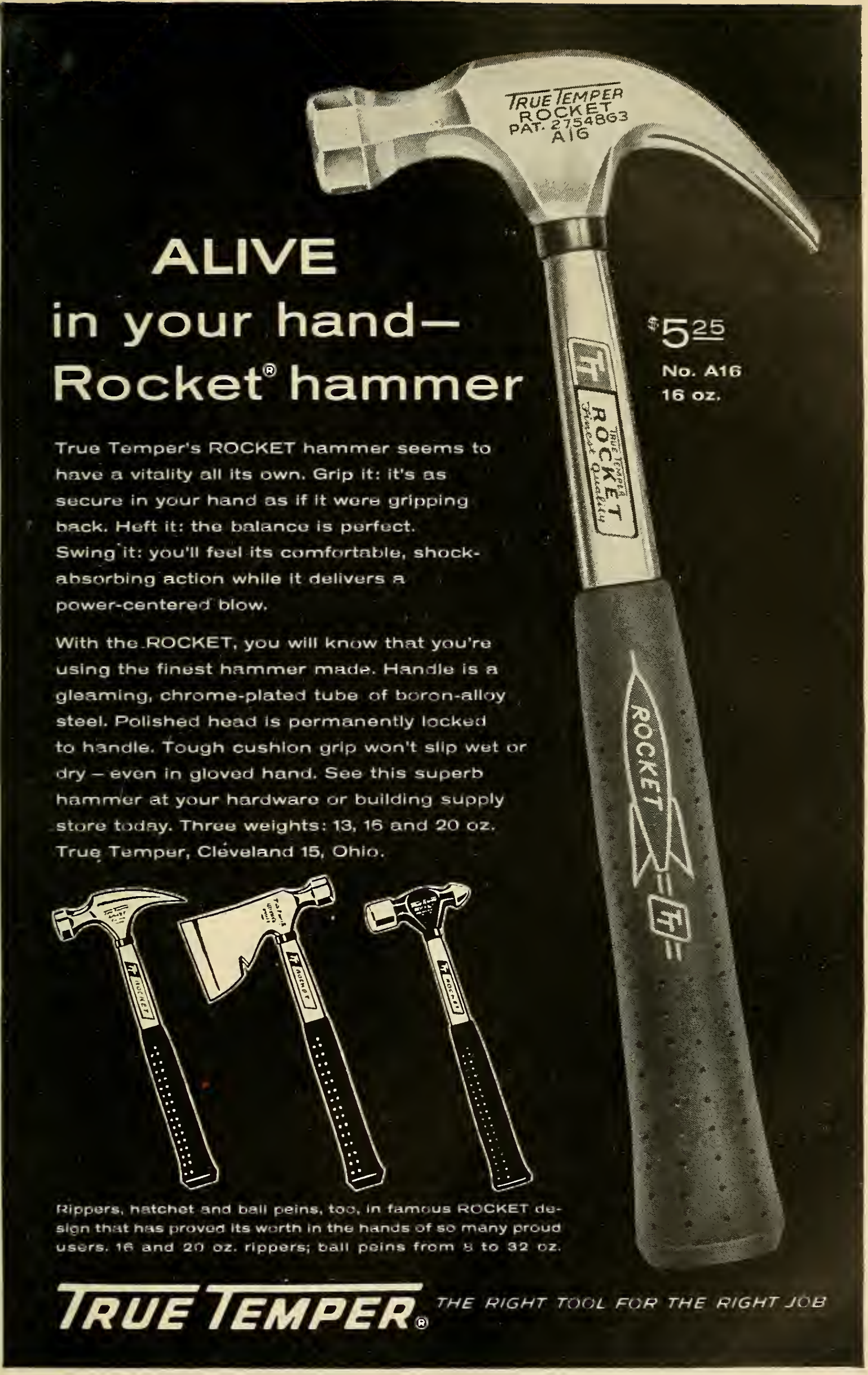
LADIES AUXILIARY
U. B. OF C. & J. OF A.

Very popular
Solid Gold
Price $2.00 each

Print or type orders plainly—be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
222 E. MICHIGAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA



ALIVE in your hand— Rocket® hammer

$5.25
No. A16
16 oz.

True Temper's ROCKET hammer seems to have a vitality all its own. Grip it: it's as secure in your hand as if it were gripping back. Heft it: the balance is perfect. Swing it: you'll feel its comfortable, shock-absorbing action while it delivers a power-centered blow.

With the ROCKET, you will know that you're using the finest hammer made. Handle is a gleaming, chrome-plated tube of boron-alloy steel. Polished head is permanently locked to handle. Tough cushion grip won't slip wet or dry – even in gloved hand. See this superb hammer at your hardware or building supply store today. Three weights: 13, 16 and 20 oz. True Temper, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

Rippers, hatchet and ball peins, too, in famous ROCKET design that has proved its worth in the hands of so many proud users. 16 and 20 oz. rippers; ball peins from 8 to 32 oz.

TRUE TEMPER® *THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE RIGHT JOB*

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1959

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Membership To Decide Pension's Fate - - 5

In conformity with a mandate from the 28th General Convention, the General Executive Board is submitting to the membership for referendum vote a proposition designed to put the pension program on a sound financial basis. The proposition is based on an actuarial survey made by a leading firm in the field, and the only alternative is eventual abandonment of the pension program.

Let's Not Mistake "Deform" For "Reform" - 9

Hiding behind a "reform" label, some of the most vicious anti-labor legislation of this century is brewing in Congress. Labor has no objection to legislation designed to make it harder for crooks to take over labor unions, but it will fight to the bitter end any legislation that proposes to burn down the house to get rid of the termites. A letter campaign to Congressmen telling them to aim at the crooks, not the unions, is needed.

Who Said Unions Are Greedy? - - - 12

Contrary to the concept fostered by many newspapers, unions are not self-centered organizations interested only in extracting the last penny of wages from the employer regardless of the effect on the general public. A college professor who studied the wage pattern prevailing in the building of the huge St. Lawrence Seaway found that the building trades unions used "curious restraint" in a situation where they had the economic power to establish almost any wage they pleased.

St. Louis Forms Joint Conference - - - 16

The AGC and Building Trades Council in St. Louis bring into being the first local chapter of the National Construction Industry Joint Conference. The organization was officially launched at a tremendously enthusiastic dinner on June 9 that attracted many top people in the construction field.

New Paint Licks Blistering - - - - 19

Paint blistering long has been one of the very few drawbacks to frame construction. The DuPont Company now claims that it has a new paint that not only licks blistering problems but also lasts up to 50% longer than ordinary paints.

Treat Power Mowers With Respect - - 22

★ ★ ★

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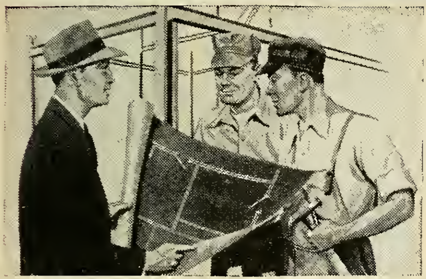

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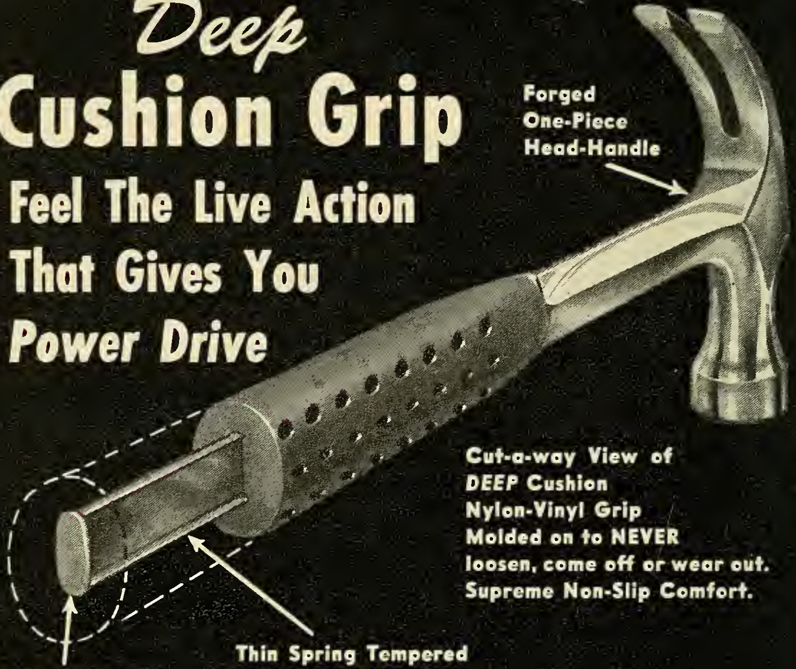
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Membership To Decide Pension's Fate

★ ★ ★

IN THE BEST democratic tradition, the membership of our Brotherhood this month is being called upon to make a momentous decision regarding the pension program.

On July 22, the General Executive Board is submitting to referendum vote a proposal that lays on the membership the responsibility for increasing the per capita tax revenue sufficiently to put the Home and Pension Fund on a financially solvent basis, or accepting the inevitable alternative that the pension program must be abandoned eventually.

A crisis in the pension program was inevitable. For the past 20 years, with the exception of a short period during the war, when our organization was experiencing a phenomenal war growth, the Home and Pension Fund has limped along insecurely. Five years ago, the Home and Pension Fund began going into the red substantially and has continued to do so ever since. In 1954, the income of the Fund amounted to $3,643,961. Expenditures during the same years totaled $3,918,523, leaving a deficit of $274,562. Each year since that time the Fund has operated in the red.

The following table shows what took place in the financial operations of the Fund in the 5 years between 1954 and 1958, inclusive:

	Expenditures	Income	Deficit
1954	$ 3,918,523	$ 3,643,961	$ 274,562
1955	4,063,514	3,764,741	298,773
1956	4,134,306	4,006,021	128,285
1957	4,229,780	3,928,142	301,638
1958	4,351,661	3,789,575	562,086
Totals:	$20,697,784	$19,132,440	$1,565,344

The total deficit for this 5-year period amounted to $1,565,344. For last year alone, the deficit was $562,086, and it promises to be even larger this year.

Your General Executive Board has long been aware of the unstable status of the Home and Pension Fund. Home and Pension committees of various General Conventions during the past 15 years have all recognized the precariousness of the Home and Pension Fund structure.

Both the 1950 Convention and the 1954 Convention recommended that a referendum vote be submitted to the membership on proposals to improve the financial structure of the Home and Pension Fund. The membership saw fit to vote these propositions down. At the 28th General Convention held in St. Louis last year, the Home and Pension Committee made a very exhaustive study of the entire Home and Pension program, including its history and future potential. After completing its study the Committee decided that intelligent action could be taken only after actuarial experts made a complete study of the program. The Committee recommended to the Convention that a firm of actuarial experts be hired to do the job and that the President appoint a committee from the General Executive Board to study the findings of the actuaries and, on the basis of those findings, submit a recommendation to the membership for a referendum vote.

To carry out this Convention mandate, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson employed the well-known firm of Marsh & McLennan to make the necessary study. This study was completed earlier this year and the findings were turned over to the committee of the General Executive Board appointed by the General President. From the actuarial study the Committee of the Executive Board gleaned some very pertinent facts.

A breakdown of the revenue received by the Home and Pension Fund reveals that per capita taxes contributed 79.5% of the income; new beneficial members' Home and Pension fees, 12.2%; fruit from Home groves and miscellaneous income, 6.6%; income from investments, 1.7%.

From the foregoing the Committee concluded that the per capita tax income must provide any necessary additional funds needed to put the program on a sound financial footing. The other sources of income simply are not large enough to do the job regardless of how substantially they may be increased percentagewise.

The Executive Board Committee also found that members on the pension rolls are living longer and longer. Part of this probably is accounted for by the advances that have been made in modern medicine. The following table shows the age distribution of members currently on the pension roll:

No. of Pension Members	Age
2	Over 100 years
19	Between 96 and 100
183	" 91 " 95
789	" 86 " 90
1914	" 81 " 85
4118	" 76 " 80
6393	" 71 " 75
7419	" 65 " 70

It is interesting to note that 2,907 of our pensioners are 80 years old or older. This constitutes 14% of the total on pension rolls. There are some 204 pensioners over 90 years of age and at least 2 over 100 years.

Today we have 20,000 pension members. Furthermore, we can expect to have twice as many members on pension within 15 years, according to the Marsh & McLennan study. The actuaries made the following projections as to the number we can expect to be on the pension rolls for the next 15 years:

Year	No. of Pension Members
1958	21,391
1965	23,635
1970	32,351
1973	41,380

If we were to continue to operate on our present per capita tax and benefit schedule, 15 years from now the Home and Pension Fund would incur a deficit of $19,753,000. The figures submitted by the experts are as follows:

Income	$46,197,000
Expenditures	$65,950,000
Deficit	$19,753,000

From the study by the experts it was obvious to the General Executive Board that action could no longer be delayed. On the basis of the facts revealed by the study, which showed the Home and Pension Fund incurring a deficit of a million and a half dollars in the last 5 years, plus the fact that the pension load will double within the next 15 years, it was obvious that an adjustment in per capita tax to the Home and Pension Fund was absolutely necessary.

The experts revealed that a minimum increase of 15½c per month per member was absolutely necessary to keep the fund on something like a stable footing. The special committee met in Chicago and gave serious consideration to all these facts. It was the consensus of the committee that inasmuch as a per capita tax increase of 15½c would do no more than maintain a precarious solvency, that the per capita tax to the Home and Pension Fund should be increased by 25c per month in order to ensure reasonable financial stability. Inasmuch as a number of pension proposals were voted down in recent years, it was the feeling of the General Executive Board that a showdown on the pension program could no longer be avoided.

Therefore, the Board recommended that a referendum be submitted to the membership proposing a per capita tax increase of 25c per month per member, with the stipulation that if the increase is voted down this action will be construed as a mandate to the Board to cease accepting pension applications after December 31, 1960, by which time the Fund will be practically depleted. The matter is thus placed squarely in the lap of the membership.

The pension program was put into effect on January 1, 1930. The per capita tax to the Home and Pension Fund at that time was set at 35c per member per month, and the eligibility requirements of 30 years continuous membership and 65 years of age were adopted at the same time. So, too, was the benefit ceiling of $15 per month. At the time the pension program was put into operation we had 2,454 pension members. Today, the figure is in excess of 20,000, and within 15 years it will climb to higher than 40,000. The 35c per capita tax has remained unchanged since the year 1930.

During that time all costs have increased greatly. Inflation did not bypass our Brotherhood, and the cost of administrating the pension program and running the Home has naturally increased substantially since 1930.

A little quick arithmetic reveals that at 35c per month a member contributes $4.20 per year to the Home and Pension Fund. In 30 years his contributions total $126. When he goes on the pension rolls he begins receiving a benefit of $15 per month. In 8½ months he receives back the total amount of the contributions he made to the fund in 30 years. Yet, on the average, the members who go on the pension roll live some 14 years and therefore receive back from the Fund somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,520. Obviously, every member on the pension roll for more than 8½ months begins eating into the Fund reserve.

All propositions put out to referendum vote in previous years were turned down by the membership. Now a critical decision must be made if the pension program is to be continued on its present basis with reasonable assurance that ample funds will be on hand to meet expenditures. An increase of 25c per month must be put into effect. On the other hand, the General Executive Board must construe a negative vote on this proposition as nothing more or less than a mandate to discontinue accepting pension applications as of December 31, 1960, and allowing the present financial structure to carry those members on the pension roll as of this date so long as funds exist.

The fate of the pension program thus must be decided by the membership. Since the decision will be made on a completely democratic basis, there can be no recriminations or finger-pointing once the membership has spoken.

The pension program was put into effect by a membership vote some 30 years ago. Now the membership must decide whether the program is to be continued by the adoption of a more stable financial structure or be allowed to run itself out under its present status where outgo exceeds income year by year.

JOHN FLYNN, DEAN OF REPRESENTATIVES, PASSES AWAY

Brother John Flynn, dean of the General Representatives, passed away in New York on Saturday, June 20th. In his passing our Brotherhood suffered a deep and abiding loss. For nearly 50 years Brother Flynn was a capable, efficient and loyal member. Forty-seven of those years were spent in the service of our Brotherhood as General Representative.

Brother Flynn was born March 28, 1879. In 1910 he was initiated into Local Union No. 1693, Chicago, and he never transferred his membership. As a millwright, he was recognized as one of the best in the Chicago area. Within a very short while he was serving as business agent of Local 1693. He served in this capacity until 1912, when he became a General Representative.

For a period of time he worked out of the General Office, covering assignments in the middle west. At the close of 1913 he was transferred to New York, where he continued his work until his death. Much of the credit for the great progress made in the New York area over the years goes to Brother Flynn.

A deep dedication to the labor movement, plus a keen sense of humor, made Brother Flynn an elder statesman in New York labor circles. His passing is mourned far and wide.

Brother Flynn is survived by his widow, Helen.

LAYOFFS THAT DO NOT FRIGHTEN US

Any kind of layoffs are bad. However, if there have to be layoffs, we will settle for the kind that recently occurred in Chicago. In that city the Illinois Department of Labor ordered the layoff of 315 employes in the department of unemployment compensation because of declining business.

Roy Cummins, state labor director, and Samuel Bernstein, unemployment compensation commissioner, said the layoff was ordered because of a pickup in industry and business which contributed to a sharp decline in the number of applicants seeking benefits.

This layoff reduces the number of claims examiners to 500 and should save the state approximately $900,000 a year, Cummins and Bernstein noted.

The number of unemployed workers seeking benefits has dropped at an average of 4700 weekly since January of this year. It had declined to 98,412 at the end of May, about one-half of the peak of 180,000 on April 19, 1958.

Let's Not Mistake "Deform" for "Reform"

★ ★

SOME TIME this summer a showdown battle on labor legislation seems inevitable in Congress. There are many enemies of labor who see the existing anti-labor climate (which was carefully built up over the years by constant sniping and besmirching over the airways and in the newspapers) as a golden opportunity to forge new legislative shackles for unions. That the all-out effort will be made in this session seems a foregone conclusion at this writing.

The tip-off came on the treatment accorded the Kennedy-Ervin Bill in the Senate. As originally introduced and reported out by the Senate Labor Committee, the Kennedy-Ervin Bill proposed to make it more difficult for crooks to gain control of unions. The bill depended on a "goldfish bowl" concept of accounting and reporting to make it more difficult for unscrupulous individuals to subvert unions for personal gain.

To this concept labor had no real objections, provided the reporting procedures were not made onerous or complicated. But when the Kennedy-Ervin Bill hit the floor of the Senate, a so-called "bill of rights" was added to it as a series of amendments. The amended bill—as finally passed by the Senate—emerged as a bill capable of wrecking every union in the nation.

Under the so-called bill of rights, every union would be required to accept into membership every individual applying—Communist, company spy, crook, strike-breaker, or avowed enemy of labor. The law would supersede the union constitution in determining qualifications for membership.

The law would further supersede union constitutions in determining who could run for office. Not even a known Communist could be barred from standing for election.

Normal, accepted, democratic trade union procedures would be made subject to endless suits in Federal courts under the bill. Unions would be open to suit by every Communist or disgruntled member in the organization.

Every union officer would constantly be operating with a government agency looking over his shoulder. The reporting procedures are cumbersome and complicated. A union officer who puts the last name first, instead of last, technically could be judged guilty of reporting incorrectly and therefore be subject to a stiff fine.

If the bill became law, a union officer who ejected a drunk from a meeting could lay himself open to a jail sentence and a fine for "interfering" with a member's "rights."

In theory the bill pretends to require equal reporting from management and labor, but actually it allows employers to conceal anti-labor activities. For example, an employer could maintain a full-time union spy on his payroll without ever having to report.

The bill would give the Federal government authority to decide which expenditures of funds are legal and which are illegal. A union officer entangled in a lawsuit while carrying out the expressed wishes of his union could be prevented from calling on union funds for legal defense.

These are only a few of the gimmicks hidden in the Kennedy-Ervin Bill as finally adopted by the Senate. There are a great many others that would tend to make union constitutions useless scraps of paper. Passage of the measure would put unions under the direct domination of the Federal government.

There are those in the nation who would like to see unions licensed by the government. Passage of the Kennedy-Ervin Bill would be a big step in this direction. Once unions were put at the mercy of the government through its various provisions, a licensing system would be a next easy step.

All the labor legislation seriously considered to date proposes to burn down the house to get rid of the termites. This approach is completely wrong. A constructive labor bill will not get serious opposition from legitimate unions.

Such a bill may require unions to make reasonable financial reports—something our international union has done for three quarters of a century. Such a bill could safeguard union elections—something our constitution has always done. The bill might also spell out more clearly the terms under which an international union can place a trusteeship over a subordinate body incapable of properly handling its own affairs. Trusteeships are very rare in our organization and they are removed as soon as possible.

If such reforms are needed in labor, few honest unions will have any serious objections. But the hodgepodge of punitive, restrictive provisions contained in the Senate version of the Kennedy-Ervin Bill are designed to get the unions, not the few crooks that may have infiltrated them.

There are somewhere in the neighborhood of 425,000 union officers in the land. Perhaps one-fiftieth of one percent of them have been proven unfaithful to their trust. On the basis of this "exposure," Congress seems obligated to pass labor reform legislation.

Is this record so terrible that special legislation must be passed? Recently, when the medical profession was on the pan for allowing fee splitting, phantom surgery, over-charging of health programs, etc., a spokesman for the American Medical Association brushed off the charges by saying that not more than five percent of the medical profession indulges in these practices.

LIFE magazine some time ago estimated that five billion dollars a year changes hands in business each year through kickbacks, bribes, payoffs, etc. A noted economist estimates that the cost of living could be reduced nearly 15% if all these illegal shenanigans were eliminated.

Something like three hundred million dollars not long ago was involved in delinquencies to the government; monies that employers withheld from the employes for Social Security, income taxes, etc.

Compared to these wholesale chicaneries in business and the professions, the few instances of financial double-dealing in organized labor are mere peanuts. Yet all the hue and cry for "reform" legislation is directed against labor.

If there must be reform legislation for labor, let it be honest, realistic legislation—legislation aimed at what few crooks exist in labor, not at labor itself. Let the legislation make it more difficult for crooks to take over unions. But let it also legalize pre-hire contracts in the construction industry and reinstate pre-hearing elections, restore the voting rights of men on strike for economic reasons, and remove the "no man's land" created by the NLRB through its arbitrary rulings. These things are needed by labor to give it some semblance of equality with management at the bargaining table.

Now is the time for every sincere and honest union member to write his Congressman telling him that he has no objection to legislation aimed at getting the crooks, but that he strongly opposes legislation that can cripple the labor movement and nullify long-established union constitutions written by members themselves.

Concerted action on the part of union members beat right-to-work last Fall. That same kind of determination can beat the current attempts in Congress to hamstring unions through restrictive legislation that has a 're-form" label tacked to it.

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COURT OKAYS AGENCY SHOP CONTRACTS UNDER INDIANA "RIGHT TO WORK" LAW

The four-member Appellate Court in Indianapolis has ruled that Indiana's "right to work" law permits labor-management contracts in which all workers in a bargaining unit may be required to share the cost of maintaining a union that bargains for everybody.

The unanimous decision legalizes so-called agency shop contracts which many Indiana unions have been seeking to negotiate as an antidote for right-to-work.

In writing his opinion Judge Dewey Kelley said that he had examined all 19 state "right to work" laws and concluded that in three states, in addition to Indiana, the laws permit agency shops. The other three states are Arizona, Nevada and North Dakota.

The agency shop is growing in popularity in both the United States and Canada where it originated. The theory is that since the union is required to negotiate for all workers in a bargaining unit, whether they are dues-paying members or not, all workers have an obligation to pay a fee to the union as its collective bargaining agency.

"The Indiana law is plain and unambiguous," Kelley wrote in his opinion "and there is no prohibition against the requirement of the payment of fees or charges to a labor organization. The Indiana law merely prohibits agreements and contracts which conditions employment on membership in a labor organization."

He added that "if the legislature intends to make illegal the payment of fees to labor organizations it is incumbent upon the legislature to so specifically provide as has been done in other states."

Republican Gov. Harold W. Handley, critical of the decision, said that the legislature would have to take such action. Whether this can be done in the next session of the legislature is questionable. The last session narrowly missed repealing the controversial law which was passed in 1957.

The Appellate Court, in its decision, upheld a lower court ruling. Meade Electric Co. of Hammond had refused to sign an agency shop agreement with Local 697, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The company was denied an injunction by Lake County Circuit Court Judge Joseph V. Stodola, Jr., and appealed its case to the higher court.

Who Said Unions Are Greedy?

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FOR YEARS—thanks to the incessant propaganda of powerful employer associations—unions have been pictured as greedy, avaricious organizations interested in extracting the last penny of wages that the traffic will bear, and to Hell with the general public and the common welfare.

How valid is this picture that has been artificially painted by propagandists with an axe to grind?

One answer is supplied by Donald E. Cullen, an associate professor in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, who made an exhaustive study of wage rate patterns in the erection of the huge St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. Professor Cullen found that although the building trades unions were in a singularly strong position to enforce any demands they desired, they "exercised a curious restraint in their wage demands".

This, Mr. Cullen found, is not unusual in the heavy construction field. In his opinion, building trades unions seldom jump on an employer just because they may have him in a corner on a particular project. In a portion of his study of wages on the Seaway, Mr. Cullen said:

"It is evident that the American building trades unions on the Seaway occupied a nearly impregnable bargaining position. Thousands of craftsmen had to be lured to a rural area; the low-wage Canadian labor market just across the St. Lawrence River was neatly sealed off; the product market was largely isolated from normal competitive pressures; and contractors had little incentive and even less ability to withstand union demands. It appeared therefore logical that union building trades rates would increase substantially in the surrounding area and would soar even higher on the project itself."

Despite this highly favorable position, Mr. Cullen found that the unions on the project did not take undue advantage of the situation. He showed by facts and figures that the unions did not use the existence of the Seaway Project as a club over the heads of local contractors in the area. Neither did they sandbag the contractors erecting the Seaway. Wage rates in the northern New York area were not pushed out of line with the state or national average by the appearance of the Seaway project. In a table of comparative wage rates, Mr. Cullen showed that the northern New York unions maintained their relative position despite the millions of man-days of work provided by the St. Lawrence project. In this regard, he found:

"(1) although rates did increase off the Seaway after 1954, area rates continued to lag behind both the national averages and the rates in other upstate cities; (2) yet, for seven of the ten trades, these moderate union rates off the Seaway were higher than rates on the project itself, while rates were equal in two of the other three trades."

Had the unions been as greedy as the employers' propagandists picture them, wages on the Seaway Project possibly could have been pushed far out of line; in which case the local contractors would have been compelled to increase their own rates accordingly or do without men. Instead, the unions negotiated realistic wage increases and followed a live-and-let-live policy.

To old-time union members, this live-and-let-live policy is familiar stuff. Most building trade unions—notably our own—long have had national agreements with contractors who operate on an interstate basis. These national contracts are simplicity itself. They merely bind the contractor to abide by established local wages and working conditions when moving into a community, while, at the same time, binding the union not to use the outside contractor as a whipping boy to force wages up because a big project is involved.

Mr. Cullen tries to ascribe this attitude on the part of building trades unions to some ulterior motives, but fundamentally national agreements exist because our unions want to be fair. Without this element of fairness many big contractors could be clobbered on given projects.

In the concluding paragraphs of his Seaway study, Mr. Cullen said:

"Regardless of the label that might be attached, the essential point remains that if the conclusions of this study are valid, union behavior in a casual labor market is seen to contain an important element of restraint even when tested 'at the margin' in an unusually monopolistic setting. Thus, the foundation of the considerable bargaining power often enjoyed by craft unions—exclusive control of the labor supply function—contains within itself a countervailing obligation to man all union jobs which at least partially precludes the abuse of that bargaining power.

"This determination of craft unions to protect their labor-contracting function at nearly any cost also underlines the grave implications of the recent decision by the National Labor Relations Board to make an all-out assault upon the closed shop in the building industry. There is no doubt that the closed shop in its usual form can be justifiably attacked for concentrating too much power in the hands of union business agents. Nevertheless, as shown by this and nearly every other study of labor relations in the building trades, some form of union participation in the hiring process appears both inevitable and on many counts desirable in a casual labor market. Policymakers, no less than theorists, must recognize the implications of the 'Balkanization of labor markets.'"

Mr. Cullen's study thus substantiates what building tradesmen have long known—that unions generally try to be fair, and that both the contractors and the building trades unions suffer when there is no union participation in hiring policies. Congressmen please take note.

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INSURANCE PAYS ONE-THIRD OF HEALTH COSTS

Some 125 million Americans are covered by health insurance at a family average of $100 a year for premiums, according to an article in the State Labor Department's monthly publication, Industrial Bulletin, and about 40 million persons receive benefits every year.

Yet for every $3 spent on health, the article goes on, $2 is spent on services or articles not covered by insurance. Little or no coverage, the article says, is provided for things like medicines and drugs, eyeglasses, hearing aids and other appliances, physicians' treatments, the services of podiatrists, chiropodists, chiropractors, osteopaths, nursing homes and convalescent homes.

PLANE GOSSIP

SLIGHT DIFFERENCE

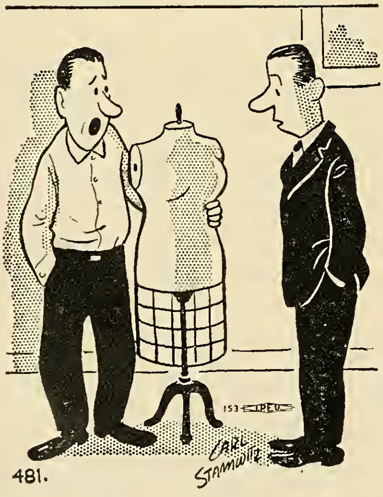
As Congress bumbles along toward summer adjournment, hope for passage of the distressed areas bill this session is growing slimmer. There seems to be little enthusiasm existing for adoption of this sorely needed legislation.

Although business has been picking up gradually, many areas are being by-passed by our expanding economy. For example, 70% of the people in West Virginia live in 14 labor market areas that are classified as distressed. Without some sort of a boost from Washington, there is little hope that these areas can make a comeback very soon. To ignore them just because business in general is picking up is neither fair nor wise, because eventually they will have a depressing effect on the whole economy.

Those who say everything is okay because the national figures are on the upgrade remind us of the story about the man who got hit by a car. After a couple of weeks in the hospital he was brought home. Two neighbors were discussing his case.

"Did old Bill finally get all right?" one of them asked.

"Well, no," replied the other, "he ain't all right, but he's back like he used to be."



"It kinda eases the loneliness while the wife is workin' on the nightshift."

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES

As this was being written, some of the most vicious anti-labor legislation of all time was brewing in Congress. Under the guise of instituting labor "reforms," anti-labor Congressmen were pushing bills that would literally put unions under complete government domination. They propose to burn down the house of labor to get rid of the few termites.

Labor has no objection to legislation honestly aimed at making it harder for crooks to gain control of unions. But it objects to laws that propose to do the job by denying unions any semblance of democracy or self-determination.

And why should unions be singled out for "reform" legislation anyway? There are 430,000 union officers in the nation. Less than one-tenth of one per cent have been actually convicted of any skulduggery. By contrast, an estimated five billion dollars in bribes, kickbacks and payoffs changes hands every year in business. Three hundred million dollars of funds withheld from workers have been converted to personal use by businessmen. Yet no one is pushing reform legislation for businessmen.

The situation brings to mind a story about two neighbor women who had teen-age daughters. As they met over the back yard fence one day, one of them said:

"I notice that your daughter didn't get home till three o'clock last night. Mine was in by midnight."

"That's right," replied the second, "but, you see, my daughter walked home."

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GREAT BENEFACTOR

Among the benefactors of mankind include the name of James W. Porter of Ripley, Tennessee. When Mr. Porter discovers humanity suffering, he does something about it.

Fed up to the gills with rock 'n roll music, Mr. Porter recently sponsored 15 minutes of silence on the local radio station.

He opened his show with the announcement: "Now we are offering you an amazing new discovery—instant silence." The rest of Porter's program was restful silence.

NO ELECTION

At long last Congress has recognized that the 16 million Americans 65 and over have special problems that need study. The Senate recently set up a committee, under the able chairmanship of Senator McNamara of Michigan, to look into the problems of the aging. The committee was allocated the munificent sum of $85,000—about 10% of what some investigating committees get.

Unfortunately, all of us get older, whether we want to or not. When we get older no one wants to hire us, and we have difficulty finding a place to live at a modest rent. We also have a hard time meeting medical bills, getting the right kind of food and finding recreation that is not prohibitively expensive. Up to now, no one has cared particularly. Since none of us can elect whether we want to get old or not, it is encouraging to know that something is being done about the problems of the aging.

And speaking of this matter of electing whether we want to get old or not, did you hear the one about the country bumpkin who came to the city clerk's office to apply for a marriage license?

"Where's the bride-elect?" asked the clerk.

"There wern't no election," replied the hillbilly. "This girl elected herself."

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DIFFICULT CHOICE

May showed another heartening increase in jobs. Government statistics indicated that employment in May of this year was 700,000 higher than it was two years ago. For the first time since November, 1957, the unemployment figure dipped below the five per cent mark. And average weekly earnings in manufacturing topped the $90 figure for the first time in history.

All this indicates that the recession is petering out, although three and a half million Americans still are unable to find jobs. To our way of thinking, the economy is walking a tightrope. A steady course of attacking the factors that contribute to depression can lead us across the chasm to genuine prosperity, while a couple of false moves can plunge us into the abyss of dark depression. There are people advocating both courses.

In one way or another, it seems to us we are in the position of the farmer who sent two boys to college. One became a doctor and the other a lawyer. When the old man was run into by a locomotive, one son wanted to cure him and the other one wanted him to go lame so he could sue the railroad.

BEWARE OF SLEEPING DOGS

Although right-to-work took a pretty severe beating last November, the right-to-workers are not through. Recently they held a national meeting of top-flight backers in Kansas City to map new strategy for forthcoming campaigns. To assume that right-to-workers are asleep is dangerous; they are merely licking their wounds and mixing medicine for another effort next year or the year after.

And speaking of sleeping reminds us of an old one that may or may not be appropriate. It seems a fellow on vacation was trying to catch forty winks on a hammock in the back yard, but he wasn't having much success because a neighbor's boy kept pestering him incessantly. The boy kept asking one question after another. Every effort to get rid of the pest failed. Finally the boy asked: "What are you doing?"

"I'm trying to sleep," growled the man.

"My dad sleeps in a bed," retorted the lad.

To which the man answered: "It seems to me he didn't do enough sleeping."

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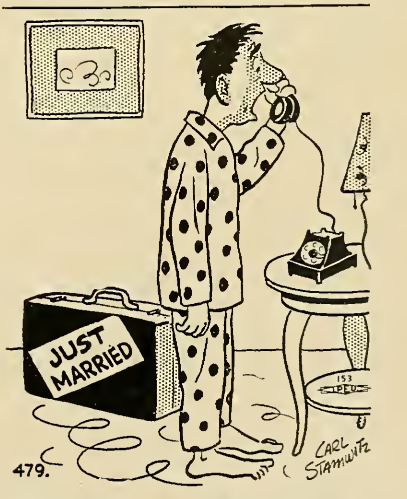
GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

Paris designers have decreed that the monstrosity known as the "sack dress" is gone.

Millions of males will chorus "amen." It will be a relief to see that flour sacks no longer look like women's dresses.



"You're *swamped?*..But, boss—But, boss— But, boss!—"

St. Louis Forms Joint Conference

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FOR AN INDUSTRY that rates the No. 1 spot in national importance—whether the yardstick is value of work produced, or number of men employed—the construction industry long has been low man on the totem pole in recognition, understanding, and respect.

But in St. Louis, at least, this situation is well on its way toward being remedied. On the night of Tuesday, June 9, one thousand construction men in all walks of the industry gathered together in the Chase Hotel to bring into being the St. Louis Construction Industry Joint Conference. The huge sign over the speakers' rostrum spelled out the objectives of the Conference: To foster unity and teamwork in the industry; to develop through teamwork even greater efficiency; to sell the idea that construction work can best be performed by construction people whether the job is new work or maintenance; to promote more construction work in St. Louis and to channel such work to the construction industry, where it rightfully belongs.

If the enthusiasm displayed at the opening dinner is any criterion, the St. Louis Conference will blaze new trails in promoting the construction industry as an integrated, efficient, hard-hitting industry.

Among the thousand-odd persons who attended the $20-per-plate dinner were representatives from all phases of the construction industry. They all had the same objective in mind, to expand the market for construction work by construction people through the development of an ever-more-efficient product. Represented were all contracting associations in the city and all 19 building trades unions which make up the 35,000 construction workers in the city.

Chairman of the program was John M. Bogdanor, an officer of the Schuerman Construction Co., and a spokesman for the contractors. In a polished manner he introduced several score of special guests, among them national figures in the construction industry from both management and labor.

Mayor Raymond R. Tucker was present but had to leave early to keep a TV engagement.

St. Louis County Supervisor James H. R. McNairy was introduced in his stead. In a brief speech he outlined the tremendous construction potential that exists in the St. Louis area.

In his address Mr. Bogdanor recalled that the idea of such an association was born in St. Louis a number of years ago through informal discussions between employer and union representatives. He called the dinner a culmination of all the thinking and effort that went into the planning and dreaming of bygone years.

"Only good can accrue to the construction industry and to the people who are its customers from such a move," he said.

Co-Chairman, Contractor G. L. Alberici, introduced Frank J. Rooney, officer of the National Association of General Contractors. In a hard-hitting speech, Mr. Rooney pointed out that the construction industry is the classic example of free enterprise at its best. In peace and war it has always measured up to the responsibilities the nation placed on it. It is undoubtedly the most competitive industry in the nation, and yet no industry offers greater opportunities to men who have exceptional abilities and initiative. Its ethical standards are beyond reproach. Unfortunately, to many uninformed individuals it appears to be a crazy quilt of conflicting interests and uncoordinated efforts. This picture can only be dispelled by acquainting the public with the true nature of the industry and the effective manner in which it operates. On the basis of the distorted picture, the construction industry is suffering from the barbs and slings of those who seek its atomization. Giant corporations too often undertake to do their own construction, not because they can do it more cheaply or more efficiently, but because they do not appreciate the effectiveness of the contract system as a stabilizing influence.

Likewise, some government agencies endeavor to bypass the construction industry in erecting the facilities they need. Paradoxically, neither the giant corporations nor the government are penalized for any mistakes they make. But the contractor and his subcontractors are generally tied up to rigid contracts which ensure both the quality and the economy of the work they perform.

"We all have every reason to be proud of this uniquely vital American industry," Mr. Rooney pointed out. "Our job is to go out and sell the contracting system for the tried, true, and efficient system that it is."

Joseph Cousins, Secretary of the St. Louis Building and Construction Trades Council, pointed out that the construction unions are the backbone of the American labor movement. They started the movement and nurtured it through its formative years. They piloted it through good times and bad, and they are still carrying a major portion of the responsibility for keeping the labor movement strong and free.

Mr. Cousins introduced Richard J. Gray, President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, who delivered a straight-from-the-shoulder address on the need for the industry's fighting back against its detractors as an overall team.

"Stability and teamwork are the two prime requisites of the industry at the present time," he said. The short-sightedness of some anti-union contractors has contributed a great deal to the poor standing which the industry retains in some quarters. He cited how the arbitrary and capricious attitude of one such contractor led to a prolonged legal skirmish through various government agencies and courts that still is unsettled many years after the project which developed the dispute was completed.

"Real cooperation," Gray said, "must be a two-way street." He added that all segments of the construction industry must work together. "Once we achieve understanding, cooperation will follow."

Another speaker was James D. Mitchell, Executive Director of the National Association of General Contractors, who outlined the aims and policies of the National Construction Industry Joint Conference.

Although the program was started only last March, Mr. Mitchell said, the Committee was amazed to find how far the field of the private contractor had been infringed upon in recent years. New and revolutionary industries such as electronics and atomic energy are being constructed by the maintenance employees in many of these industries. The construction industry is thereby being robbed of a considerable amount of work that could be done more efficiently and more cheaply by the traditional methods followed by the industry.

"The answer," he said, "lies in selling the construction industry more effectively. And it is through such organizations as the National Committee and the St. Louis Committee that the job will be done," he said.

The final speaker of the evening was Vincent F. Morreale, Secretary of the National Construction Industry Joint Conference. General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, who is Chairman of the labor group of the National Conference, was scheduled to speak, but the press of official business made it impossible for him to attend.

Speaking in his stead, Mr. Morreale informed the gathering that St. Louis had the honor of being the first city to organize a local Conference entitled to use the official seal of the Construction Industry Joint Conference. The fact that the St. Louis Conference had been in existence for several years prior to the formation of a National Conference enabled it to become the first local Conference under the national program.

The Conference will provide a forum where the ever-changing problems of the industry can be examined and explored, he said. Just as a doctor must acquaint himself with the symptoms of a patient before he can prescribe a cure, so the construction industry must gain an understanding of its problems before it can take intelligent remedial action. The Conference will provide the necessary forum for developing an understanding of the ills that plague the industry as a first step towards effecting a remedy.

At the conclusion of the speaking the official seal of the Construction Industry Joint Conference was unveiled for the first time and a copy of it was presented to Mr. Bogdanor.

The dinner adjourned on a high note of enthusiasm, and the construction industry of St. Louis can look forward to a happier day as all segments of the industry put their shoulders to the wheel in behalf of the common welfare.

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COST OF LIVING RESUMES UPWARD MARCH

The cost-of-living shot up to a new high during May, but a longer work week, more overtime and higher wage rates enabled factory workers to reach new all time highs in take-home pay.

Living costs went up one-tenth of a point between April and May with most of the boost coming in housing, apparel, medical and personal care.

Food prices which have been on the downturn during eight of the past nine months joined the upward procession with an advance of one-tenth of a point. This advance is expected to continue until the fall harvests are in.

Among items that went up the sharpest were footwear, up eight-tenths; personal care, including barbers, up five-tenths, and medical care—long on the upward march—up four-tenths.

As a result of the increases the purchasing power of the dollar was off one-tenth over the month for a total loss of four-tenths since May 1958.

In line with the general disposition of industry to increase hours, including work at premium pay rather than hire new workers, factory workers increased their personal incomes. Take-home pay for a worker with three dependents reached $81.03, with a single worker taking home $73.49 after social security and income tax payments had been deducted. This was 35 cents higher than the month before. Factory spendable earnings were up 9 per cent over the year, with buying power up about the same amount.

New Paint Licks Blistering

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ASK any owner of a frame house what his No. 1 maintenance problem is and nine chances out of ten he will tell you "paint blistering." Especially in colder climates, keeping a perfect coat of paint on a frame house involves a never-ending battle. The fresh coat of paint put on in September too often looks as if it had chicken pox come next June. Moisture is the villain in this household headache. Just as a glass of cold water set in a warm room tends to collect moisture on its sides, the cold walls of a house collect moisture during winter weather. This moisture seeks to reach the outside cold. When it comes to the paint barrier that has no breathing properties to it, something has to give. Usually it is the paint skin. In its efforts to reach the cold atmosphere, the moisture pries loose the paint. The result is a ruined paint job.

Cooking, showering, and washing all put substantial amounts of moisture into household air. As this journeys through walls in its effort to reach outside cold, tremendous pressure is exerted against non-porous outside paint.

Now science has licked this perennial problem of the frame house owner. At least, the Du Pont Company claims so.

Du Pont recently announced that its scientists have developed an outside house paint that "breathes." It lets the inside moisture filter through fast enough to prevent the paint from separating from the wood. At the same time, the makers claim that it will last 50% longer than standard oil paints. They also claim it sheds outside moisture as effectively as traditional paint.

Du Pont's present recommendations call for use of the new paint and primer only on new wood or on old surfaces from which the finish has been completely removed. However, the company's exposure panels and house tests indicate that the durability advantage exists when the new product is applied over firmly adhering old finishes that are in satisfactory condition for repainting. While no claims are being made in this regard until sufficient time has elapsed to provide more conclusive evidence than is now available, it is expected that experience will provide such evidence.

Dr. Theobald, Du Pont research director, explained that the acrylic emulsion material was developed during the broad investigation of acrylic resins leading to the introduction of "Lucite" acrylic lacquer as an auto finish in 1956. Today this lacquer adorns a substantial portion of 1959 model output.

"In addition to the 50 per cent increased durability, and blister resistance of the primer-emulsion system, which is conservative," said the research director, "acrylic house paint has other remarkable qualities that will appeal to homeowner and painter.

"It dries to touch in 30 minutes. It's ready for a second coat in an hour. This means real savings in time and money, since a great deal of shifting of ladders, staging and materials is done away with. Also the period when bugs and dirt collection can mar a wet film is greatly reduced.

"Furthermore—and this is also important in terms of savings—acrylic house paint can be applied to a damp surface so that there is no need of prolonged delay because of dew or rain."

Still other favorable characteristics cited by Dr. Theobald are: very little chalking and hence almost no staining of adjacent masonry surfaces, good hiding in one coat, a satin gloss finish that minimizes dirt collection and tends to hide roughness and surface imperfections, good performance over yellow pine. Equipment and spatters can be easily cleaned with soapy water.

If the claims of the Du Pont Company for their new paints stand up through actual experience, the only real drawback of frame construction has been eliminated. In beauty, versatility, and construction economy, wood siding has always been tops. Its only disadvantage has been paint problems. If these are licked, it's full speed ahead for frame construction.

SVB·B
SV-4
S-17302
SV-30

Under laboratory conditions that duplicate severe winter weather, Du Pont scientists demonstrate the blister-resisting qualities of their new "breathing" paint. The panel on the lower right is free of blisters while the other panels show what can happen to traditional paint under unfavorable conditions.

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THINGS YOU NEVER READ OR HEAR

Newspaper columnists and TV commentators are fond of emphasizing the "shocking" losses that strikes supposedly engender each year.

Just how costly are strikes?

Last year, two and a half days of work were lost through on-the-job accidents to every day lost through a strike. Twenty-four times as many days were lost through illness and injury. For every day some union member lost a day's work through a strike, forty-nine of his fellow workers lost a day's work through layoff.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

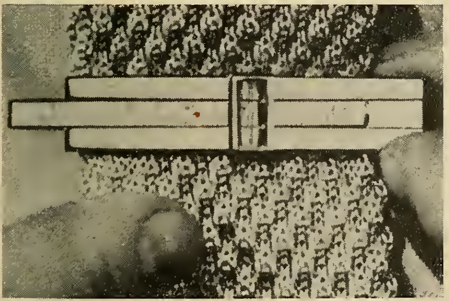
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A dispensing system for two-component epoxy solder, "Twinweld" ejects equal quantities of each, despite differing viscosities of the two materials, says the manufacturer. Each tube-cap is of different thread and size to eliminate accidental "cap freeze". For use on metal, wood, glass, ceramics, concrete, hard rubber, fiberglass, etc. Write to Fybrglas Industries, 3010 Montrose Ave., Chicago 18, Ill. for descriptive literature.

TUBE NO. 1
TUBE NO. 2
TWINWELD
METAL MENDER
METAL MENDER

◆

This slide rule tie clasp, packaged in a gift box, is a miniature slide rule, 2 inches long, that actually works, according to the manufacturer. Calibrated with scales A, C and D, it has magnifier and etched numbers, and comes in sterling silver or gold plated. Write to Sherry, 290-C N.W. 36th St., Miami 37, Fla.



Builders can use the new Skil two-speed Recipro Saw in place of hand and keyhole saws to install ventilating louvers, make window or dormer openings, etc. High speed allows it to cut wood and nails easily, while low speed is used for metal cutting, it was reported by Skil. When one blade section is worn, the 2-position shoe is adjusted so a new, unused part of the blade can be used, thus effectively doubling blade life. Made by Skil Corp., 5033 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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The Pro-Filer, with a rotary head that may be locked for forced filing, handles a large range of precision files, according to the manufacturer. Its below-line-of-gravity handle provides a self-leveling action, causing the file to rotate into position, level and face to face with workpiece or pitch angle form of the saw tooth. The head, supporting the tang, is of hardened steel, eliminating splintering and hazard to the operator. Made by Pro-Filer Tool Co., 2540 E. First St., Tulsa 4, Okla.

Treat Power Mowers With Respect

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IF DARWIN'S theory of evolution is correct, we may eventually wind up a nation of one-legged individuals.

Shattering the morning calm of a typical summer weekend in Suburbia, U. S. A., is the menacing clatter of America's newest threat to life and limb —the power lawn mower.

Already standard equipment in nearly a third of the nation's homes, some three million of these labor saving machines are sold each year to lawn-weary suburbanites.

While power mower manufacturers are busy building nearly every feature and convenience into their products, from automatic starters to riding sulkies to leaf mulchers to vacuum attachments, they so far have overlooked the most important operator feature in today's power lawn mower—safety.

Some 50,000 toes will be cut or injured this year, according to safety engineer estimates, and another 18,000 persons will sustain hand injuries from careless mower operation.

On an August afternoon last year, Thomas Tabor strolled across the street toward his New Orleans home. He had been chatting with his nearby neighbor who started up his power lawn mower and resumed cutting the grass.

Suddenly the mower threw its blade, hurling it across the street directly at Mr. Tabor. He died of a punctured lung.

A four-year-old Chicago boy suffered a similar fatal injury while playing in a swing near where his father was mowing the lawn. An eight-inch piece of copper wire thrown from the power mower blades pierced the youth between the eyes.

Both of these fatalities were among the nearly 75,000 power mower accidents estimated to occur each year in the U. S.

Although extreme, the cases of fifty-eight-year-old Mr. Tabor and the young Chicago boy are by no means unusual. A survey by the Georgia Department of Public Health shows that 14% of power lawn mower injuries result in some form of permanent injury.

Surprisingly, about 30% of the injuries reported in this survey were caused by objects thrown by the mower blades. Nearly 90% of these injuries were to the toes, feet or hands.

The gasoline rotary type mower is involved in 80% of lawn accidents, probably because it is used more frequently and also because of the inherent danger in the rapidly revolving rotary blades. Objects struck by these blades are flung out with the speed of a bullet while the blades themselves have a guillotine effect on whatever they contact.

As might be expected, nearly 70% of all mower injuries involve the toes or feet. One reason for this high rate of foot injuries is that many people have the careless habit of pulling the mower backward when turning corners or maneuvering around tight places. Terraces and uneven ground also take a high toll in foot injuries as even minor inclines can often cause an operator to lose control of the mower and slip or stumble into the blades.

One good safeguard against such foot injuries is the wearing of safety shoes. These shoes, which look like conventional footwear, contain steel toe caps underneath the leather to protect the wearer from sharp or falling objects.

The problem of lawn mower injuries has become so severe that the Georgia Department of Public Health was prompted to state in its report: "If the number of injuries continues to increase in the next few years, and there is every indication that it will, the power mower, particularly the rotary type, conceivably may be designated as a public health menace."

Already in some areas it approaches this dire forecast. One Missouri hospital in St. Louis County requires the services of a full time staff physician on weekends during the grass cutting season to treat foot injuries from power accidents.

The appalling fact about the power mower injury rate is that most of these accidents can be avoided. Nearly every case of injury through direct contact with the mower is the result of careless operating practices.

To avoid such carelessly caused injuries, power mower operators are urged to follow these simple rules of safety:

1. When starting the engine, stand with your feet firmly planted in a safe place. When operating, keep in step with the mower. Don't lag behind or let it pull you.
2. Check fuel supply before you begin. Never refuel a hot engine.
3. Learn to disengage the clutch or stop the motor quickly. Shut off the motor whenever you leave the mower, even for a short period.
4. Don't let children come close when the mower is in operation.
5. On inclines and terraces be careful of your footing and balance. (Your foot can accidentally slip under the mower before you know what's happened).
6. Don't use an electric mower when the grass is wet.
7. Before mowing the lawn, clear it of stones, wire and other debris.
8. Don't reach under the deck, chain guard or belt guard. Never attempt to remove anything from the mower until the motor is completely stopped.
9. Don't tamper with the governor or try to speed up the engine of a rotary mower. Excessive cutting speed is dangerous.

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CHURCH GROUP RAPS BIAS AGAINST PLUS-40 WORKERS

Discrimination against workers over 40 who are not ready for retirement extends even into the ministry, the general board of the National Council of Churches declared in a resolution deploring the "growing tendency in business, industry and the professions" to withhold jobs from those in that age group.

The board called on the churches and all employers to re-examine their hiring practices to counteract "the under-utilization of the growing segment of our manpower resources between the ages of 40 and retirement."

In addition, it proposed that church groups and people support responsible organizations and legislative or other programs which "discourage arbitrary discrimination" in employment based on age, and also encourage "intelligent use of all the capacities of our senior citizens."

Editorial

We Cannot Afford To Export More Jobs

An article in last month's issue pointed up the growing threat of foreign-made goods produced in factories financed and owned by American firms. This trend of U. S. and Canadian firms buying out or building factories in foreign lands is a menace that cannot be ignored much longer. Firms that own or control factories in foreign lands are in an impregnable position. They make money whether they sell the goods they make in America or the goods they make in Germany or Japan. But American workers are not so fortunate. If the goods are made elsewhere, they go on the breadline.

Now a confederation of employer pressure groups wants to step up the pace of foreign investments by giving American firms special tax concessions on the profits they make from foreign operations. A bill to this effect is pending in Congress. It would grant U. S. firms operating plants in foreign countries an extra half billion dollars in tax exemptions. And this bonanza would be handed to the big corporations at a very time when the Administration is urging American unions to forego any more wage increases on behalf of a balanced budget.

The New York Times recently published some revealing figures on how great this exodus of American capital to foreign lands really is. The Times points out that U. S. corporations more than doubled their foreign investments in the past seven years, from $11.7 billion in 1950 to $25.2 billion in 1957, the last year for which complete figures are available. This huge increase, the Times points out, "does not include the profits the companies plowed back into their foreign expansion."

This trend is bound to continue, the Times predicts, because U. S. companies can compete better by opening plants abroad where their labor costs can be cut. If Congress grants special tax concessions too, the trend can become a general exodus.

Any way you look at it, when an American firm exports capital to a foreign land to set up a competitive factory, it actually exports American jobs in the process. This is one commodity we cannot afford to export in this day and age when nearly four million Americans still are unable to find employment.

To accelerate the process by granting special tax privileges to companies that move into foreign fields is downright foolhardy. It is dangerous, too. In case of a war we need factories in America, where we can depend on them. A machine tool factory in Milwaukee is a mighty important asset to the nation in the event of a national emergency. A similar factory in Gumbovia is not. In fact, there is not assurance that it cannot be used against us, because in this crazy, mixed-up world the friend of today often becomes the enemy of tomorrow.

And, even more important, a vast pool of skilled mechanics is the No. 1 need of the nation during a time of peril. If craftsmanship is to become a dwindling art in America while it flourishes elsewhere, the future does not look too bright.

Instead of toying with ways to make the export of American jobs more profitable, Congress ought to be searching for ideas capable of reversing the trend.

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Bob Hope, Please Take Note

Comedy on TV seems to be passing out of the picture. The number of comedy programs is growing smaller all the time, and some of the comics who rated top billing a few years ago are now reduced to an occasional guest spot appearance.

Perhaps one of the reasons for this decline in TV humor is the fact that there are so many funnier things going on in actual life. Take the case of a big West Coast airplane factory which in recent years has somehow or other conceived the idea that it is divinely constituted to lead us poor ordinary mortals out of the wilderness of confusion and ignorance. The company is constantly pontificating on the beauties and salubriousness of motherhood, nature, individual freedom and, of course, right-to-work.

Its latest ukase from the rarefied atmosphere of the president's marble-walled inner sanctum "explains" the stultifying effect of high taxes and the need for achieving a balanced budget. All this "socialistic" claptrap that gives workers unemployment insurance when they ain't working, and old age benefits when they can no longer cut the mustard on the production line is un-American and uncalled for. It is turning us into a nation of kennel dogs and bloated plutocrats. What's happened to the great American tradition of rugged individualism, etc. etc. etc? We've got to quit spending money for these "socialistic" schemes that undermine the moral fabric of true Americans. Economy is what we need in government, and, by Gad, let's have it if we have to cut out every social program on the books.

What makes the deal funny is that the company has had its snout in the Federal trough clear up to the ears for two decades. Seventy or seventy-five per cent of its revenue comes from Uncle Sam. And right now he is trying to get back some four or five million dollars the company overcharged him, according to the way Federal auditors figure it.

In theatrical circles this is known as "switch" comedy. Maybe that is what's wrong with TV comedy. They need new writers who can give the "switch" technique a real punch. To Bob Hope we highly recommend the efforts of the writers employed by this particular airplane company.

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The Moral Of The Independent Grocers

If there was any one group in our society that seemed doomed to extinction through the growth of corporate expansion, that group was the independent grocers. At one time the grocery business was strictly a small man's game. With a few thousand bucks of capital the miner, machinist or carpenter was a grocer overnight. Most of them made a living. Some of them even got rich.

Then came the chain store, with its mass buying volume and super-efficient ways: no credit, no free delivery, lots of advertising. The independent grocer watched in dismay as chain stores reached out farther and farther and gobbled up more and more of the grocery business. One by one the independents bit the dust. It seemed only a matter of time until all were gone, victims of insatiable corporate avariciousness.

But don't waste any tears on the independent grocers. They are still very much around. In fact, they are growing stronger year by year. However, they are not the happy-go-lucky, hit-or-miss institutions they were 40 years ago. Instead, they are clean, progressive, well managed institutions.

What happened? What brought about the change that is enabling the independents to run the pants off the chains?

Only one thing—the independents have learned the value of organization.

By organizing, the independents have been able to trade blow for blow with the chains. In fact, they are growing faster than the chains. In 1947, the corporate chains had 37% of the grocery business, while the organized independents struggled along on only 29%. By the end of last year, the independents had boosted their share to 45% while the corporate chains only climbed to 39%.

Therein lies a great moral for the value of organization in this dog-eat-dog age.

When the chains first began expanding, the independent grocers saw nothing ahead but ruin. One by one they fell victims to the super-efficiency of the chromium palaces. But a few forward-looking independents refused to lie down and die. Instead, they took a long, hard look at the chains to see what made them tick.

What they found was that the chains had a definite advantage because they could buy in larger quantities and thereby get a better price. They found, too, that the chains maintained standardized conditions of cleanliness and service. Then they asked themselves: "If the chains can do it, why can't we?"

So they began organizing. Groups like the Independent Grocers of America were formed. As more and more grocers joined, the advantages of mass buying became available to member stores. So, too, did expert advice on store operations. Gradually the IGA members began competing with chains on more equal terms.

Wholesale grocers also faced extinction through chain store competition. So they, too, got busy. They began organizing cooperative links with independent grocers. Pretty soon they were beginning to hold their own, too.

So the independent grocers are making a strong comeback because they learned the value of organization in a society where the individual is helpless if he insists on going it alone. In a real sense, the grocer joined a "union." And this union membership has paid off.

In this cold-blooded age the unorganized worker has no better chance of surviving than the unorganized grocer. Both are at the mercy of corporate interests unless they join hands with their fellows to present a solid front to those who have the wealth and the power to grind them into the dust as individuals.

But The Mexicans Come Free

As regularly as the Spring season rolls around, hordes of Mexican farm workers—some in the country legally, some illegally—begin shunting between farm districts in dilapidated trucks provided by factory farms. As regularly as the sun rises, scores of them are killed in blood-chilling traffic accidents.

Last month, near Phoenix, a truck loaded with 40 Mexicans—twice the legal limit—exploded like a clap of thunder when the truck left the road and plowed into a tree after the driver fell asleep at the wheel. Sixteen lost their lives, and a score or more went to the hospital.

The truck carrying them was converted into a "bus" by the addition of canvas sides. The 40 farm workers were crowded in like cattle. The only exit was at the rear, and it was partially blocked by suitcases and a water barrel. The men had about as much chance as a snowball in the proverbial place.

There is going to be an "investigation," of course. But you have to understand that the state authorities are handicapped because the administration of the Mexican contract labor program is in the hands of the Department of Labor. The Department of Labor is real concerned, understand, but transportation is not in its field. The Interstate Commerce Commission handles transportation matters. But the ICC has authority only over trips of 75 miles or more that cross state lines.

The only clear-cut fact in the case is that the 16 Mexicans are dead. They have passed over the threshold to that land where there are neither exploitation nor factory farms nor dilapidated trucks converted into buses by the addition of rotten canvas or makeshift siding. The smell of their burning bodies is dissipated by now, and there are plenty more live ones where they came from. New truckloads of them probably are rolling by the very spot every day, just as overcrowded, just as uncomfortable, just as close to sudden death.

The truck in which the Mexicans died was owned by a big California factory farm. It is going to take a couple hundred dollars to replace the truck, but the Mexicans come free. The cost of these lost trucks is running pretty high, and it wouldn't surprise us if the corporation farms demanded some action to cut down this substantial cost item on the profit and loss statement.

Maybe that's the approach that is needed. A jillion "hearings" on the plight of farm labor have produced few reforms. Perhaps a hearing on the high cost of trucks lost in accidents shunting farm workers from farm to farm may dramatize the situation more forcefully than exploitation, unsanitary living conditions and human misery ever did.

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Pilgrim's Progress, or Virtue Rewarded

Andrew Macaroff, a machinist at the Republic Aircraft Corporation at Farmingdale, N. Y., received three extra items in his pay envelope one day recently.

1. A letter from the president of the company congratulating him on the completion of five years' employment with the firm.
2. A five-year service pin.
3. A layoff notice informing him his services were no longer required.

The only thing missing—a message from the president of the Chamber of Commerce telling how a little unemployment is a "healthy" thing for the country.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

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Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The Quarterly Circular for the months July, August and September, 1959, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department** without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

AELMORE, C. W., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ALBERTSON, ALVIN, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
ANDERSON, H. B., L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
ANDERSON, H. O., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ANDERSON, OLAV, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
ANTOLA, LUDWIG, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
ARGUBRIGHT, CHARLIE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ARONSON, ARTHUR R., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
AULTZ, IRVIN F., L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
BAGGE, ELMER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
BAKER, EDWARD J., L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
BARTON, J. A., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
BATEMAN, ROY, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
BAWCUM, H. H., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
BEETS, FRED L., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
BELL, ELWIN C., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
BERNARD, C. J., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
BIELSKI, OSCAR, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
BIGGS, VASCO HANES, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
BIRMINGHAM, WILLIAM, L. U. 249, Kingston, Ont.
BLACKWELL, E. T., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
BOSTIC, L. J., L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
BOUDREAU, A. L., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
BOUIS, ROBERT M., L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
BRADLEY, W. E., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
BRAINARD, EDGAR, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
BRONKALL, ED., L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
BUTLER, WILLIS, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
BYARS, JAMES, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
CARLSON, ARTHUR, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
CHAMBERS, W. J., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
CLEVELAND, LEE, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
COLLINS, JEROME, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
COOPER, MARK, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CURTIS, S. W., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
DANCKERT, CHARLES, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
DAVIS, LOUIS E., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
DILLON, JOHN M., L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
DIXON, CHARLES, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
DONELL, LESTER O., L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
DONNIGAN, S. J., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
DUDA, WILLIAM, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
DUNNINGTON, BYRON, Sr., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
DUPUIS, CLAY A., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
EKSTRAND, CHARLES E., L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
EDWORTHY, C. A., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
ERICKSON, ERIK, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
ERICKSON, O. R., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
FAULK, TOM, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
FAVALE, ALFONSO, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
FINNE, JOHN PAUL, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
FISCHER, JOHN H., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
FOERTSCH, FRANK J., L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
FOWLER, GEORGE E., L. U. 1329, Independence, Mo.
FOWLER, MATTHEW, L. U. 579, St. John's, Newfoundland.
FREEMAN, LESLIE J., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GARDNER, PAUL A., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GARVEY, MICHEL E., L. U. 351, Northampton, Mass.
GIACOLLETI, JOHN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
GIBSON, W. S., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
GIESE, WILLIAM, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
GRADY, EDWARD, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
HALL, BEN J., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HALL, S. V., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
HARBIN, HENRY, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HARRIS, JOSEPH, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
HARRIS, ROBERT, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
HAWCO, JAMES, L. U. 579, St. John's, Newfoundland.
HAYES, GEORGE W., L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
HEDLAND, JOHN, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.
HELLSTERN, WILLIAM T., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
HERNANDEZ, ALBERT, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HEWITT, FRED, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
HOBBS, J. W., L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
HOFFMAN, EDWARD, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
HOGAN, W. H., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HOHMEIER, JOHN J., L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
HOLLADAY, CHARLES, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
HOLMAN, H. K., L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
HOLMBERG, CARL E., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HOSSMANN, CLAY, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
HUFFMAN, J. T., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

In Memoriam

HUNSINGER, CHANCEY, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
HUNTER, DONALD, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
INGALLS, M. T., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JACKSON, PAUL E., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JACOBSON, WALTER, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
JARVIS, JAY, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
JENSEN, VICTOR, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
JOHNS, RALPH E., L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
JOHNSON, HENRY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHNSON, JOHN, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
JONES, JOHN P., L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.
JONES, VIRGIL H., L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
KABAEFF, GREGORY, L. U. 2250, Red Bank, N. J.
KALER, R. W., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
KASTEN, CHARLES A., L. U. 1205, Indio, Cal.
KATZ, ARTHUR J., Sr., L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
KEENE, HAROLD, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
KEENE, JESSIE, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
KELLY, FREEMAN, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
KERWINSKY, FRANK A., L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
KIVETT, D. G., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
KNIGHT, DOYLE W., L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
KOSILOWSKI, VINCENT, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
KRAMER, IVAN E., L. U. 1329, Independence, Mo.
KROES, RICHARD, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
LASELL, C. S. TED, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
LAWS, J. M., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
LEE, FRANK W., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
LENSER, WILLIAM G., L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
LINDBORG, JOHN, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
LINDROSS, JOHN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LOLLEY, EDGAR, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
MAGLIO, M. W., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
MAILLER, BENJAMIN, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
MAMOLA, GEORGE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
MARTINSON, ALEXANDER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
MASON, WILLIAM, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
MAUDE, PATRICK V., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
McELROY, FREDERICK, L. U. 249, Kingston, Ont.
McKINLEY, T. H., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
McPHEE, J. S., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
McWILLIAMS, J. N., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
MEARS, M. C., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
MELEEN, JOHN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
MILLAN, GEORGE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
MILLER, WILLIAM K., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
MISEK, JAMES H., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
MOCILER, GEORGE E., L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
MOON, ORIS O., L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
MORIARTY, MICHAEL, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
MORTON, JAMES V., L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
MURDOCK, JOHN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
MURPHY, PAT, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
MYERS, FRANK, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
MYSZLOWSKI, JOSEPH, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
NARMAS, ROBERT, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
NICHOLSON, ROY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
NILBERG, EDGAR, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
NOLAN, JOHN, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
NUNNINK, SIMON P., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ODORIZZI, EMIL, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
OLSEN, EMANUEL, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
OLSON, AUGUST, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OSTERLUND, EMIL W., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
PALMER, GEORGE, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
PATTIE, H. W., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
PIACENTO, JOHN, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
PICKENS, R. F., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
PICKETT, JACK, L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
PIOTROWSKI, JOHN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
POLLOCK, CARL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
PRICE, WALTER H., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
PUCKROPP, J. H., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
PUDDESTER, JAMES, L. U. 579, St. John's, Newfoundland
PURCELL, GEORGE, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
RAMSDAL, KARL, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
REIFF, ALBERT E., L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RIDDLE, C. C., L. U. 3110, Black Mountain, N. Car.
RIGAN, SAM, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
ROBBINS, EDWARD M., L. U. 1712, Bicknell, Ind.
ROSENBERGER, M. D., L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
ROWLAND, H. W., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
RUSSO, JOSEPH J., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
RUTLEDGE, THOMAS R., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
RYDQUIST, JOHN R., L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
SALTER, H. R., L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
SARVER, NOEL, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
SCHAUBLE, FRANK, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
SCHEMAN, A. J., L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
SCHUMACHER, Sr., GEORGE, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
SEESE, FRANK, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
SHANDOR, JOSEPH, L. U. 239, Easton, Pa.
SHELTON, HUNTER, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
SIMONEIT, EDWARD, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
SIRKEL, ALEX, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SNELL, J. L., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
SNOW, NORMAN, L. U. 579, St. John's, Newfoundland
SODERBLOM, THEODORE, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SPINOGATTI, GASPER, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
SPIRO, SIGMUND, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
STACHURA, THEODORE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
STALDER, FRED, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
STAM, LEENDERT, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
STATLER, H. W., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
STERENBERG, CLARENCE J., L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
SUTTER, CHARLES F., L. U. 239, Easton, Pa.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ROSLYN, N. Y., HONORS GREAT ROSTER OF OLD TIMERS

The late former General President William L. Hutcheson once said: "The best way to measure the quality of a Local Union is by the caliber of its old timers."

Using this kind of yardstick, Local Union No. 1397 must rate high in any company. The Roslyn, New York, Local on the night of May 15 turned its regular meeting into an occasion to pay tribute to as fine a roster of old timers as exists anywhere.

A delightful surprise of the evening was the unexpected attendance of General Secretary Richard E. Livingston and First District Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr. Their presence helped to make the evening a great success.

LOCAL UNION 1397
SALUTES OUR ... MEMBERS

Front Row, Center, beginning with 6th from left: Robert M. Johnson, secretary of New York City District Council; Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary and Acting General Treasurer; Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board member, 1st District, and president of New York State Federation of Carpenters; and Abe Saul, director of East Coast Organizing Office of the Brotherhood. Kneeling, from left: George De Wick, financial secretary of Local Union 1397 and chairman of Honoring Committee; Michael G. Marion, president and business agent of Local Union 1397; James Beveridge, secretary and business manager of Nassau County District Council. They are surrounded by 50-, 35- and 25-year members who were presented with pins.

Other distinguished guests present were Robert Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the N. Y. C. District Council; Abe Saul, Director of East Coast Organizing Office; James Beveridge, Secretary and Business Manager of the Nassau County District Council; Business Agents Marshall Kowal (L. U. 2765), William Vance (L. U. 1921), John Wiegand (L. U. 1921), John A. Cocker (L. U. 1292), William R. Mahoney (L. U. 1093), Oscar T. Olsen (L. U. 1772), and Arne Unneberg of this Local. Other honored guests who had already received their 50-year membership pins and were present were: A. G. Aronson (53 years), Pat Desmond (54 years), Percy Poynter (52 years), and John Rubenau (56 years).

Mr. R. E. Livingston made the following presentation of pins:

25-YEAR MEMBERSHIP PINS TO—Gunner Bjornsson (34), George Carlson (25), Matthew Coffey (29), Herbert Elliott (32), Nils Krigsman (33), Edgar Lockman (26), Arthur R. Lumme (26), Oscar Nordquist (32), W. F. Strockbine (32). Those Brothers unable to attend were as follows: Pratt Johnson (34), Bert Lindh (31), and Myles Tintle (26).

35-YEAR MEMBERSHIP PINS TO—James Anderson (36), Klas Anderson (35), Albert B. Banks (40), John Buzek (36), Michael Cipriano (37), Edward Crofts (43), Norman Dick (42), Henry Davies (49), L. Hendrickson (47), Robert Hickey (47), Anders Johanson (36), Charles L. Kessler (40), Leo Kessler (38), August Kist (37), E. J. Lahr (40), Axel A. Lindstrom (48), Hugh McGowan (43), A. Mackintosh (49), Hector Matthews (43), Anthony Montavano (35), Thomas Mosher (39), Cyril Pulling (40), J. Lester Reihl (47), Michaele Ressa (43), James Shanley (43), Louis P. Sherman (38), John Turner (36), George W. Watts (39), John Zielinski (35). Members who were unable to attend were: Edward Acker (36), Harry Black (36), Frank Bould (48), George Hayden (47), David Jarvis (48), Wolmer Johnson (43), C. L. Mellen (45), Jacob Newbrech (39), Kenneth Raynor (39), and Victor Young (39).

50-YEAR MEMBERSHIP PINS were presented to—William Angus (50), Carl Carlson (50), Jacob Cocks (50), John Grassman (51), Charles L'Hommedieu (53), Harry Lindberg (52), Alex Tengstrom (51). Brothers who were unable to attend were: Walter A. Fisher (50), Harry Merritt (53), and Emil Voss (54).

Brother Edward J. Grady, who passed away a week before these presentations, would have been the oldest member in longevity with 58 years of membership with the United Brotherhood, Local Union No. 1397.

The Local is proud of the fact that it has fourteen members with fifty years or more membership; forty members with 35 years or more; twelve with 25 years or more; for a combined total of 2,725 years.

After the presentations were made, a buffet supper was served for all present. A huge cake commemorating the occasion was cut by Percy Poynter, with 52-year membership.

The evening was most enjoyable, visiting with old friends, meeting the distinguished guests and partaking of refreshments which were arranged by a committee of members who worked diligently to make the evening a pleasant success.

The Reception and Honoring Committee were Brothers George De Wick, financial secretary and chairman; William Pisa Relli, John Howard, Alfred Marciano, John Podgorski, Richard Wade, William A. Kerr, David Sanders, Joseph J. Wisniewski, Peter Andon, Charles C. Stepanek and Albert Lamberti.

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19 APPRENTICES GRADUATE AT AUSTIN, MINNESOTA

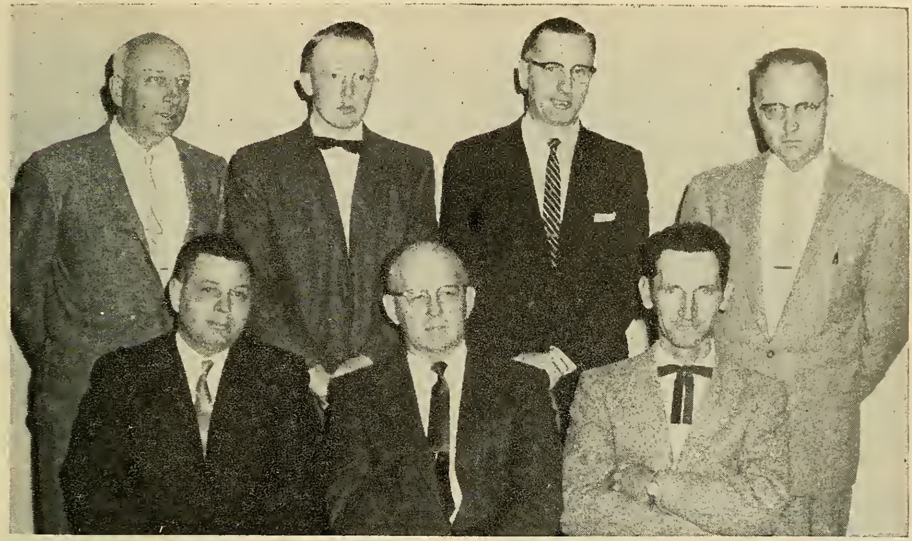
The 1959 Apprentice Completion Banquet, attended by 150 persons on April 20 at the Austin High School, Austin, Minnesota, honored 19 graduates and provided a gala occasion for all concerned. Philip M. Johnston, Trade and Industry Coordinator of the Austin Area Vocational School, was chairman of the affair that wound up a year of intensive and

Shown above are 9 of the graduating carpenter apprentices, Austin, Minn. Standing, from left: Ambrose Kloeckner, Frederick Saack, Duane Forland, Otto Mullenbach. Seated, from left: George McFarland, Dale Beckel, Elroy Penning, Nels Goldberg and Kenneth Wynia.

constructive work on the part of the apprentices and committee members with the awarding of completion certificates.

Those entering carpentry as full-fledged journeymen are: Dale A. Beckel, Anton Dammen, Peter Eidem, Duane L. Forland, Nels Goldberg, Kenneth Klapperick, Ambrose Kloeckner, George A. McFarland, Otto S. Mullenbach, Elroy A. Penning, Frederick Saack, Bruce Ulland and Kenneth A. Wynia.

Other fields represented: John Loock, Millmen; Henry I. Bell, electrical wireman; Marvin Rasmussen, plumber; James E. Lawler, steamfitter; John W. Lysne, sheet metal; and Clarence Mullenbach, farm equipment mechanics.



Standing, from left: Frank Musala, State Director, Division Voluntary Apprenticeship; Elroy Penning, Secretary of Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Al Chadwick, Field Representative for State Division of Voluntary Apprenticeship; Hjalmer Peterson, journeyman, JAC.

Seated, from left: Willard Moen, contractor member, Austin; Robert Olson, contractor member; Lorenz Scheick, journeyman, JAC.

Following the dinner, L. S. Harbo, Superintendent of the Austin Public Schools, officially welcomed the group; the Austinaires provided an interval of fine musical selections; and Austin's Community Ambassador, Carl Brill, highlighted the evening with an address.

The entire affair was an inspiration both to the graduating apprentices and to the many people in labor, management and the school system who combined their efforts over the years to make the event possible. The sense of accomplishment provided by the evening made all the frustrations, irritations, and hard work of the previous months seem worth the effort both for the embryo journeymen and the men who guided and taught them.

These men make the Austin Apprenticeship program tick:

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SAGINAW AREA GRADUATES TWENTY

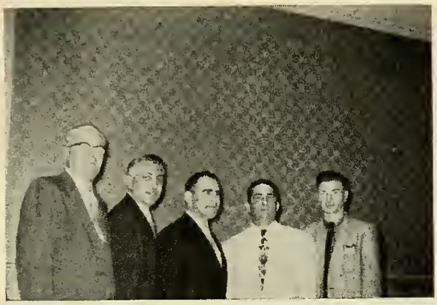
Twenty new journeymen carpenters from Saginaw, Bay City, Flint and Midland, Michigan, who have graduated from a training program sponsored by the Saginaw Valley Carpenters District Joint Apprenticeship Committee, were honored May 27 at a banquet in Saginaw.

These young men have completed three and one-half years of intensive and diversified training under a program administered by labor and management representatives of the four cities, and assisted by the Saginaw office of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. In addition to their on-the-job training, apprentices attend school one day each two weeks under the auspices of the Board of Education in Saginaw, Bay City, Flint and Midland, for which they are paid by their respective employers their regular hourly rate.

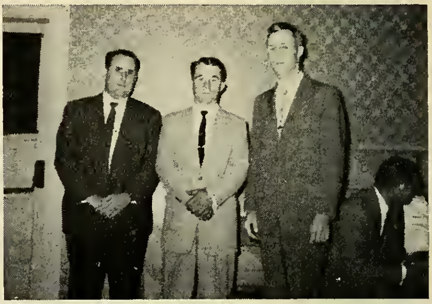
Guest speakers for the evening were Ray Zook, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and John J. Harris, Chief of Trade and Industrial Education, Michigan Department of Vocational Education, Lansing.

Ray Zook extended congratulations and best wishes to the graduates on behalf of General President M. A. Hutcheson, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He complimented both management and labor groups for the splendid results they are achieving in the field of apprenticeship.

John Harris, congratulating the graduates, paid tribute also to the wives, whose encouragement and understanding played an important role in sustaining them during their long period of training, study and sacrifices. He predicted bright futures for the new journeymen, based on the qualities they have shown so far.



Midland graduating apprentice (second from right) Junior Ford Sugar, shown with Lynn Heatley, Midland Board of Education; Edward Prast, U. S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; Frank Gerace, Chairman Carpenters District Joint Apprenticeship Committee; and Forest Billingsley, Midland Local 1654.



Flint graduating apprentice Allen Niles (center), with Stanley Boyce, Flint Local 1373 (left), and Charles Palmer, Flint Local 2123 (right).

Edward C. Prast (left), U. S. Training Consultant for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, congratulates graduating apprentice James Roth, Saginaw. Also shown are Glen Bedell, Saginaw apprentice; Donald Trier, Saginaw contractor; and Melvin Sternhagen, Saginaw Board of Education.

Bay City apprentice graduates are shown here with Earl Geister (extreme left), Bay City Local 116, and Curtis Gustin (extreme right), Bay City Board of Education.

Apprentices (from second-to-left): James Schmidt; William Bradfield, Roy Kernstock, George Pashak, Carl Reinke, Norman LaPan, Carl Bridgewater.

Certificates of completion from the U. S. Department of Labor, and lapel emblems of the International Carpenters Union, were presented by U. S. Training Consultant Edward C. Prast of Saginaw. Mr. Prast praised the excellent spirit of cooperation existing between management and labor groups in the area, working together toward their mutual goal for the bettterment of the quality of craftsmanship. "The apprenticeship program," he pointed out, "is becoming a tremendous influence in bringing about a closer understanding and working relationship between these two important groups."

Among the guests attending this event were Tim Nagel, Secretary of the Saginaw Builders Association; Donald Trier and Bud Vollmer, Saginaw contractors; William Allore, President of Saginaw Local 334; Andy Virtue, Supervisor of Itinerant Instructors, Lansing; Ben Hamilton, Department of Vocational Education, Lansing; Charles Palmer, Business Representative of Flint Local 2123; Stanley Boyce, Business Representative of Flint

Local 1373; Robert Crapo, President of Flint District Council; Joe Messer, Local 1373; Clarence Smith, President of Local 116, Bay City; Clarence Jensen, President of Midland Local 1654; Forest Billingsley, Business Representative of Midland Local 1654; Robert Jones, Business Representative of Local 334; Earl Geister, Business Representative of Local 116; and Jim Collins, former Business Representative of Local 1654.

Frank Gerace, a Midland contractor and Chairman of the Carpenters District Joint Apprenticeship Committee, was master of ceremonies. William Blalock, Secretary of the District Council, was in charge of planning.

NEWEST LOCAL IN NEWEST STATE

Pictured above, surrounding their charter, are the officers and members of Local Union No. 1011, the newest union in our Brotherhood in the newest state in the Union. These are the charter members of the new union which came into being officially on the night of May 15 when the charter was installed at the union's headquarters, Room 202, Pier 8, Honolulu, Hawaii. As the picture proves, Local No. 1011 is off to a flying start.

PENSACOLA LOCAL PINS SEVEN

Pictured below is a group of veteran members of Local Union No. 1194, Pensacola, Florida, who were especially honored on the night of February 9th by being awarded 25-year pins. The presentations were made by Brother William E. Allen (far left), a member of Local Union No. 696, Tampa, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Florida State Federated Labor Council, AFL-CIO. Reading from left to right, the honorees are: C. F. Harris, O. E. Chisholm, F. H. Robbins, Carl J. Anderson, George E. Amos, W. C. Cumbie and W. E. Commings.

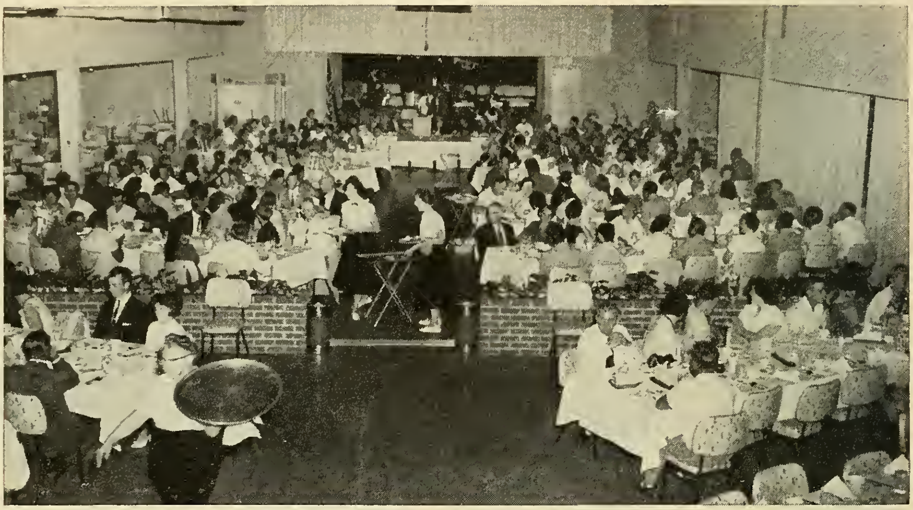
All these members joined the United Brotherhood in 1934 or earlier. Only those who lived through the depression years can appreciate the difficult times they lived through. But despite infrequent work and niggardly wages they stuck by their Union and kept faith with the obligation they took.

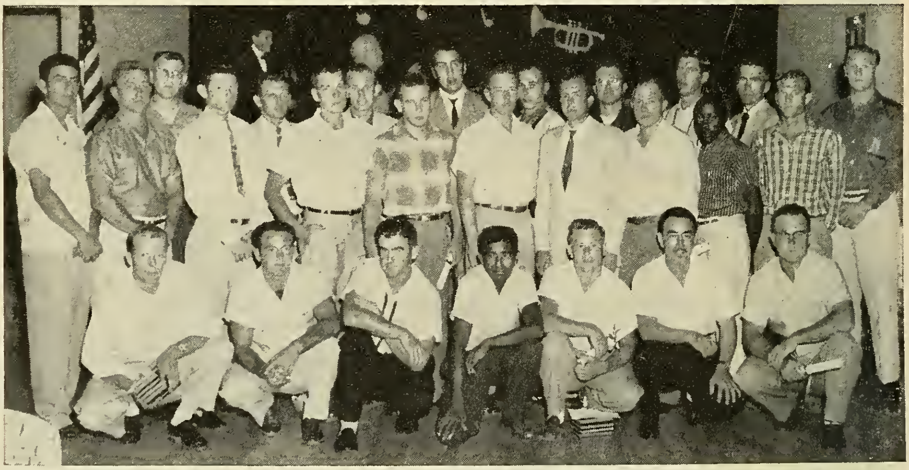
Naturally, Local Union No. 1194 is proud of these members and the records they achieved.

◆

CENTRAL ARIZONA J. A. C. COMPLETES 38 JOURNEYMEN

The Central Arizona Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its annual Completion Ceremony at the Riverside Park Ballroom in Phoenix, May 21, 1959. Thirty-eight new journeymen were presented certificates signifying completion of their four years of carpenter apprenticeship. Among the group of new journeymen and their wives, three sets of brothers were present, all Brotherhood members.





Completing apprentices, from left: Front Row—Robert Wilky, Jack Friedman, Louis Williams, Allen Juste, James Porter, Jesus Molina, Richard Sanetra. Second Row—Richard Aguayo, Tom Leinenveber, Larry Kerr, George Klutey, Donald Rinker, Raymond Crowley, Raymond Fugate, Robert Hynes, Willie Walton, Bill Hulsey. Back Row—Donald Kissel, Ralph Felts, Bernard Brummer, Frank Shipp, Paul Sanetra, William Oviedo, Donald Wood, David Seagraves, James Evans.

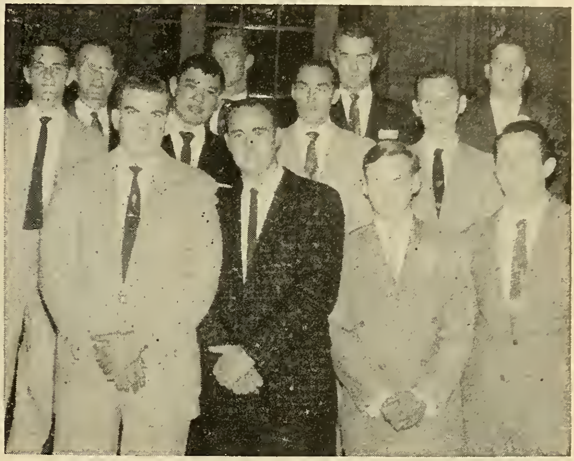
Some 220 members, wives and friends were in attendance at the banquet ceremonies. Special guests included contractor and labor members of the joint committee, state officials, school administrators, instructors, and citizens interested in adult education.

The occasion was not unmixed with sorrow, however. One group member died before the adjacent picture was taken. He was William R. Davidson. Others who do not appear in the picture are: Bobby Fine, Sherman Flake, George Friedman, William Harris, Earl McKeever (in service), Clifton Priest, Wayne Thomas, Willie Thude, John Yahraus (in service), Jim Yingling and Ralph Yingling.

◆

LOS ANGELES MILLWRIGHTS SET FINE EXAMPLE

On April 4, the Los Angeles District Council held its annual Completion Ceremonies for apprentices who graduated during 1958. The occasion took place at the Biltmore Bowl, Hotel Biltmore, in downtown Los Angeles. Speeches by representatives of labor and management followed a superb dinner. Trade certificates were presented to the graduates, and the Honor student of each Local Union received a plaque with his name and Local engraved on it. Entertainment and dancing completed the enjoyable evening.



Graduates and officers of Millwright and Machine Erectors Local 1607, from left: First Row: Kirk Payne, Bill Schugg, Ward Johnson, and Terry Slawson, Secretary. Second Row: Charles K. Cheek, Gilbert Alvarez, Frank Horton, Oliver Ruehle. Third Row: Bernard Lapham, Instructor; Guy Kingsbury, President; Wayne Dowdall, Business Representative, and Harold Toms, Chairman of the Apprenticeship Committee.

Included among the graduating apprentices honored in the ceremonies were nine from Millwright Local No. 1607, a group of which the union is very proud. The nine new journeymen millwrights exemplified the end product of a very active and constructive millwright apprenticeship training program. It is a program fostered and supervised by an able committee of labor and management members working in close cooperation with the Division of Adult Education. It is the feeling of the officers and members of Local Union No. 1607 that they are blazing new trails in this field.

The committee closely checks the progress of the apprentices all through their training period. Evaluations are made semi-annually and the apprentices are counseled as to their progress. Their on-the-job training is closely supervised and apprentices are rotated from one job to another frequently to give them a wide variety of work experience.

Apprentices spend three hours a week in classroom work and related training. Accurate records are kept of on-the-job experience so that each apprentice completing his requirements can qualify as a top-notch craftsman. Techniques may change and materials may undergo a tremendous transition in the years ahead, but the Los Angeles millwrights who fulfilled their apprenticeship training obligations will be able to more than hold their own whatever the future brings.

◆

NEVADA APPRENTICESHIP CONTESTS HELD IN LAS VEGAS

Las Vegas, Nevada was recently host to the statewide Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest, from which Brother Richard Hewett, fourth year apprentice from Reno Local Union 971, emerged winner of the trophy. He will represent Nevada at the Western States Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest to be held July 20 to 25, 1959, in Portland in conjunction with the Oregon Centennial Celebration. Accompanied by Mrs. Hewett, Brother Hewett's expenses and weekly wage will be paid by the Nevada State Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee.

Judges, teachers, apprentices, and officials listen to instructions of Chief Judge Brother Leo Gable before the start of the manipulative section of the recent Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest held at Las Vegas, Nevada. Plans, specifications, rules and regulations are being explained.

FIRST
ANNUAL
NEVADA
CARP

Left to right: J. Simpson, representing the Nevada Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, a judge; Brother Lee Lameraux, instructor of L. U. 1780 (kneeling); Brother Russ McConnell, apprentice, 1780; Brother Marion Hanson, president Reno L. U. 971 and member Reno Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Brother Richard Hewett, apprentice, 971, and winner (kneeling); Brother Grant Cottam, 971, apprenticeship coordinator; Brother Frank Hernandez, 1780, apprentice instructor; Gable; Fay Wallace, Nevada State Department of Education, judge; Brother Kenneth Miller, 971, apprentice (kneeling—glasses); Brother Robert Brown, 1780, apprentice and runner-up; and Manford I. Hardesty, contractor representative from the Nevada Home Builders Association, judge.

RENTICESHIP
gram

Left to right: Fay Wallace, Nevada State Department of Education; J. Myron Partridge, Director of Clark County Adult Education; Brother Grant Cottam, Carpenters' Apprenticeship coordinator of L. U. 791; George Jolly, Nevada State Labor Commissioner and Director of Nevada State Apprenticeship Council; Mrs. George Jolly; and Brother Lloyd L. Jones, State Supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, U. S. Department of Labor, member of L. U. 971.

Judges and officials stand behind the trophy awarded to the winner by the Nevada State Council of Carpenters.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

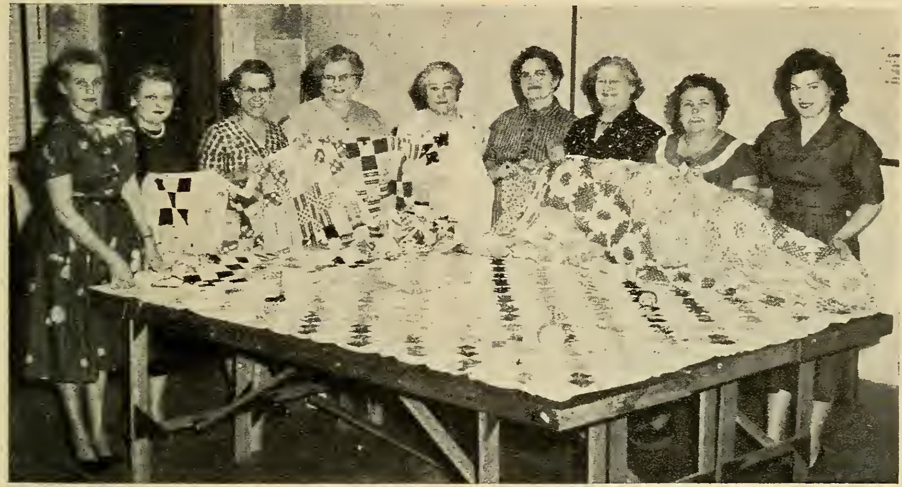
KIRKSVILLE LADIES HAVE FAVORITE PROJECT

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 685 of Kirksville, Missouri, extends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

Our auxiliary has had a most worthwhile project for the past two years. We have been making quilts and bed pads for our three Community Nursing Homes, and as was suggested by Mr. Albert Fischer in a letter written December 19, 1956, we let our local paper know about it.

As a result of the publishing of the adjacent picture we have received many favorable comments and have been given quite a number of quilt tops by local townspeople.



Shown above is one of the quilts being completed by Ladies Auxiliary No. 685 of Kirksville, Missouri. On this project they had able help from Mrs. Verda Dorman, a patient at one of the nursing homes, who did the piecing. Pictured from left to right are: Mrs. M. K. Willis, president; Mrs. Cleta Rose, recording secretary; Mrs. Fred Kob, Mrs. Faye Hatfield, Mrs. Tim Lowrance, Mrs. Nannie Rogers, Mrs. Goldie Holland, Mrs. Eula Douglas, and Mrs. Marjorie Smoyer. Not present were: Mrs. Albert Cooley, Mrs. Thomas Long, Mrs. Kester Phelps, Mrs. Harold Sevits, Mrs. Russell Wilson, Mrs. Earnest Wilson, Mrs. Ted Wilkins, and Mrs. Darrel Watson.

Last year we made and donated 35 bed pads and 3 quilts. This year it was 28 bed pads and 15 quilts. We plan to continue with our work again this winter.

One year we gave a party for the residents of one of the Community Homes.

Each year, for our families, we have a summer ice cream social, a complete turkey dinner at Thanksgiving, and a Christmas party.

We have 17 members and meet the first Wednesday of the month at Carpenters' Hall.

Fraternally yours,
Ann Willis, President
Box 502

Cleta Rose, Recording Secretary
1209 N. Franklin St.

P.S. We are congratulating Sister Blanch Lowrance and her husband, Tim, of Local 2057, who are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary this year.

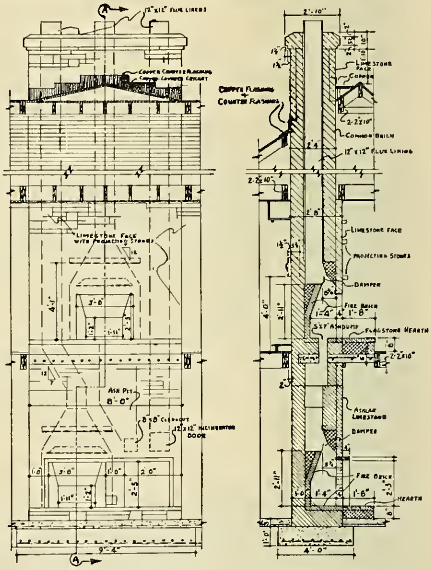
Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 368

Pioneer Homes.—The fireplace was a first necessity in the pioneer days of America. In those days, many homes had but four walls and a fireplace. Almost everything in such homes was in some way related to the all-important hearth where the cooking was done, while, at the same time, it provided the heat for the home. The one-room home gradually led to homes that had, in addition to the kitchen, perhaps a dining room, a living room, bed rooms, and the attic. The attic served as a sort of catch-all storage space. Such homes usually had two fireplaces, one for the kitchen and another for the living room. It is the traditional living room fireplace, that has come down to the present time, in a modified, modernized form. This is the showplace of any modern home. The mantel, which in a certain sense, means the finished front of a fireplace, is one of the prized luxuries of many homes. Here the most cherished pieces or keepsakes of the family are displayed. Originally the mantel, also called lintel or manteltree, supported the masonry above the fireplace. But this support in the modern fireplace is supplied by steel angle irons or beams, which are con-



ELEVATION

SECTION A-A

Fig. 1 FIREPLACE DETAILS

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cealed in the masonry. Mantelpiece or mantelshelf are appropriate terms to use when speaking of the modern mantel.

The Fireplace.—Fig. 1, to the left, is a drawing giving the elevation of the fireplace from the foundation up to the top of the chimney. Many details are pointed out or shown by notes or figures on this drawing.

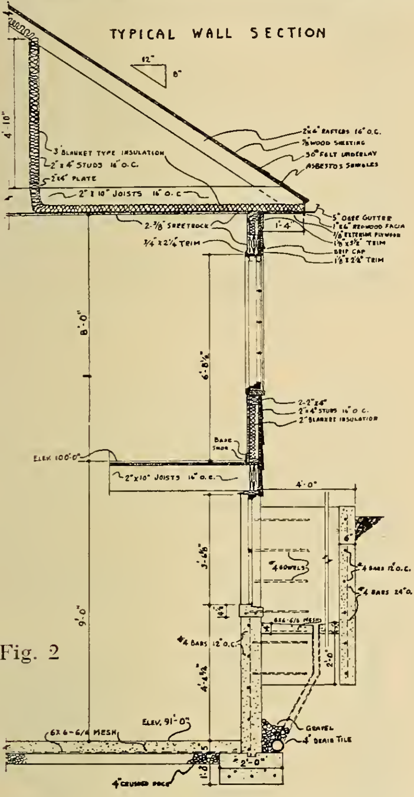
TYPICAL WALL SECTION
12"
6"
4'-10"
3" BLANKET TYPE INSULATION
2" x 4" STUDS 16" O.C.
2" x 4" PLATE
2" x 10" JOISTS 16" O.C.
2x6" RAFTERS 16" O.C.
⅞" WOOD SHEETING
30# FELT UNDERLAY
ASBESTOS SHINGLES
5" OGEE GUTTER
1" x 6" REDWOOD FACIA
⅜" EXTERIOR PLYWOOD
1⅛" x 5½" TRIM
DRIP CAP
1⅛" x 2¼" TRIM
1'-4"
2-⅜" SHEETROCK
¾" x 2¼" TRIM
8'-0"
6'-8½"
2-2" x 4"
2" x 4" STUDS 16" O.C.
2" BLANKET INSULATION
BASE SHOE
ELEV. 100'-0"
2" x 10" JOISTS 16" O.C.
4'-0"
6"
3'-6½"
#4 DOWELS
#4 BARS 12" O.C.
#4 BARS 24" O.C.
6x6-6/6 MESH
#4 BARS 12" O.C.
9'-0"
2'-0"
4'-4½"
ELEV. 91'-0"
6X6-6/6 MESH
GRAVEL
4" DRAIN TILE
2'-0"
4" CRUSHED ROCK

Fig. 2

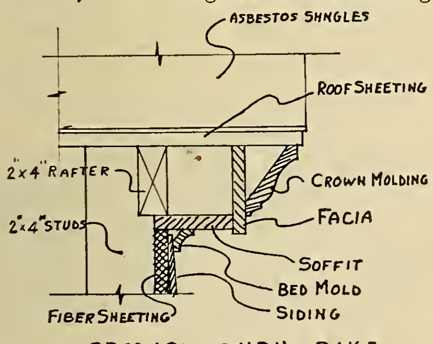
ASBESTOS SHINGLES
ROOF SHEETING
2"x4" RAFTER
2"x4" STUDS
CROWN MOLDING
FACIA
SOFFIT
BED MOLD
SIDING
FIBER SHEETING
SECTION THRU RAKE

Fig. 3

To the right, section A-A is shown, where again much information is given with notes and figures. Where the sectional line, A-A, is cut through is indicated on the elevation to the left. The two drawings should be compared and studied in their right relationship to each other.

Wall Section.—This drawing, Fig. 2, gives much of the information needed for the construction of the building we are dealing with here. The pitch of the roof is shown by the triangle to the right, top. Many of the specifications are given here in figures and notes. The construction around the window opening, should be noticed, also the insulation. The area walls around the out-

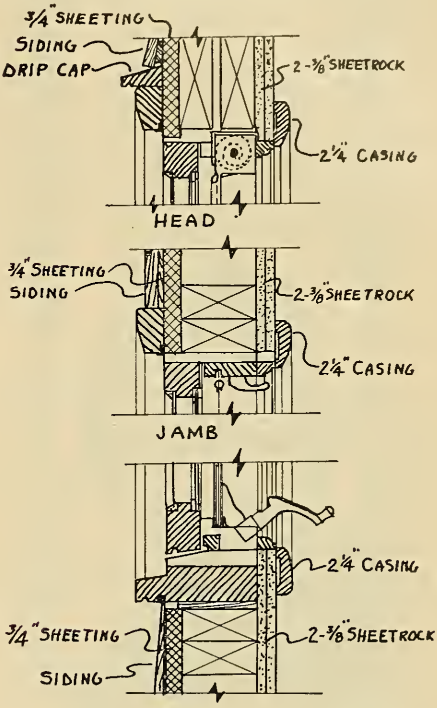
¾" SHEETING
SIDING
DRIP CAP
2-⅜" SHEETROCK
2¼" CASING
HEAD
¾" SHEETING
SIDING
2-⅜" SHEETROCK
2¼" CASING
JAMB
2¼" CASING
¾" SHEETING
2-⅜" SHEETROCK
SIDING
SILL

Fig. 4

CASEMENT WINDOW DETAIL

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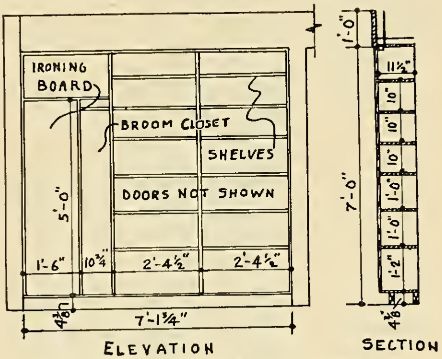
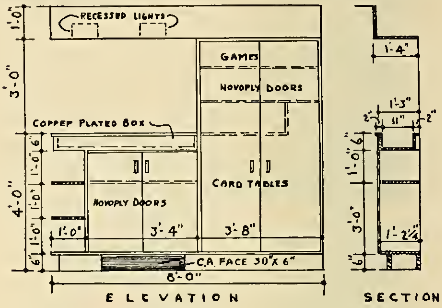
side of the basement windows, shown to the bottom, right, should be studied. How these areaways are drained is indicated by dotted lines. Notice the 4-inch drain tile, that rests on the footing of the foundation—also the concrete basement floor.



KITCHEN STORAGE DETAILS

Fig. 5

Details of Rake Cornice and Pella Windows.—A section through the rake, is shown by Fig. 3. The different materials used in the construction of this rake cornice, are pointed out. Fig. 4 gives three details of the casement windows. All of these details are for standard "Pella" windows, complete with rolscreen and storm sash. The rolscreen is indicated by dotted lines. The upper drawing shows the construction of the head, the center detail shows the jamb, while the bottom gives the sill.



LIVING ROOM BUILT-IN DETAIL

Fig. 6

Kitchen Storage Details.—Fig. 5 is an elevation of the kitchen storage shelves, ironing board, and broom closet. The ironing board and broom closet are pointed out to the left. To the right on the elevation the shelves are shown, with the doors omitted. To the extreme right, a section of the

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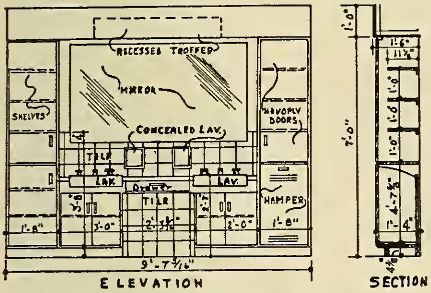
shelves is shown. Fig. 6 gives details of the living room built-ins. The elevation is shown to the left, while to the right we have a section. Fig. 7, main drawing, gives an elevation of the bathroom built-in details. To the extreme right we have a section showing the shelving and the hamper pointed out to the bottom, right, of the elevation. Formica is specified for the counter top.


RECESSED TROFFER
MIRROR
SHELVES
PLYWOOD DOORS
CONCEALED LAV.
TILE
LAV.
DRAWER
LAV.
TILE
HAMPER
1'-8"
3'-0"
2'-3½"
2'-0"
1'-8"
9'-7¹⁄₁₆"
ELEVATION
1'-0"
7'-0"
SECTION

BATHROOM BUILT-IN DETAILS
Fig. 7

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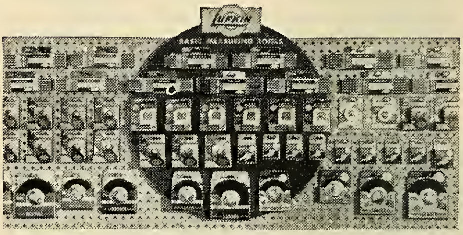
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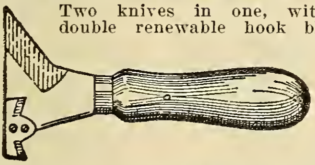

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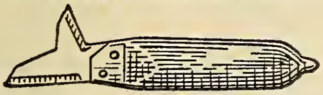

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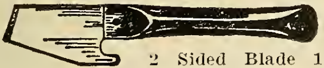

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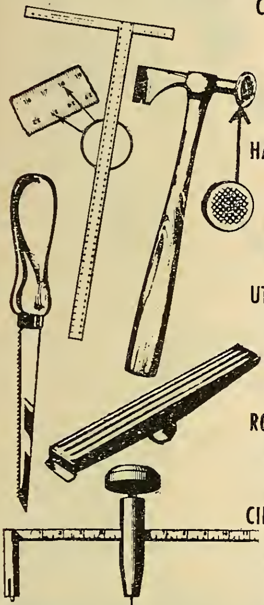

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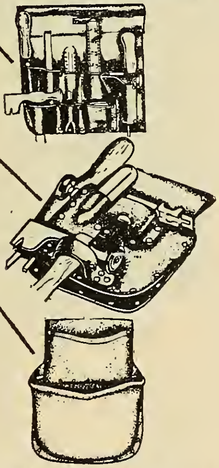

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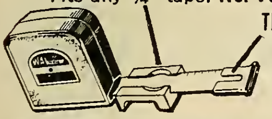

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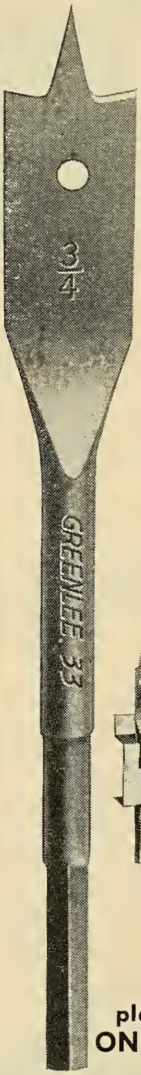

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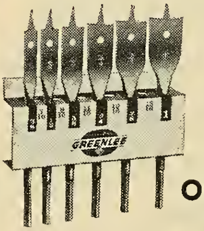

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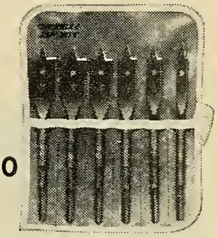

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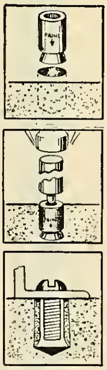

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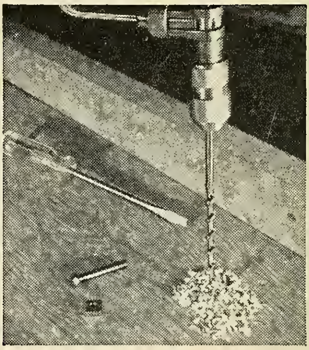
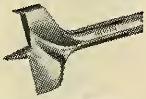


62T solid center type

Speedbor "88" for electric drills



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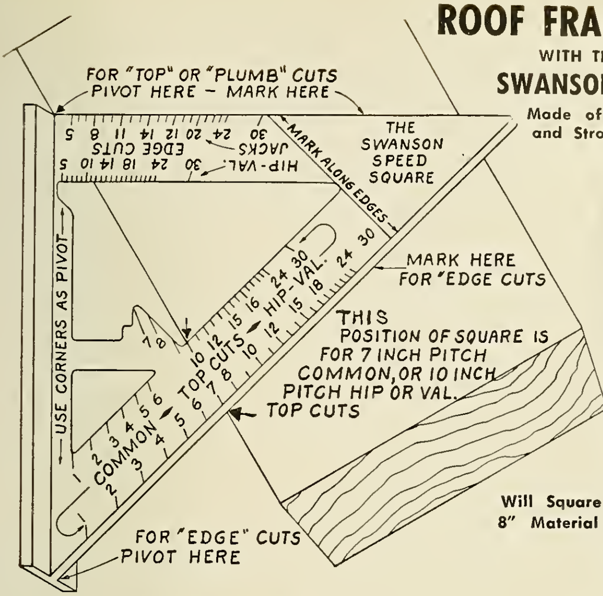

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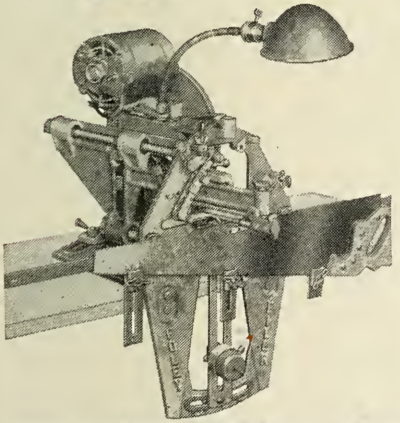

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Remember—only you can

PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

Indianapolis 4, Indiana

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
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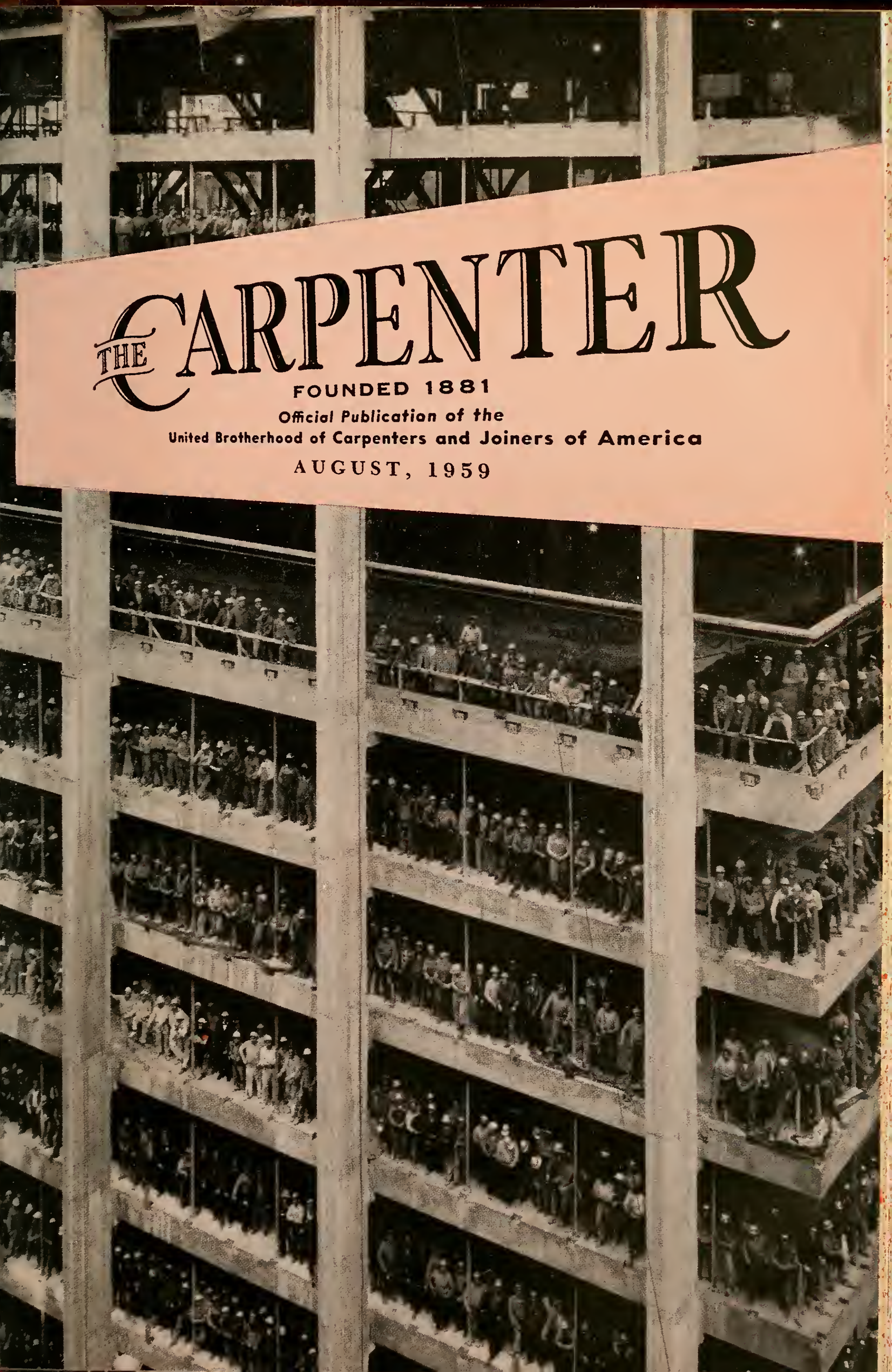
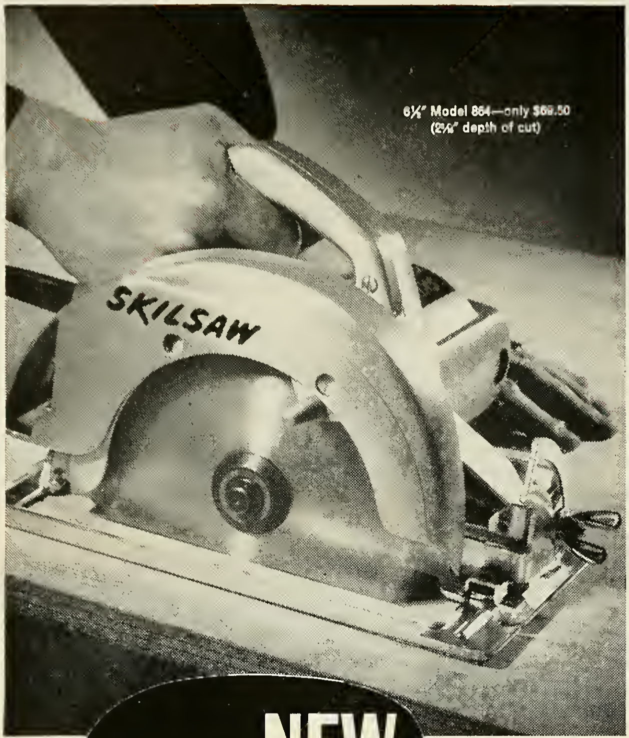
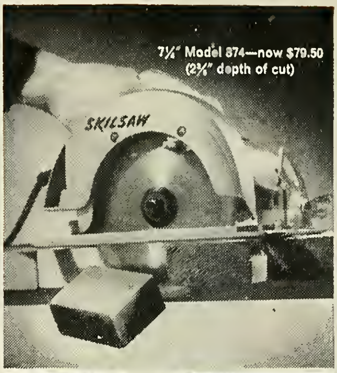
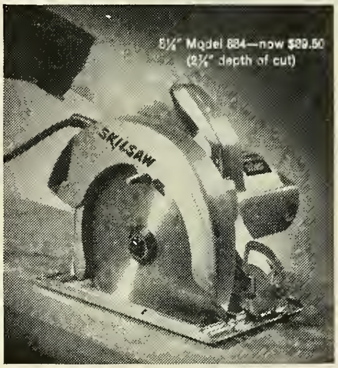
AUGUST, 1959









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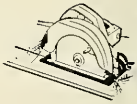

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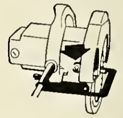

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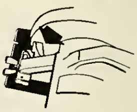
New Push-button engages, locks saw shaft permitting fast, easy blade changes.



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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1959

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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The Gap In Social Security - - - - 5

The big gap in Social Security is the lack of any medical protection for retirees. The years beyond 65 are the years when most people need the greatest amount of medical attention. Yet this is the very time when people have the lowest amount of income. The Forand Bill proposes to include medical protection in Social Security, but the bill has little chance of passing unless union members swamp Congress with demands for its adoption.

Rock 'n Roll Invading Architecture? - - 9

Music no longer sounds like music, and art is no longer art if you can tell what the picture is about. If the structure picked to win the 1959 Reynolds Memorial Award is an indication of the direction in which architecture is heading, buildings that look like buildings may be doomed too.

What's Right With American Labor - - 13

(Excerpted from a recent speech by Senator Hubert Humphrey)

Indiana Court Okays Agency Shop - - - 18

A landmark decision by the Indiana Appellate Court holds that the State's right-to-work law is no bar to agency shop agreements. The agency shop does not require all workers in an operation to become members of the union, but it does expect non-joiners to help foot the costs of collective bargaining when the fruits thereof accrue equally to members and non-members.

A Parade To Stay Out Of Over Labor Day Weekend 20

Some 400 people will die in traffic accidents over the long Labor Day weekend if past experience prevails. Organized labor is undertaking an intensive educational program to cut down this shameful toll. A few simple rules can mean the difference between life and death.

Seaway A Monument To Job Cooperation - 28

Last month's official dedication of the St. Lawrence Seaway ushered in a new era progress for the eastern half of the United States and Canada. The Seaway is a monument to the skill, dedication and cooperative efforts of many thousands of building tradesmen, engineers, contractors and government agencies.

"Paradise" In Chinese People's Communes - 30

Conditions observed and reported by visitors.

★ ★ ★

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The cover picture shows the 1,200 building tradesmen working on the Chase Manhattan Bank Building, New York. It is a masterpiece of wide-angle photography.

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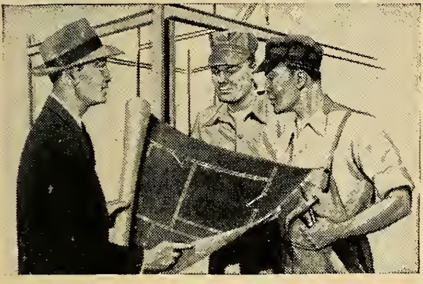

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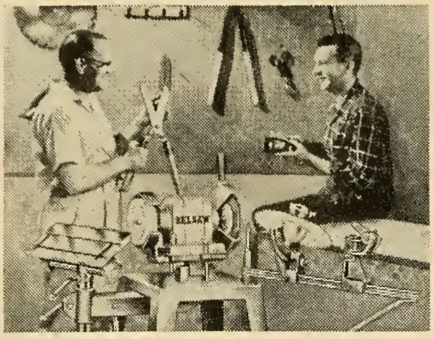

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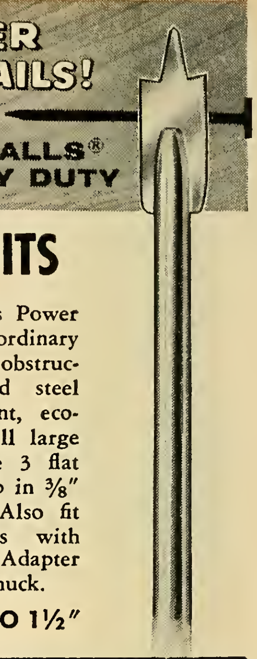

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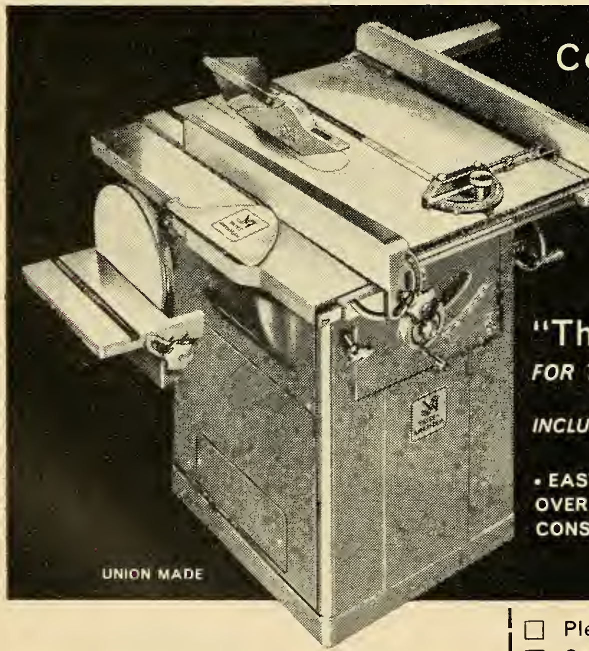

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Forand Bill is first big step in closing—

The Gap In Social Security

★ ★ ★

YOU ALL know the story of Harry Hardluck. He may be a friend, neighbor or relative.

Harry worked hard all his life. He helped build America. He scrimped and saved as best he could, but something always was eating into his savings; a youngster broke an arm, or a depression threw him out of work. Every time he accumulated a few dollars, an emergency soon put him back even with the board. Try as he might, Harry could never gather together any sizeable chunk of this world's goods.

But for all his misfortunes, Harry managed to pay for a little house by the time his working days were over. He even had a few dollars laid away in a paid-up insurance policy. With his Social Security benefits, Harry figured he and the missus could scrimp by. Unfortunately, a year or so after he retired, Harry's missus came down with a serious disease. Of course, Harry was determined to do everything he could for her.

The doctor ordered Mrs. Hardluck to the hospital. At $21 per day, Harry's ready cash soon disappeared. Then the doctor ordered an operation—a $450 one by a specialist. Harry cashed his insurance policy to meet the bill. The remainder of the money he received from his insurance policy kept the hospital bill paid up for several weeks following the operation. It even kept the family doctor's bill current.

Eventually the missus came home, but she required special nursing care and expensive medicines. Harry borrowed from his kids and friends until this source dried up. But still the missus needed more medical attention.

The only thing Harry had left to raise money on was his house. He talked to his banker, and soon he had his place mortgaged to the hilt. This kept the Hardlucks going for a few months, but the mortgage payments shot their budget to pieces. Soon Harry was falling behind in his payments. Before his missus passed away, Harry owed so much on the mortgage the bank was talking foreclosure. When Mrs. Hardluck passed away, everything Harry had was gone—his bank account, his home, his insurance policy, his dignity, and even his will to live. All Harry had to fall back on was his Social Security benefits. By this time his own health was gone and he faced the grim choice of becoming a total burden on his children, who had no place for him, or entering an old folks' home as a recipient of charity or tax relief.

There are millions of Harry Hardlucks in the nation—sober, industrious, hard-working citizens who end up destitute through no fault of their own. Even comparatively well-to-do senior citizens can be reduced to pennilessness in short order by a protracted illness.

That is why all working people have an earnest stake in passage of the Forand Bill. The Forand Bill (H. R. 4700) proposes to include medical protection and nursing home care for senior citizens in the Social Security setup.

The Forand Bill was introduced in nearly identical form in 1957, but it failed to get off the ground. Last November's election changed the complexion of Congress considerably, so there is a good chance the bill can be pushed through this year if enough public sentiment for it is stirred up.

Briefly, the Forand Bill proposes to include 60 days of hospital care for persons eligible to receive old-age and survivor's benefits under Social Security. It would also pay for a reasonable amount of skilled nursing home care following hospitalization and for surgical services.

The Forand Bill would not solve all the financial problems of older people faced with huge medical bills, but it would reduce them a great deal and insure half-way decent medical attention for people on Social Security. Furthermore, it would assure these people a minimum amount of hospital and nursing home care they might not otherwise be able to afford.

To finance the cost of this medical care for senior citizens, the Bill proposes to add an additional one-quarter of one percent to Social Security taxes. This means that a man making $400 per month would pay an additional one dollar per month in Social Security taxes. The employer would have his tax raised by a similar amount. For self-employed persons, the increase would be three-eighths of one percent. Experts maintain that this amount would be adequate to finance the Forand program.

As people grow older, their medical needs increase as degenerative diseases begin taking hold. Yet this is the very time of life when people can least afford to pay for adequate medical care.

Contracts that permit retired workers to carry any group medical coverage they had while working are comparatively rare. Private insurance is simply prohibitive in cost. Besides, companies can cancel most private health policies—something they invariably do when illness runs up medical costs. This leaves retired workers practically without any form of medical coverage. The result is hundreds of thousands of Harry Hardlucks develop every year.

Since the Forand Bill is of such importance to all workers, a summary of its provisions is herewith presented:

Summary of Benefits Proposed in the Forand Bill

1. The Proposal.

To amend old-age and survivors insurance so as to provide insurance against the cost of hospital, nursing home, and surgical services to all those eligible for old-age and survivors benefits or who would be eligible if they applied. This bill is virtually identical with the health benefits amendments proposed by Congressman Aime J. Forand in 1957 as part of H. R. 9467.

2. Its Purpose

As people grow old, they need more medical care but usually have less money to meet its rising cost. Most of them cannot get adequate protection through private insurance, and a severe disability may mean financial disaster.

Individual health insurance policies are expensive; they usually exclude a pre-existing condition; they may be refused or cancelled. Group insurance also is unavailable to most retired persons and aged widows since they have no employment connections such as normally is required.

Young widows and children similarly have low incomes and little opportunity to obtain private insurance.

Many hospitals have constant and serious financial difficulties because they have to provide free service to these people. Private charities and public assistance agencies frequently pay for such hospital care or help make up hospital deficits.

The proposal would transfer to the self-supporting insurance system a financial burden which now falls on individuals and private charities, and on public assistance financed by taxpayers. Thus it would work in the direction preferred by Congress.

Fifteen million persons would be eligible in 1960.

3. The Benefits

A. Hospital and Nursing Home Services

Each eligible person would be insured against the cost of hospital care, including a semi-private room and all the hospital services, medical care, drugs and appliances which the hospital customarily furnishes its bed patients. The insurance system would not pay the attending doctor's bills, except for surgical services.

Skilled nursing home services would be covered if the patient is transferred to the nursing home from the hospital and if the services are for the same condition or one arising from that for which he received hospital care. The care in the nursing home could be extended so that up to 120 days of combined care would be provided in a 12-month period but only 60 days could be hospital care.

B. Surgical Services

The insurance system would pay the cost of surgical services provided in a hospital, or in case of an emergency or for minor surgery, in the outpatient department of a hospital or in a doctor's office. Any individual may freely select the surgeon of his choice provided the surgeon has attained specified professional recognition, (Subsection (c) (2)), except in cases of emergency or where the requirement of such certification is not practical. The cost of oral surgery by a dentist in a hospital would be covered.

C. Procedures for Insured Persons

The insurance procedures would be like those already developed for patients covered by private insurance plans that provide service benefits.

A person eligible for hospital or nursing home insurance would, as at present, be admitted to such an institution on his physician's referral. The patient could receive insured services from any qualified practitioner or institution which has agreed to participate and to be paid for services insured under the plan. In emergency situations, referral or prior agreement could be waived.

4. Administration

The program is to be administered by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The OASI system would use its existing record-keeping system to certify eligibility, to issue insurance cards, and the like. For aged beneficiaries, this would mean paid-up hospital and surgical insurance for life.

Any qualified provider of services would have the right to participate. Payments could be made at such rates as are provided in each agreement, covering the actual costs incurred, or on some other mutually agreed basis. Widely-used patterns for determining rates have been developed under government and private programs.

The agreements are to stipulate that the payment at the agreed rates shall constitute full payment for the contracted services; the patient may not be billed for additional sums for the contracted services. Agreements of this type are now in effect under the

Federal program for medical care for dependents of members of the armed forces.

The Secretary could make agreements directly with providers of services or with their authorized representatives. Group practice prepayment plans would be included.

The Secretary shall prescribe regulations and establish an Advisory Council. He may utilize the services of private nonprofit organizations to the extent that he determines that their utilization will contribute to effective and economical administration.

5. Special Safeguard

Nothing in the bill shall be construed to give the Secretary or administering agencies authority over the internal management of participating institutions or over the practice of medicine or the manner in which medical services are provided.

6. Exclusions

Persons eligible for permanent and disability benefits are **not** included. The proposal does **not** apply to costs incurred in Federal hospitals, or in tuberculosis or mental institutions, or in other countries. It does **not** cover all types of nursing homes or apply to institutions that provide primarily domiciliary care. It does **not** apply to workmen's compensation cases unless arrangements are made to reimburse the insurance system. It does **not** include elective surgery, or non-surgical medical services except those customarily furnished by hospitals as an essential part of hospital care for bed patients.

7. Financing

The bill would increase contribution rates of employers and employees by ¼% each and of the self-employed by ⅜%.

8. Relation to Private Insurance

The benefits would start twelve months after enactment. This would give time for adapting private insurance arrangements so that they supplement rather than duplicate the new benefits.

The House Ways and Means Committee was scheduled to hold hearings on the Forand Bill some time this summer. Of course, many groups representing organized medicine and organized employers will oppose it on the ground that it is "socialistic." But if enough working people inform their Congressmen that they want the bill passed, favorable action may be forced on Congress.

Every letter to a Congressman by a private citizen will be a blow for passage of the bill. The more actual case histories these letters can cite of decent, hard-working people being reduced to bankruptcy by unforeseen medical bills after retirement, the more weight they will carry with Congressmen.

The liberal men in Congress have started the ball rolling on the Forand Bill. Whether the bill passes or gets buried in the inevitable legislative jockeying that usually goes on depends on how effectively we, as working people, fight for it.

◆

MORE INJURIES, ILLNESS FOR LOW-PAID

The less an employee makes, the more working days he loses because of illness and accidents, the U. S. Public Health Service reports. Workers with family incomes under $2,000 per year lost an average of 10.3 days from work during the 12 months ending June 30, 1958. This compares with a loss of 5.9 days for families earning $7,000 and over.

Rock 'n Roll Invading Architecture?

★ ★

HAS ROCK 'n ROLL hit American architecture? Judging by an important award which a jury of American architects bestowed this year on an Australian bandstand built to resemble an inverted sardine can a group of boys had been playing shinny with, there at least is room for asking the question.

This is an era when traditional art forms are "square," and accepted standards of beauty are suspect. Music is no longer supposed to sound like music. Art is no longer art if you can tell what the picture is about. Sculpture is no longer sculpture if it resembles anything living or dead. Apparently buildings that look like buildings may be doomed, too, if the selection of the Sidney Myer Music Bowl in Melbourne, Australia for the 1959 Reynolds Memorial Award can be used as a straw in the wind.

The Myer Bowl is an umbrella band shell put together with steel cables and aluminum-covered plywood sheeting. Before the sheeting was applied, the framework of steel cables resembled nothing quite so much as grandma's old-fashioned corset with the material removed. The finished product is a steel and aluminum tent with one end open.

The bulk excavation for the Bowl is triangular in shape and covers three acres, with a maximum depth of 35 feet through silurian mud stone and clay. The volume of bulk excavation was 40,000 cubic yards. The most interesting technical feature is probably the canopy which is a suspended structure of 1⅜ inch diameter galvanized wire rope, spaced at approximately 6 foot centers in both directions. The total length of cable is 15,000 feet.

The main cable at the leading edge of the roof—especially made at Newcastle—consists of seven ropes, each about 3½ inch diameter and 568 feet long. These ropes are about the biggest which could be made in Australia. They are anchored 70 feet into the ground in a large concrete block. Thirty-five longitudinal cables running north and south hold the roof up; they are fastened at one end to the main cable and at the other end to a heavy anchor block.

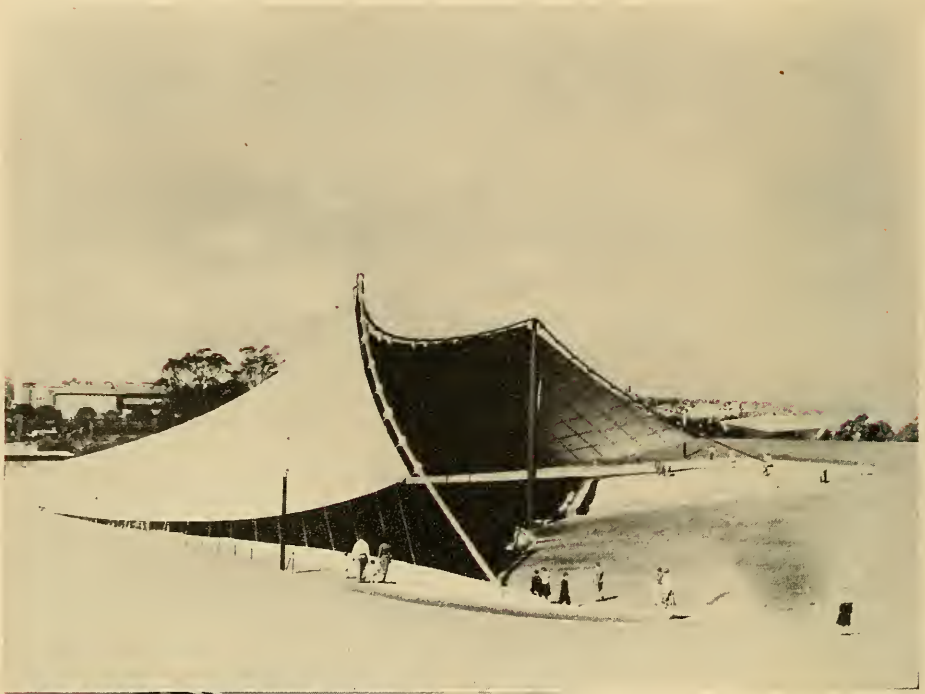
Transverse cables hold the roof down and are fastened at each end to a long reinforced concrete anchor strip buried 10 feet in the ground. The roof sheeting is fastened to these cables.

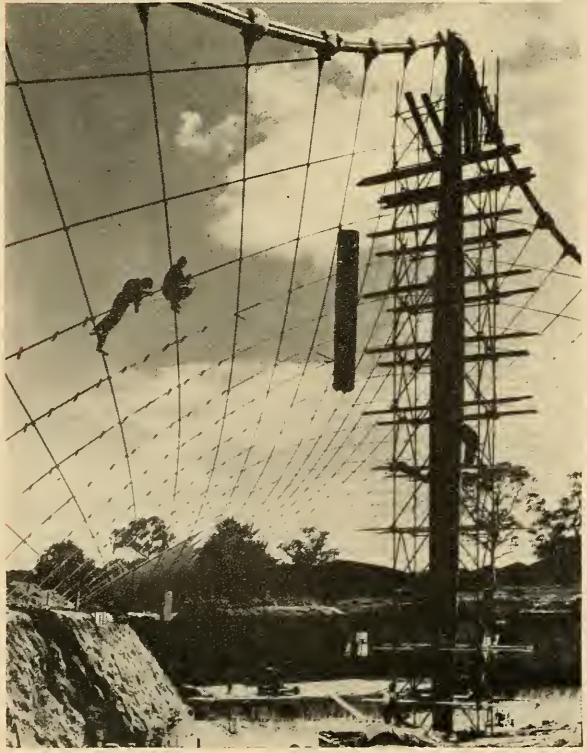
The main cable is held by two 75-foot fabricated steel masts which have been covered with a fiberglass sheathing to give a cigar-shaped appearance.

Research for the most suitable material with which to clad the 40,000 square feet of shell surface produced only one with the combined characteristics: an aluminum-faced plywood.

The methods of fixing required careful study, and satisfactory solutions were devised to overcome the hazards of squeaking, chatter and abrasion (the structural web is nonrigid with deflections up to 2 feet); of water penetration; and of placing

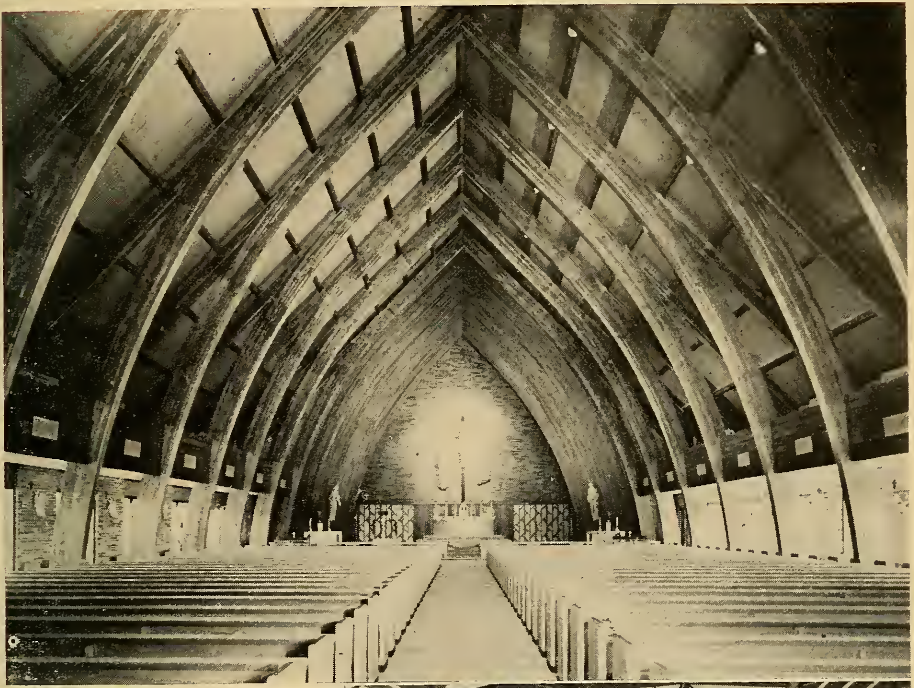
This Is Beautiful Maybe?

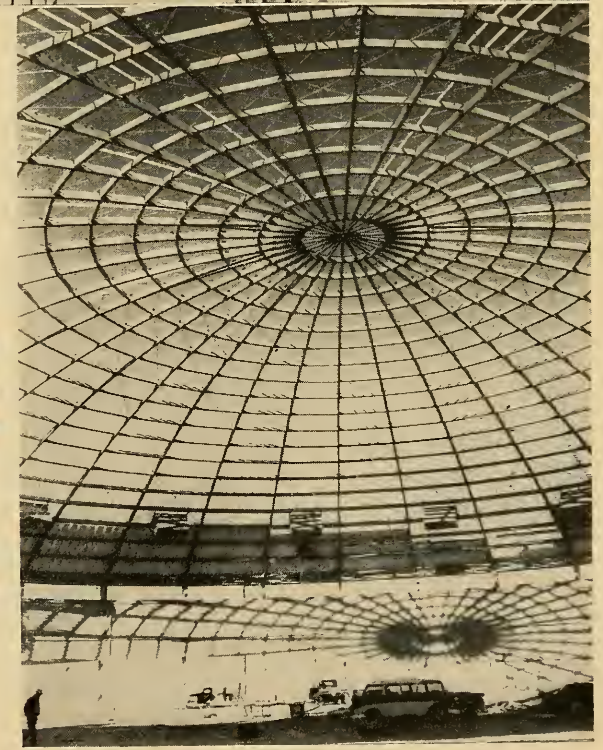




This structure which looks like a sardine can after a hard shinny game—was picked by a jury of American architects as 1959's most significant work of architecture, in the creation of which aluminum has played an important part. The lower picture—grandma's corset without the material—shows construction details of the band shell. Do you agree with the architects?

Something Wrong With This?





Modern glu-lam construction combines low construction costs with speedy erection. An added bonus is lasting beauty that will be as pleasing to the eye in the year 2000 as it is today. Witness the above church in Clifton, New Jersey, and the college field house in Montana. A tent is an improvement on this?

and attaching the sheets to a fine web of cables 7 feet apart and up to 70 feet above the ground.

The roof covering consists of marine grade plywood sheeted on both faces with 26 gauge aluminum to form sheets 25 feet by 7 feet by ½ inch thick. The aluminum sections are bonded to the core with a special formula of tissue glue, joints on weather faces being welted, and butted elsewhere. Bonding takes place in one operation in hot presses between plates 25 feet by 7 feet by 6 inches, operating at 310° F. with a pressure of 125 pounds per square inch. Both sides of the sheets are satin finished by wire brushing. The heat expansion in the skins during manufacture tends to place the core in a pre-stressed state of compression. Consequently, the aluminum panel can be exposed to sun on one face and shade on the other without any noticeable distortion due to differential expansion. Where sheets are cut to shape on the site, the exposed ply edges are treated with sodium penta-phenol chloride, but in general the edges are factory finished, the aluminum being wrapped around the core edges.

Design of the Bowl and, in particular, of the acoustic canopy, posed problems not before met with. Many experts have had a hand in its shaping. The architects called on the services of consulting engineers experienced in the structural problems involved; and the engineers in turn called upon an aeronautical consultant to determine the wind pressures which would have to be resisted to prevent the roof from blowing away or blowing down. A scale model was therefore built and tested in the wind tunnel at the Aeronautical Research Laboratories of the Department of Supply.

The architects and engineers maintain that the canopy can withstand any expected wind pressures. Their calculations are based on performance of the scale model operated in a wind tunnel. However, there are those who are holding their breath.

By way of contrast, to show what can be accomplished with modern glued and laminated beams and wood decking, a couple of pictures of this type of construction are shown. Nothing hangs from cables. There is no guesswork about the wind resistance or durability. Above and beyond these proved structural factors, there is beauty of an enduring nature. Wood was beautiful a thousand years ago and it will be beautiful a thousand years hence. And that is the only kind of beauty that really matters.

Will the sons of the architects who picked Myer Bowl for the 1959 award consider it beautiful too, if it is still standing, of course?

◆

INFORMED OPINION AND THE ONE-PARTY PRESS

At his news conference on July 8, President Eisenhower said: "I think the Number One problem for the United States is . . . for all Americans to understand the basic issues confronting us. Public opinion is the only motivating force there is in a republic or in a democracy, and that public opinion must be an informed one if it is going to be effective in solving the problems that face this poor world . . ."

In the 1952 and 1956 campaigns, newspapers representing 88% of the daily circulation in the U. S. supported Eisenhower. Less than 12% supported Adlai Stevenson.

Here is a list of cities in which there was not a single newspaper that backed Stevenson for President: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Paul, Tucson and Tulsa.

Was public opinion informed in those cities?

What's Right With American Labor

★ ★ ★

By **SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY**

(Excerpted from a recent speech)

FOR TWO YEARS now we have been hearing much about what's wrong with the American labor movement. A sordid, frightening, loathsome image of that labor movement has emerged from the hundreds of hearings, the thousands of editorials and cartoons, the countless speeches about corrupt labor officials.

I rise today to discuss what's **right** with the American labor movement. If there is any area of human behavior where the dog-bites-man formula is true, it is the area of labor relations. How often do we read articles about labor peace? How often are editorials written about **honest** labor leaders? Isn't it true that a $10,000 union contribution to a worthy charity is less newsworthy than a $100 bribe to a cheap crook? How often does a national magazine do a feature story on building tradesmen contributing their week-ends to the rebuilding of a school or a hospital destroyed by fire?

But there seems never to be a shortage of front page space or editorial space when a strike is called, or when some violence flares, or when a union official is called before an investigating committee. Now, I do not want to be misunderstood. I think that strikes and violence and labor corruption are worthy of public attention. I think the public should be informed about the issues in a strike, why violence results, which union officials have violated their trust. But the public should also have the full story of what decent, honorable, devoted trade unionists are doing day by day for their fellow men, for country, and the cause of freedom in a troubled world.

Many of our finest economists, political scientists, sociologists, and philosophers have written at length about the basic meaning and goals of trade unionism. I think that the Hebrew Elder, Hillel, many centuries ago, said it all in one brief comment:

"If I am not for myself," he asked, "who will be for me? But if I am only for myself, what am I?"

This is the real story of American labor. Working men and women have banded together to further their mutual interests. If they failed to do it for themselves, who would do it for them? But they could not be concerned with their problems alone. If they were only for themselves, what were they?

It is a tragic fact indeed that the recent disclosures before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor-Management Relations, in the absence of adequate publishing of the total labor story in America, have led many people to believe that the labor movement is a narrow, selfish, irresponsible force.

When I hear or see the phrase "labor movement" there does not flash through my mind the image of racketeers. That would be as appropriate and as fair as equating America with slums and juvenile delinquency and lynchings. America has those problems, and more, but America also stands for freedom, for achievement, for individual dignity, for opportunity, for decency, for honor, for compassion and justice.

No, I think of other things when I think of the "labor movement." I think of men whose names are recorded in history for their contribution to the growth of the American labor movement; dedicated and selfless men such as Samuel Gompers, William Green, Phillip Murray, Daniel Tobin, Van Bittner, and Alexander Whitney, to name but a few.

Union organizations have provided for millions of formerly inarticulate citizens the forum in which to hammer out policies affecting the world in which they live and which their children will inherit. And not only have they hammered out policies, but they have developed techniques and resources for implementing those policies. **That is what I find so right about the labor movement.** They have made "democracy" and "citizenship" and "the right to petition" a reality to millions of men and women.

We members of this great deliberative body do not know what debate really is until we have had to answer the searching, but down-to-earth questions put to us by workers who know from firsthand the problems of automation, of unemployment, of old age, of radiation hazards, of slums.

The unions have given their wonderful people a voice. **That is what is right about the labor movement.**

As a member of the United States Senate, I can give personal testimony as to what American labor seeks from the Congress of the United States. Labor lobbyists are not coy in expressing labor's goals. Of course, they seek legislation that will permit them to organize and to function with a minimum of government interference. But labor relations legislation is only a small part of their legislative program—albeit very important.

Labor asks that the federal minimum wage be increased and that its coverage be expanded. Very few union members need a federal minimum wage to protect them. Is this narrow self-interest legislation?

Labor asks for improvements in unemployment insurance. Union members would benefit from this, but there are a greater number of non-union workers who need this additional protection. A growing number of union workers, as a matter of fact, look to union-negotiated supplementary unemployment insurance for their own protection. Don't all wage earners in the nation deserve adequate protection against the hazards of unemployment?

Labor asks for health benefits for retired people. It asks for higher appropriations for medical research and hospitals and child welfare activities. Are not these desirable social goals?

Labor lobbies for public housing and slum clearance and urban redevelopment. Is this not in the public interest?

Labor seeks depressed areas legislation, help for community facilities, bigger public roads programs. Are these narrow, selfish interests?

Labor supports federal aid to school construction, better salaries for teachers, liberal scholarship programs. Are not these proper goals for all America?

Labor favors multi-purpose river projects and atomic energy development for peaceful purposes and conservation of our natural resources. Shouldn't we welcome such support?

Labor supports programs designed to aid America's farmers, such as R.-

E.A., and it backs legislation to preserve the family-size farm. Is not this in the best interest of our country?

Labor favors legislation designed to promote a vigorous and healthy climate for small business. Is not such promotion of our free enterprise system in the public interest?

The value of a free, honest labor movement must always be remembered. As we take steps to help the labor movement prevent and correct abuses which have crept into it, let us take great pains not to hurt the labor movement itself, not to interfere with the progress which it has made for itself and for all America.

300,000 GET CAREER COUNSELING

Aid in choosing careers in line with their aptitudes and interests was provided an estimated 300,000 high school seniors this year, the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security said recently.

Trained counselors and interviewers from local offices of the State employment services affiliated with the Bureau's United States Employment Service cooperated with officials of approximately 9,000 high schools in the pre-graduation job-counseling program.

The program, which began early in the year, included group guidance, distribution of occupational information, individual counseling, aptitude testing, and culminated in personalized efforts to place graduates in jobs.

A feature of the program was the use of the General Aptitude Test Battery. These tests measure aptitudes significant in more than 500 occupations.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said it is vitally important that young people be alerted to the kinds of jobs that will be in demand in the years ahead. "Technological change creates new kinds of jobs every year, rendering some skills obsolete while creating a need for newer, higher skills. It is important that young people be made aware of these facts and helped in choosing careers in which they may realize their highest capabilties."

LABOR DEPARTMENT MAKES RECORD WAGE RECOVERIES FOR WORKERS

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced recently that during fiscal year 1959 $1,551,847 in back wages was recovered for American workers under litigation enforcement provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage and Hour Law) and the Walsh-Healey Act—a 50 per cent increase in restitutions over 1958, and the highest such recovery in back wages ever made. The average recovery per case was $1,230, also a new record, Mr. Mitchell said.

He disclosed that 1,360 court enforcement cases were filed with the Solicitor of Labor during the year ending June 30, 1959, and that 1,262 such cases were closed. Both figures represent an all-time high. Only 15 of the closed cases were lost in the courts, or a 99 per cent winning figure, also a record.

The total amount in restitutions through court action, however, was lower for 1959 than the $1,605,085 collected during fiscal year 1958 because of a lump-sum recovery of $449,557 in the textile industry in 1958 after litigation for several years.

As an indication of how this program has been stepped up in the last two years, the Secretary pointed out that $2,092,199 in back wages was collected through court action during the four-year period of 1954-57, and only $1,338,381 was recovered for the preceding five-year period, 1949-53, an amount less than the recovery for each of the last two years.

PLANE GOSSIP

THERE'S MANY A SLIP

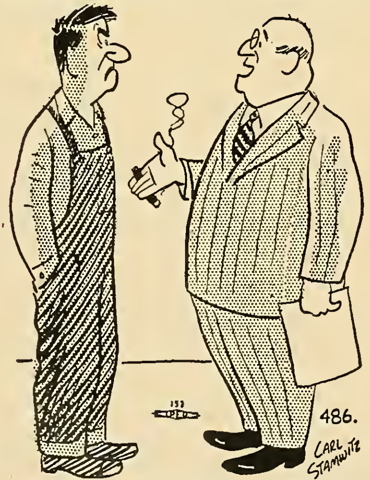
Jane Goodsell, columnist for Press Associates, Inc., is a gal who doesn't wear rose-colored glasses in looking at life. She knows that Robert Burns' observation about the best-laid plans of mice and men is founded on solid fact. As proof she cites the following examples:

The Dream: "And one final word, ladies and gentlemen! When you go into the polling booth on election day to cast your vote, you can rest assured that you will never regret placing your X beside the name of Mortimer J. Hozapple. I give you my word that I will serve each and every one of you personally to the best of my ability. The door to my office in Washington, D. C., will always be open to you and I, myself, will be readily available to lend a willing ear to your advice and your problems."

The Realization: Incomplete election returns from 431 out of 639 precincts give Herbert H. Quigley 167,938 votes, and Mortimer J. Hozapple, 93,951 votes.

The Dream: "We're planning to have two children, a boy and a girl, spaced two years apart, and we're going to name our boy John after Henry's father."

The Realization: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burton announce the arrival of their fifth daughter, Emily Sue, born May 21 at Hillsdale Hospital.



"So your Union won you $1500 back pay!..Now, under 'Right-to-Work' law you wouldn't have to tolerate such infringements on your personal initiative!"

The Dream: "I'd like to look at pianos, please. I want one for an eight-year-old boy who is just starting piano lessons. I don't care about a fancy case or anything like that, but I do want a good instrument because I don't mind telling you that this boy has talent. Why, every time he goes to his grandmother's house, the first thing he does is to sit down at the piano. Maybe you won't believe this, but honestly, without ever having had a lesson, he can pick out a tune that sounds for all the world like 'London Bridge.' And there's something about the way he strikes chords that convinces me he has music in his fingertips. It's not just that I'm prejudiced. His grandmother thinks so, too."

The Realization: FOR SALE:—spinet piano, plain case, exc. tone, hardly used, just like new except initials carved into legs, very reasonable.

The Dream: "We'll get the car all packed up the night before and be all ready to roll first thing in the morning. If we set the clock for five, we ought to be on the road by six. That way we can avoid the traffic, and be in Roseburg by lunch time."

The Realization: "For the luvva Pete, how many times do I have to tell you we can't get another thing into this car? Now let's get going! Do you realize it's already 10:45, and we're still—oops! I forgot to turn off the water!"

★ ★ ★

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT

"For fixing things around the house," says Joseph X. Paup, the philosopher of Sam's Bar and Grille, "nothing beats a man who is handy with a checkbook."

SIMPLE LOGIC

Indications are that Washington intends to start using the anti-trust laws as a weapon against labor. By tacking a "restraint of trade" label on heretofore legal union actions, the High Brass hopes to be able to cut unions down to the size employers like.

The anti-trust laws have been on the books for well over 50 years. In all that time they have not slowed down the growth of monopolistic combines very much. The billion dollar outfits are getting more numerous year by year. To turn these laws against labor at this late date sort of reminds us of the story of the mother who took her darling boy to school.

"Junior is a very sensitive and high-strung child," she told the teacher. "Under no circumstances must he be punished."

"But madam," protested the teacher, "we must maintain discipline in the school."

"Well, when Junior misbehaves couldn't you wallop one of the other children instead? I am sure that would frighten Junior."

★ ★ ★

REAL GENEROSITY

The steward had just died. Several years of medical treatments and visits to specialists left him penniless. There was not even enough left in his estate to provide a decent burial, so the boys on the job decided to take up a collection. The hat was passed and everybody threw in a buck. Finally the collectors decided to hit up the boss, too.

One of them entered the Big Man's office.

"Will you donate a buck to help us bury our steward?" he asked.

"Sure," replied the boss, "here's five bucks; bury five of them."

★ ★ ★

A POSSIBLE ANSWER

Men who are experts in such things are beginning to wonder seriously where the world is going to put all the people there are going to be 50 years from now.

It took from the dawn of history to about the year 1700 to bring the world's population up to one billion. The second billion was achieved in 200 years; the third in about 50. Now we are headed for a fourth billion in about 30 more years. Finding space for this many people is something to think about.

Maybe the answer lies in the invention of a better elastic. After all, women occupy a third less space since the invention of the present elastic.

AIN'T IT AWFUL?

The "hard money" policy is back in high gear again. Two months ago the Federal Reserve raised its interest rate again on the money it loans to banks. This, in turn, was a signal to the banks to up their own interest rates even more. The result is that home buying and installment buying is starting to feel the pinch because credit is much tighter.

The lavish way the Federal Reserve is ladling out the interest gravy to lending institutions recalls an old one about a well-dressed young man who was sitting at a bar sadly staring into his beer.

"Why are you staring at your beer so sadly?" asked the bartender.

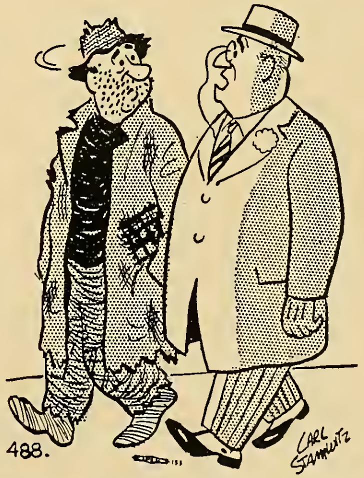
"Two months ago my grandfather died and left me $75,000," answered the man.

"That doesn't sound like anything to get upset about," said the barkeep. "It should happen to me."

"Yeah," retorted the sad one, "but last month a distant aunt died and left me $150,000."

"So why are you sitting there looking so unhappy?" continued the misologist.

"So far this month, not a cent," replied the young man as a tear rolled down his cheek and dropped into his beer.



"Er—my good man! Would you care to exchange apparel?...I want to play a little joke on the union negotiating committee."

Indiana Court Okays Agency Shop

★ ★

INDIANA is not exactly known for its liberal politics or its liberal courts. Some of the most reactionary Congressmen to ever sit in Washington came from Indiana. Some of the most anti-labor legal decisions of all time originated in the Hoosier State. Indiana was the first truly industrial state to adopt a right-to-work law. Yet an Indiana court recently handed down a landmark decision that may have far-reaching implications in labor-management relations.

On June 19, the Indiana Appellate Court ruled that the state's right-to-work law does not outlaw the agency shop. Under the agency shop, workers cannot be compelled to join a union, but they can be expected to pay their share of the costs involved in maintaining a bargaining agency that a majority of the workers want. In other words, while the state right-to-work law prohibits a union shop agreement, it does not bar a union from expecting non-union workers, who derive equal benefits with union members out of collective bargaining, to bear a fair share of the cost.

The case grew out of a dispute between an electrical contractor and a local union of the Electrical Workers. The employer and the union agreed to all the terms of a contract except a section (Article VI) requiring those not belonging to the union to pay a fee equal to the dues paid by union members. Eventually the disputed section wound up before the courts. A lower court sustained the union's position that such a clause is not in violation of Indiana's right-to-work law. The matter was then appealed to the Appellate Court.

Because a fundamental question is involved, a pertinent portion of the Appellate Court's decision is worth reading. That portion is herewith reprinted:

"The issue tendered in this appeal is whether the defendant seeks to coerce or force the plaintiff to do an illegal act by executing a collective bargaining agreement containing the clause providing for an 'agency shop.'

"From a consideration of the statute in question it appears that the conduct which is made illegal and the agreements which are prohibited as being contrary to law relate to the membership or non-membership in a labor union or labor organization. The clause in the agreement in question provides that employes have the right to join, not join, maintain or drop their membership in the union as they see fit. The agreement does provide that as a condition of continued employment the employe shall pay to the union as the employe's exclusive collective bargaining representative, an amount of money equal to that paid by other employes in the bargaining unit who are members of the union. The appellant claims that this so-called 'agency shop' clause is prohibited under the Indiana Right to Work Law Act and that the payment of dues, fees, or any charges to a labor union and actual membership therein is but a strained, fanciful variance of form and not of substance.

"The above quoted Right to Work Law contains a penalty provision. The law is well settled that penal statutes will be strictly construed, and not construed to include anything beyond its letter, though within its spirit, and it cannot be enlarged by construction, implication or intentment beyond the fair meaning of the language used.

"The Indiana Right to Work Law is plain and unambiguous, and there is no prohibition against the requirement of the payment of fees or charges to a labor organization. The Indiana law merely prohibits agreements and conduct which conditions employment on membership in a labor organization.

"Indiana was the nineteenth state to pass a so-called 'Right to Work' law. Of the nineteen states passing a right to work law fifteen of them contained specific provisions against the requirement of the payments of dues, fees, charges or other monetary considerations of any kind to any labor union or labor organization. Indiana, Arizona, Nevada and North Dakota do not have specific provisions against the payment of fees or charges to a labor organization, although the Right to Work statutes specifically outlaw agreements conditioning employment upon membership in a union. These four states passed their Right to Work Acts in the following years: Arizona, 1946; North Dakota, 1948; Nevada, 1952, and Indiana, 1957. North Carolina in 1947 passed a statute which specifically prohibited the payment of fees to labor organizations.

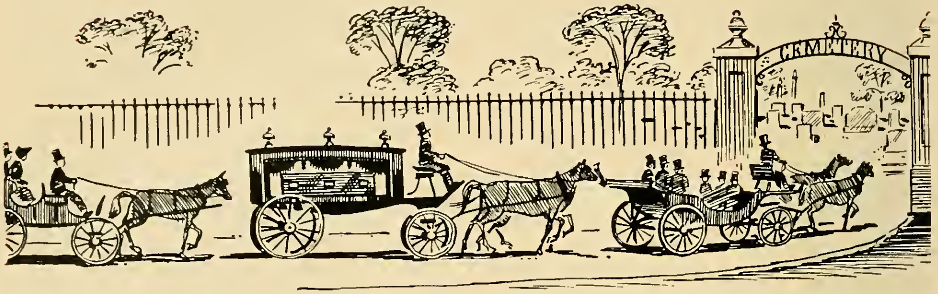
"Certainly, apart from specific, unambiguous language of the Indiana Right to Work Law, which does not specifically prohibit the payment of dues, fees and charges, because of the fact that there are two types of statutes in the states of this country dealing with such legislation, which states had passed such laws prior to the time the Indiana law was enacted, it would seem that the clear, unequivocal language of the Indiana act was intended to apply to union membership and not to outlaw 'agency shop' agreements which provide for the payment of fees and dues to labor organizations properly designated as collective bargaining representatives. Had the legislature intended to make such provisions and such conduct illegal it should have so expressly declared in the language of the act.

"From an examination of the provisions of the plain, unequivocal language of the Indiana Right to Work Law and the provisions contained in Article VI of the agreement in question we cannot conclude that such provisions providing for the so-called agency shop agreement are illegal under the Indiana Right to Work Law.

"This court cannot judicially legislate. Under our system of constitutional separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial, courts must avoid judicial legislation or an entry into the legislative field. A court may not under the guise of construction modify, amend, remodel or rewrite, nor disregard the terms and positive provisions of a statute. To depart from the meaning expressed by the words of the statute is to alter it, and it is not construction but legislation, and this court cannot construe an act any more broadly or give it any greater effect than its terms require. If the legislature of the State of Indiana intends to make illegal the requirement of the payment of fees to labor organizations in connection with the negotiation of contracts as the duly certified collective bargaining representative, it is incumbent upon the legislature to so specifically provide as has been done in the acts passed in many of the other states.

"For the reasons given herein, the judgment is hereby affirmed."

A PARADE TO STAY OUT OF OVER LABOR DAY WEEKEND



THERE WAS a time when virtually every town and city that boasted a labor movement held a Labor Day parade. Unfortunately, this fine old tradition of union men standing up to be counted is passing out of the picture.

However, a much deadlier form of Labor Day parade is growing by leaps and bounds. It is the parade of survivors and friends marching behind the casket of a worker killed in a traffic accident.

Between 6 p. m., Friday, September 4, and midnight, Monday, September 7, some 350 to 400 people will meet a violent death on our highways and byways. Some 12,000 motorists and pedestrians will suffer disabling injuries, many of them permanent. Millions upon millions of dollars' worth of automobiles and property will be reduced to rubble by careless driving.

To combat this senseless toll, organized labor has undertaken a campaign to reduce traffic accidents over the long Labor Day holiday. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America subscribes to this campaign wholeheartedly.

Most of the lives that will be lost will be lost needlessly. Someone will try to drive too far in too short a time; somebody else will think he is able to drive safely after a few drinks; a third potential killer will try to beat a traffic snarl by passing on the curve. All of them will wind up on a slab in the morgue. If they only took their own lives the tragedy would not be so great, but unfortunately they will take with them many innocent victims, who were cut down by their carelessness or impatience.

In addition to the 400 or so who will leave their lives on the highway over the Labor Day weekend, a hundred others will drown because of carelessness.

Swimmers will dive right in even if the water is cold. They will swim until exhausted. They will swim after dark in unfamiliar water, and a hundred or more of them will never swim again.

On the highways and in the water, carelessness will be the chief cause of fatalities.

Therefore, organized labor is joining hands with the National Safety Council to put an end to this annual slaughter. By following a few rudimentary rules in your activities over the Labor Day weekend, you can greatly enhance your chances of being able to enjoy Labor Day, 1960.

In traffic, don't try to drive too far. Four hundred miles a day should be the absolute limit. This mileage should be reduced considerably if you start your driving after working an 8-hour day.

Cut your speed at least 10 miles an hour after dark. You will make just as good time and you will reach your destination a good deal more relaxed.

Don't drive after drinking. Even one drink can impair your judgment, and in traffic situations that require split-second timing to avoid a disaster, the one drink may mean the difference between life and death.

Don't let other drivers get under your skin. The angry driver is an unsafe driver. Keep cool under the collar when you are behind the wheel.

Don't exceed the speed limits. The speed limits set by the state were the result of careful analysis of accident experience on the particular highway over a long period of time. The traffic experts decided that the speed limit painted on the sign represents the maximum speed that is consistent with safety. Respect the sign.

While swimming, never swim alone, not even at a public beach. When children are in the water, an adult should always be present. Don't over-estimate your stamina. If you swim until you are exhausted, you may never swim again. The safe thing to do is to rest often and undertake only those swims which you know you can accomplish without tiring.

Enter the water gradually, particularly when over-eating. And be sure to wait at least an hour after eating before going into the water.

These rules are simple and they will not cut into your enjoyment of driving or swimming to any great extent. But they will keep you alive if you follow them religiously.

It is a very sad thing that Labor Day, a holiday dedicated to the dignity of labor, should turn out to be a killer of hundreds of men, women, and children. Don't add to the toll this year. Obey the simple rules of safety in everything you do over the Labor Day holiday and help make labor's safety campaign a big success.

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CANADA'S FIRST NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The first atomic power plant in Canada is being built at Rolphton, Ontario, near the Des Joachims generating station of the Ontario Hydro Power Commission on the Ottawa River. It will be a 20,000 kilowatt plant and is expected to begin putting power into Ontario Hydro's distribution system in June, 1961. It is 18 miles northwest of the government-owned Chalk River atomic energy installation.

The experimental plant will not produce power at a cost competitive with steam plant power. But Canada is banking on it to prove that she has taken the right approach in the development of large-scale atomic plants capable of producing up to 200,000 kilowatts, at a cost competitive with conventional power.

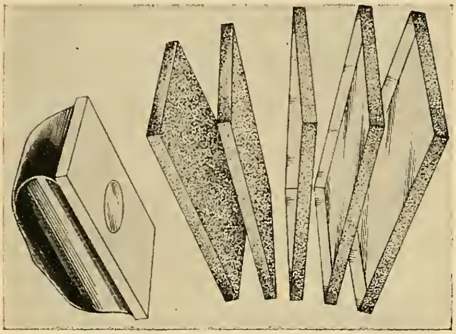
Cost of the plant is about $30 million—almost double the original estimate made in 1955. Building the plant jointly are Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., Ontario Hydro and Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

Principal feature of this new magnetic sander is a permanent magnet built into the base of the handle, says the manufacturer; the tungsten carbide sanding sheets are shaped to fit around the flat surface of the handle, and are held fast by the magnetic action upon the steel sheet, the purpose of which is to eliminate complicated assembly of the sander when changing from coarse to medium or other sanding grade. For complete information, write the manufacturer, PAR Enterprises, Dept. 47, Box 23, Northbrook, Ill.



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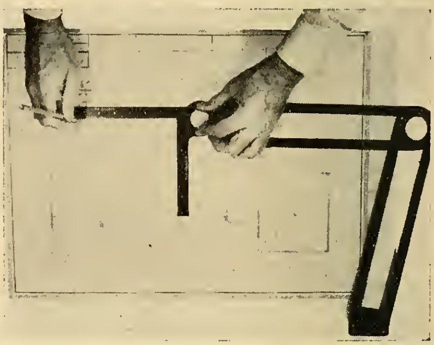
A plastic putty for windows, around wash basins, etc., "Sputty" comes in 10 foot rolls complete with a tube of all-weather adhesive. The manufacturer says a "bead" on Sputty strip slips under glass, providing a bond between glass and molding. The product will not chip, crumble or corrode and can be painted before installation without bleeding through paint. Write Jo-El Company, Towne and Country Bldg., 6188 Pearl Rd., Cleveland 30, Ohio.

Maximum-sized, "Draftette Senior #12 (20" x 26" drawing board optional) replaces T-Square, rulers, protractor and triangles while covering 400 square inches of drawing surface, claims the manufacturer. Aluminum constructed, black anodized, it features a new one-piece 6" x 9" interchangeable scale with numerals which cannot rub off. Available also in smaller sizes. Write David Miller & Associates, Box 572, Beverly Hills, Calif.



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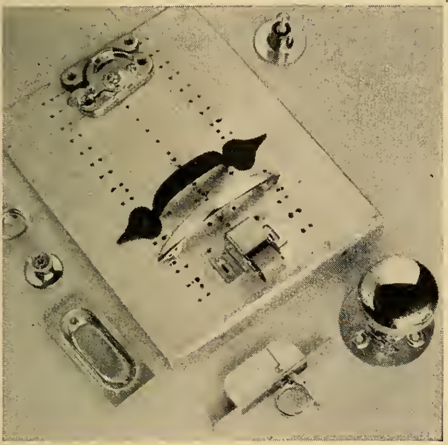
The Res-Tep Safety Step offers safety and foot comfort on any rung regardless of tilt of ladder, and is easy to change from one rung to another on any ladder, including double extension, says the manufacturer. One-piece aluminum, with foot rest surface 5" x 12". Write Utility Tool & Body Co., Clintonville, Wisc.

The Master Template, said by the maker to be an economic aid and time-saver to carpenters and builders. Address Robert A. Carden, P. O. Box 1203, Glendale 5, Calif.



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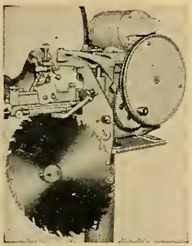
This Foley Model 200 automatic saw filer sharpens a combination (rip and crosscut) circular saw, crosscut circular saw, band and all types of hand saws, claims the manufacturer. The machine is set to feed an entire segment of the saw; it files the first tooth in each segment clear around the saw, then the second tooth in each segment, etc. Jointing the saw as it is filed keeps all teeth uniform in size, shape and spacing. Write Foley Manufacturing Co., 3200 N. E. 5th St., Minneapolis 8, Minn.



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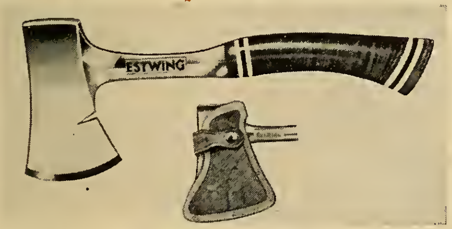
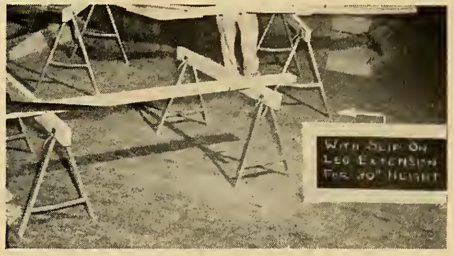
For camping or wherever a lighter carrying belt axe is desired, this junior size sportsman's axe with cushioned leather grip is forged of one-piece tool steel, the manufacturer states. Leather embossed sheath free with each axe. Estwing Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.



Folding aluminum sawhorse legs that may be folded into a compact unit for transportation or storage, assembled or dissembled quickly and extended to 30" height, are now available. Reasonably priced, says manufacturer. For free descriptive folder, write Trojan Products Corp., 1131 E. 25th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.



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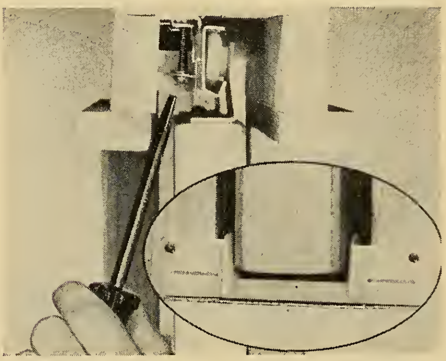
"EZ JUST," a sliding door frame that permits adjustment without removal of door or stop. Track may be adjusted by turning two easily reached screws, with no need to remove door for carpet laying. Hangers are of lifetime nylon and may be attached to doors within 3 inches of door top ends, say the manufacturers, EZ Just Manufacturing Co., 737 W. Main St., El Cajon, Calif.



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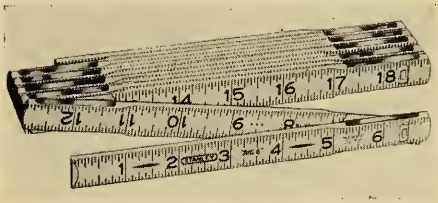
A tested plastic coating is said to give 30% extra strength and longer life to the new "Big 6" folding rule as compared with standard type. Made by Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.



Editorial

Let's Keep Our Schools Free Of Bias

Sidney Margolius, labor press columnist and expert on how to buy wisely, recently took a look at the growing efforts of big corporations to influence the minds of school-age children through literature and "teaching aids" cleverly planted in school systems. What Mr. Margolius found provides food for thought for all people who dislike brain washing even in a mild form.

First, he found that many companies supply school systems with free maps, games, discussion kits, etc. Secondly, he found that some companies give "awards" to teachers. But let Mr. Margolius tell the story:

The New York Times recently reported that one in five major corporations now supply teaching aids to schools and colleges, with millions of dollars spent each year on these materials. The actual teaching aids include booklets, handbooks, group discussion kits, charts and films which the teachers use in classroom instruction. Some corporations even provide speakers, awards and prizes and special information services.

Generally the materials do not plug products in a blatant way, but attempt to give the kids what advertising experts call a "corporate image."

One cereal company, Ralston, distributed guides to 100,000 teachers who requested them through various channels. The teachers use these guides to coordinate their geography instruction with the Ralston "Bold Journey" TV program. To encourage the use of the classroom materials, the Ralston company gave travel awards to teachers.

"Bold Journey" undoubtedly is one of the better TV programs for youngsters. The company also is outstanding for not using cheap premiums to sell its cereals. But for teachers to instruct students to watch the program is a dubious use of the public schools to help promote a particular product. It is noteworthy that sales of Ralston Wheat Chex and Rice Chex increased 34 per cent in one recent year, against an average of five per cent for such dry cereals.

The insurance industry is one of the most active in reaching young people. The Life Insurance Institute distributes two million booklets a year in schools and colleges. These handsomely-printed teaching aids include handbooks for the students and guides for teachers to accompany the handbooks. The handbooks heavily promote life insurance and commercial health insurance, but don't tell all sides of the insurance story.

One way corporations get materials into classrooms is by awards and other helps to the teachers themselves, like the Ralston travel awards. The Institute of Life Insurance sponsors the National Committee for Education in Family Finance, which in turn sponsors "Family Finance Workshops" at various colleges. The committee gives teachers scholarships and grants to attend the workshop courses.

A large chemical manufacturer, American Cyanamid Corporation, which is active in supplying teaching materials, also gives teachers summer jobs.

This is only a small part of a big story. Another part of it is that some consumer organizations, perhaps unwittingly but certainly thoughtlessly, are helping encourage the use of business-sponsored materials by teachers. Still another part, as Mark Starr, ILGWU educational director, recently pointed out, is that unions on the other hand find it difficult to get facts of union life before school students. Thus students often have a distorted view of unions, tending to associate them with violence and labor "monopoly." Consumer co-operatives also recently complained that some new school materials give a distorted view of co-ops.

To those who believe that our schools ought to be free of any hint of bias or prejudice, the use of materials compiled by corporations raises a serious question of propriety. That the "sell" in the material may be soft does not eradicate the moral and ethical problems raised by the procedure.

An even more serious question is posed by the practice of providing "awards" for teachers. The McClellan Committee would crucify a union official who accepted an "award" from an insurance company seeking business from his organization, but no one raises an eyebrow when a teacher gets a free trip or a hunk of cash from a corporation that appreciates her influence over future customers.

Corporations do not throw money away. When they "give" something, they expect a return ultimately. And that goes for the money they spend influencing teachers and pupils. We heartily favor a strict ban on all materials that are not produced by school systems themselves and on all "awards" that are not based on scholarship or general proficiency.

Another Gimmick To Beat Down Wages

From time to time this journal has commented on the growing threat of foreign-made goods produced in factories financed or controlled by American capital. More and more American corporations are setting up foreign plants to make goods for the American market. In such a situation they have the advantage of being able to make profits whether the products they sell are American-made or foreign-made. Under the circumstances, they have little interest in promoting realistic tariff schedules.

But American workers have a vital interest in whether goods are American-made or foreign-made. The difference is jobs or joblessness. This is a fact that needs to be impressed on Congress and the Administration and their Canadian counterparts.

However, there is also another side to the foreign trade coin. Employer associations are engaged in a concerted campaign to sell the American people on the idea that American wages are so high our goods are being priced out of the world market. They point out that exports in 1958 fell considerably below 1957 figures. Therefore, they argue, any further wage increases will price our goods out of the world market completely.

At first glance, their arguments seem valid. Exports did decrease by nearly $3 billion in 1958 as compared to 1957. But the fact they gloss over is that 1957 was a freak year. The Suez crisis created an unusually heavy world demand for American oil, wheat, cotton, etc. Actually, the U. S. share of total world exports has remained fairly constant over the years; 17.7 in 1950 and 17.2 in 1958. Surely this shows no alarming decline in export business. And

American profits, often excessive by foreign standards, contributed as much to any legitimate decline in exports as high wages did.

This whole foreign trade thing is a very complicated matter. It needs never-ending study and research. But as of now, the workers of the United States and Canada are pawns in the game the men in the striped pants are playing. The voice of the working people, speaking through their labor organizations, needs to be given a good deal more attention.

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The People Need To Know

Last month a Congressional committee under the chairmanship of Representative Holifield of California began investigating the dangers that are involved in the development and testing of nuclear weapons and the numerous chemical and bacteriological devices that scientists are constantly coming up with. As this was being written, only a couple of days of hearings had been held but already there was cause for serious concern.

Biggest potential danger, of course, is from nuclear war. A nuclear attack on the United States would wipe out millions of people in one fell swoop. Millions of others would die a slower death by radiation poisoning. Up to now there seems to be no effective defense against ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads. All branches of the services are working desperately on this gap in our defenses, but success still seems to be some distance off.

Devising a defense against ballistic nuclear weapons is no simple matter. A device that explodes them in midair is hardly a defense; the fallout can be as deadly as the explosion. Some other means must be invented for circumventing them. Defense officials and Congressmen alike are calling for more funds for research work in anti-missile defenses. The House recently added $200 million to the President's $300 million request for this purpose.

The only real protection against ballistic nuclear weapons is a firm international agreement outlawing them. Such a program can be effective only if there is free and open inspection, and this is the point on which the Reds balk at every peace talk.

In addition to the nuclear missiles, there are frightening devices employing nerve gases and destructive bacteria. The capabilities of these weapons are almost beyond the capacity of the ordinary human mind to grasp. The former head of the Army Chemical Corps, Major General William M. Creasy (retired), mentioned a few of these Buck Rogers weapons in his testimony. There are nerve gases so deadly a single drop falling on a person can cause instant death, he told his hearers. There are "psycho-chemicals," too, which can completely destroy a population's will to resist. Still other gases can reduce human beings to cringing, cowering cowards, totally incapable of thinking rationally. A shot of these gases can make a cat petrified with fear at the sight of a mouse.

Secrecy requirements prevented General Creasy from dwelling very long on this phase of our defense efforts, and this aroused his ire.

"I assume the Russians know what we know," he said. "Therefore, the only ones we are holding this from is the American public."

The picture already developed by the committee hearings is a thought-provoking one. Frightful destruction hangs over the head of all civilization if a nuclear war cannot be prevented. And not the least disturbing element in the whole situation is the super-secrecy General Creasy spoke out against. The American people need to know exactly what faces them in the event of a hot war. If they know what to expect, they can face the consequences better than if they are caught unprepared. Keeping them needlessly in the dark is neither necessary nor wise.

If the Holifield hearings can awaken the American people to the dangers that hang over their heads, they will have served a very useful purpose.

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Tolpuddle Martyrs Honored

A stirring chapter in the history of the trade union movement has been commemorated by a simple plaque in a small Ontario cemetery. The memorial, at Siloam Cemetery, London Township, tells the story of the "Tolpuddle Martyrs."

In 1833 George Loveless and five other farm laborers from the parish of Tolpuddle, Dorset, faced with a wage cut from $2.50 to $1.50 a week, decided to form a union. With the assistance of two union delegates from London they established an agricultural branch of the Grand National Consolidated Trade Union.

The following year a local landowner and Justice of the Peace wrote Lord Melbourne, the Home Secretary, that Tolpuddle farm labourers were being urged "to enter into combinations of a dangerous and alarming kind to which they are bound by oaths administered clandestinely." Melbourne suggested ways in which the unionists could be prosecuted and charges were laid against them, under a 1797 statute which dealt with a naval mutiny, for taking a secret oath. They were thrown in jail at Dorchester to await trial.

A jury of landowners found the six men guilty and sentenced them to seven years "transportation across the seas." George Loveless, who was also a local Methodist preacher, was deported to what is now Tasmania and his brother James, John and Thomas Standfield, James Brine and James Hammett were sent to New South Wales.

Public sentiment was aroused by the viciousness of the sentences and petitions were sent to Parliament. After two years, a full pardon was granted to "the men of Dorset" and by 1838 all had returned to England.

In 1844 all except Hammett emigrated to Canada and five men settled near Siloam, Bryanston and Clinton, in the London area. George Loveless died there in 1874 and was buried in Siloam Cemetery. In 1902, Brine, the last surviving "martyr," died at the age of 90.

The pioneering struggles in the trade union movement were not told by the Tolpuddle men to their children and their fame did not become common knowledge until after their death.

John Bruce, Plumbers' Union representative and 83-year-old veteran trade unionist, unveiled the memorial plaque which was erected by the Ontario Archaeological and Historic Sites Board. He told labour, municipal and government officials who attended the ceremony: "You'll never know the suffering these people underwent so that you could have the freedom you enjoy today." Premier Frost said that the Tolpuddle Martyrs have provided inspiration to the trade union movement, not only in the United Kingdom but in Canada as well.—*Canadian Labor.*

Labor Relations "Outstanding":

Seaway A Monument To Job Cooperation

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Reprinted from the AFL-CIO News

BUFFALO—The St. Lawrence Seaway, formally opened last month by President Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, stands as a monument to labor-management relations at their best.

The seaway, which unlocks the Great Lakes for world trade through a complicated system of dams, canals, locks and dikes, could never have been completed ahead of schedule without top-flight cooperation between unions and employers.

As the new waterway to the nation's fourth seacoast was opened, this opinion was expressed by federal mediators, engineers, contractors' representatives and unions officials who were closely associated with the billion-dollar construction project.

The cooperation between unions and employers is illustrated by the fact it took four and one-half years to finish work on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development—mammoth construction jobs that were originally projected over a six-year period.

With nearly a score of trade unions representing many of the 22,000 construction workers employed by Seaway-Power contractors at the peak work period, the record shows that there was only one major work stoppage and a mere handful of minor ones.

Col. Loren W. Olmstead, Buffalo district engineer for the U. S. Army Engineers during seaway construction, praised the unions and contractors for getting the job done with a minimum of delay.

"We look back with great satisfaction on the labor-management relations the seaway project has enjoyed," Olmstead observed. "They were exceptionally good right across the board for a job of that magnitude."

The army engineer said his office kept a close watch on relations between unions and contractors because of "tight time schedules" to complete the project.

"Any serious work stoppage would have been disastrous to the overall program," he explained.

Olmstead credited a joint labor-management committee with maintaining stable and constructive relations. The committee anticipated problems of jurisdictions, working conditions and contract interpretations and in most cases was able to resolve questions and avert disputes before they arose.

Harry R. Erickson, a veteran of 17 years in industrial problems and personnel work, was in charge of labor relations for the St. Lawrence Seaway Contractors Association from its formation in 1954 until last summer. He had high praise for the unions representing Seaway-Power workers.

"You can't give them enough credit for the way this project was handled," Erickson declared.

He said most of the international unions involved assigned top-level staff members to the St. Lawrence construction projects. Erickson commented.

"These men recognized their dual responsibility to service the workers and to get the job done. They lived up to both jobs."

Erickson gave special credit to three union representatives who devoted full-time to the seaway project during peak construction. They are Richard E. Livingston, Indianapolis, general secretary of the Carpenters; Howard Dalton, Rochester, N. Y., representative for the Operating Engineers, and George Bannister of Buffalo, general organizer for the Iron Workers.

Federal Mediator Clarence M. LaMotte of Buffalo kept his eye on union-contractor affairs since they broke ground for the project in 1954. His appraisal of labor-management relations on the Seaway:

"Absolutely outstanding—a good example of how it can be done if people want to be fair in their dealings with one another."

Dangers of Handling Resin

Of interest to workers in various fields is the following excerpt from Dr. William A. Sawyer's column *Live A Little Longer* in a recent issue of THE MACHINIST:

Quite a number of questions have been asked lately about epoxy resins, which are being used in various forms and for various purposes. They are used in the manufacture of electric equipment, tool and die castings, surface coating, various adhesive applications and aircraft. They enter into some plastics. They are marketed under a number of trade names.

Handling and working with these resins has resulted in irritation of the skin, eyes, nose and throat. Dermatitis has been quite common.

The major problem in handling these materials comes from the curing agents used to harden the epoxies. At first the resins are in a liquid state before they are mixed with various chemicals for various purposes. To harden them, so they may be molded or tooled, it is necessary to use amines and other hardeners. The amines in themselves are harmful, as are some of the other chemicals mixed with them.

Tooling the cured or hardened resins sometimes involves the hazard of fiber glass spicules if the epoxy has been laminated with this material. The vapors from tooling these materials are irritating.

There is considerable which is still unknown about the effects of epoxy resins. Only by rigid rules of caution can harm be avoided.

The Allis Chalmers safety precautions quite generally approved are as follows: 1. There should be mechanization of the mixing process to avoid skin contact. When manual handling is required, impervious gloves, aprons and sleeves may be necessary. If contact is minimal, protective cream may take the place of gloves. 2. The use of proper ventilation to exhaust harmful vapors is urged. Local exhaust should be provided whenever volatile components are present in mixing, pouring and heating operations. 3. Good housekeeping is necessary to minimize the possibility of accidental contact. Before work commences, disposable coverings should be placed over all work surfaces to catch resin drippings. At the end of the day, tools should be cleaned. No uncured resin should be left on any work surface or piece of equipment. 4. There should be thorough washing of the exposed skin with soap and warm water after each possible exposure. Only if absolutely necessary should a solvent be used to remove the remaining resin, and then it should be fresh. The use of solvent for this purpose should be approved by the medical or industrial hygiene department. (Alcohol and acetone are more generally recommended). 5. There should be close supervision to assure prompt medical treatment if skin irritation develops. If dermatitis does develop, it will probably first appear as small watery bumps on the back of the fingers. Prompt removal from the job is essential and a doctor's care advised.

"Paradise" In Chinese People's Communes

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WITH THE institution of countless "people's communes", Red China has leapfrogged over the Soviet Union in the rush toward a totally Communist "paradise". An estimated 14 million Chinese have been put to death in the process of "selling" the nation on the glories of Communism. The selling process is still going on. The busiest workers are the firing squad members.

Wages do not exist in communes. They are "retrograde". There is no such thing as personal property. Even the simplest items, such as pocket knives, are taboo as personal belongings. Everything belongs to the commune.

Family ties are obsolete and reactionary. Political opposition is treason. Blindly following the Party line is not only expected, but demanded. The International Confederation of Trade Unions recently gave a graphic description of life in a Red Chinese commune as pieced together by reports from visitors and defectors.

A people's commune is made up by grouping together many collective farms and dozens of villages, and its membership can amount to tens of thousands of people. They have been forced to pool not only their lands, but their houses, their agricultural implements, the old and new cottage industries, such as coal mining and iron- and copper-smelting, as well as flour-milling.

The forms of "persuasion" that were used with the peasants can be judged from the fact that the communist authorities, in some cases, had to resort to the wholesale confiscation of all eating utensils before the peasants took their meals in the commune canteens.

From the accounts that have come from the few visitors to carefully selected people's communes, it is evident that in these the peasants get no wages for their work. For among the "benefits" coming from the communes there were, among other things, free clothing (one suit of padded trousers and coat), free food, a bed (married couples not necessarily having a room of their own), a festive meal for bride and groom on the wedding day, extra sugar for expectant mothers, free medical care and twelve free hair cuts and twenty hot baths yearly.

This shows clearly that even pocket money is tabooed by the authorities. Every morning, the commune members divide into teams (members of the same family are not necessarily put together), and are set either to work on the land or to learn trades which are completely new to them. But being peasants, there is no eight-hour day and they work from sunrise to sundown at scratching a hill to get coal or at hoeing rice fields. The peasant of the people's commune now toils a daily twelve hours during 330 days —there is a day off every fortnight only. Even factory workers are not aware of the existence of holidays with pay elsewhere.

When work is over, the peasant of the commune cannot play with his young children. They are kept day and night at the creche or kindergarten, and a mother's presence is not deemed necessary even for a sick child. The adult, male or female, has to attend some technical courses connected with his work, or undergo political indoctrination at one of the clubs. Even if he were free, he would be unable to speak for long to his older children because, after school hours, they have to complete a task involving manual labor every day. If the peasant survives this life until he is 65 or 70, he will then be removed to one of the "Homes for the Aged," where he will be required to do spinning or weaving.

After visiting such a commune, a prominent British Labour Party member asked whether the peasants did not prefer to work in a neighboring steel mill. "No one here leaves without our permission," was the sharp reply. There is no escape for the inmates of this communist hell.

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PROFITS JUMP IN CANADA

Booming Canadian corporations in the first quarter of 1959 boosted profits 20.5 per cent before taxes and 16.9 per cent after taxes compared with the first quarter of 1958, according to a federal Bureau of Statistics report.

This year's total of $665 million was $113 million more than the $552 million grossed in the first quarter of last year. Profits after taxes were estimated at $367 million in the first three months of 1959, compared with $314 million in the corresponding period of 1958.

In a separate report the bureau said that the gross national product for the first quarter was at an annual rate of $33.4 billion, up about 2 per cent over the final quarter of 1958 and about 4 per cent higher than the average for 1958 as a whole.

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INFLATION SCARE IS ANTI-RAISE WEAPON

The current campaign to stir up fear of inflation in the United States is "spurious" and "misguided," a leading economic research organization charged in a new study.

Fixing the blame for the campaign on "the most powerful organs of Government, reinforced by powerful private propaganda," the Conference on Economic Progress declared:

"This campaign is misguided because it has in fact aggravated inflation. And it is spurious because, playing upon fear of inflation, it has caused us to default dangerously in the pursuit of other national goals which are at least as important as price stability."

The Conference is a non-profit, non-political organization sponsored by leaders in industry, business, labor and agriculture. The new study directed by Dr. Leon Keyserling, chairman of former President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, says this also of the phony inflation, tight-money campaign:

"It has stunted our long-range rate of economic growth, provoked enormous waste in the form of idle manpower and other productive resources, and consequently undermined the basic source of our economic strength and our international security."

Here are other points from the Conference's 59-page study entitled "Inflation, Cause and Cure":

Excessive profits, not wage increases, produced the higher prices of recent years. The profit increase of large corporations for the first three quarters of 1957, when prices took a big jump, ran way ahead of the increase in wages as compared to the same period in 1956.

Union negotiated wage increases won by employees last year kept the recession from deepening and lasting longer.

Productivity of industry has lagged the last few years because of tight money and other policies which have held back economic growth. Wage rates should be raised to expand consumption. This in turn will help raise productivity. The Conference study concluded:

"The current hue and cry against adequate wage gains is as misdirected as the other policies which have assumed that the way to fight inflation is to cripple economic growth. The campaign against wage gains is a subdivision of the spurious campaign against inflation."

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice President
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

District Board Members

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2507	Lowville, New York	2517	Nashville, Tennessee
2514	Kingston, New York	2518	Orlando, Florida

◆

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ABEL, CHARLES, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
ADAMS, HARLEY, L. U. 1764, Marion, Va.
ALLEN, JAMES, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ALLIN, HAROLD, L. U. 1951, Oshawa, Ont.
AMATO, JAMES G., L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
ANDERSEN, ROLF, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
AUGUSTINE, A. B., L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
BABBS, THOMAS, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
BABER, GEORGE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
BATES, EMMETT L., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
BAUERLE, KARL, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BELFIORE, ALEXANDER, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
BIENEMANN, CARL, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
BIRTCHER, DON Sr., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
BOLLINGER, JOHN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BOSSI, OVILLA O., L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
BRADSHAW, ELIAS CLEVELAND, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
BUCHANAN, HUGH L., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
CALDBACK, JAMES, L. U. 249, Kingston, Ont.
CAPOBIANCO, ANGELO, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
CARON, B. J. Sr., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
CASTANON, ANTONIO Jr., L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
CHASE, WESLEY J., L. U. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
CHRISTIANSEN, LOUIS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
CLARK, B. F., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
CLARK, ROBERT C., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
COFFEY, ALFRED, L. U. 620, Madison, N. J.
COHOON, RAYMOND, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
COOLEN, BYRON G., L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
COOPER, MARK, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CRAWFORD, T. W., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
CROW, FRANK R., L. U. 1749, Anniston, Ala.
CROXDALE, A. W., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
DAVIS, M. S., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
DeBORD, HOMER, L. U. 1764, Marion, Va.
DEMBROWSKY, HARRY, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
DENTON, FRANK, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
DICKSON, WILLIAM A., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
DUDASKO, FRANK, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
EILERS, LEO, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
ELLIOTT, ROBERT H., L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
FAIRCLAUGH, BERT, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
FERRARO, JOSEPH, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
FIDDLER, HERMAN, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
FISHER, CHARLES, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
FISHER, VAN C., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
FISHMAN, OSCAR, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
FLEET, OAKLEY, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
FLEMING, RICHARD, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FLORES, JOSE, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
FLUHR, JOSEPH C., L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
FRITZINGER, GEORGE, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill.
FRIZZELL, J. E., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
FROMELL, THEODORE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GAINES, WALTER V., L. U. 1846, Chicago, Ill.
GASKIN, CHARLES, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
GASKIN, R. C., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
GAST, CARL, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
GIBBONS, PRESTON A., L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
GILL, JOHN A., L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
GLENN, O. E., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
GLOWZYNSKI, JOHN, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
GRAY, WILLIAM C., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
GUSTAFSON, CARL H., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
HALLER, CTIBOR, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
HAMILTON, CHARLES W., L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
HARLOW, J. T., L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
HAUSER, ERNEST, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
HAWKS, WILLIS, L. U. 1764, Marion, Va.
HAYES, JAMES L., L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
HEARN, H. H., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
HEDLUND, JOHN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
HENDERSON, JAMES M., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
HENTSCHEL, IRWIN P., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
HOLMAN, OLAF E., L. U. 2396, Seattle, Wash.
HUMPAGE, PETER, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
HUTCHINSON, OLIVER, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
JACKSON, GEORGE D., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
JOHNSON, E. D., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
JOHNSON, JAMES H., L. U. 2396, Seattle, Wash.
JORDAN, MELVIN, L. U. 1987, St. Charles, Mo.
KALBERG, CHARLES, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
KERBY, W. E., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
KOMORO, MIKE, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.

In Memoriam

KOWALSKI, ALBERT, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
KURFESS, JOHN, L. U. 620, Madison, N. J.
LAHTI, ARTHUR, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
LANGE, FRED W., L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
LANKOWSKY, VICTOR, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
LARSEN, GEORGE J., L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
LECK, JAMES, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
LEGG, WILLIAM, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
LE GROS, JOSEPH, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
LEHMAN, CHARLES, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
LENGRAND, EMIL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
LENTZ, WILLIAM, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
LETTS, NEWTON, L. U. 121, Vineland, N. J.
LEWIS, LAUREL, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
LINDBERG, CARL, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
LUKE, DANIEL, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
LUTCHKO, JOHN, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
LUXA, ADOLPH, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
MACKNICK, EDWARD, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
MAGNUSEN, JOHN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
MAICKER, LOUIS, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.
MARTORELLA, FRANK, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
MASON, D. W., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
McKAY, HENRY A., L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
McKINNON, ARTHUR, L. U. 1764, Marion, Va.
McLEMORE, J. A., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
MEADOWS, DORSEY, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
MILAM, I. F., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
MILLER, JAMES FULTON, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
MINOR, HAROLD B., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
MOORE, GEORGE, L. U. 252, Oshkosh, Wisc.
MORAVEC, A. R., L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
MORRIS, CHESTER E., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
NALLEY, CLYDE, L. U. 1665, Alexander, Va.
NANCE, J. G., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
NELSON, ALBERT F., L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
NELSON, MAURICE, L. U. 545, Kane, Pa.
NEW, JOHN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
NICHOLS, G. G., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
NICHOLSON, J. F., L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
O'BRIEN, JUSTIN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
O'KEEFE, JAMES, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
OLSON, BERTIL, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
OLSON, CLARENCE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
OPPERMANN, EDWARD, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
PALMER, JOHN T., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
PARKER, P. J., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
PATTERSON, GLENN R., L. U. 1893, Frederickton, N. B.
PERMENTER, R. G., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
PESKIN, ISIDORE, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
PETERSON, V. M., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
PROG, JACOB, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
PURCELL, GEORGE, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
RAMBO, ERNEST, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
RANNOU, ERNEST, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
REYNOLDS, HUBERT C., L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.
ROGERS, H. A., L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn.
ROSTED, ELMER V., L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
ROSTER, NICHOLAS, L. U. 1006, Milltown, N. J.
RUNYAN, P. I., L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
RUTHENBECH, SVEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
SALLUST, E. S., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
SANDERSON, ROBERT J., L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
SAXMAN, HARRY W., L. U. 2107, Latrobe, Pa.
SCALLIONS, J. T., L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn.
SCHAFER, DAVE, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
SCHALLER, ALEX, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
SEBACHER, RALPH, L. U. 1987, St. Charles, Mo.
SHOEN, JOHN, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
SHUMATE, WALTER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
SLAGLE, ADAM, L. U. 1764, Marion, Va.
SMALLWOOD, OTHO, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
SPENCE, WILLIAM, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
SPORRE, ERIC, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
STAYAKEVITH, HARRY, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
STEVENS, H. H., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
STRICKLAND, ARTHUR L., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
STRICKLIN, J. W., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
STROMBERG, CHARLES A., L. U. 594, Dover, N. J.
SUDELL, JOHN, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
SWANSON, WILLIAM, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
SWENSON, OSCAR, L. U. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
SWIGGER, FRANK, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
TAGGART, RAY, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
TAMMI, JULIUS, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
TAYLOR, E., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
TAYLOR, W. E., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
TERRELL, J. A., L. U. 1347, Port Arthur, Texas
THOMAS, JOHN FRANKLIN, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
THOMAS, LLOYD A., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
THOMPSON, CHARLES, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
THURSTON, MYRLE E., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
TOMASSETTI, CESARE, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
TROUT, GEORGE E., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
TRURAN, BEN M., L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
TURNER, J. Z., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
VAIL, WALTER, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
VALETT, HAROLD, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
VAN HOY, SYDNEY A., L. U. 1712, Bicknell, Ind.
VAN NATTEN, MERLE, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
VETTERICK, ALBERT C., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
VITALONE, EDWARD, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
VORTMAN, CLARENCE, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.
WALSH, JOHN D., L. U. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
WALTERS, HENRY, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
WARD, J. GLENN, L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
WARE, FRANK, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WATTS, WILLIAM H., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.

In Memoriam

WEAVER, EDWARD M., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
WEBSTER, FRED, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
WEISERT, HENRY, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J.
WHITE, ANDREW A., L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
WHITNEY, E. W., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WHITTINGTON, MERVIN, L. U. 1006, Milltown, N. J.
WHITTLEMAN, K. A., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WILKIE, GORDON, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
WILSON, FRANK H., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
WILSON, LEE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WINTERBOWER, W. C., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WOERTH, HENRY F., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
WOHLFARTH, R. H., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
WOOD, LEONARD, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
WORTHEY, W. E., L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
WRIGHT, ROBERT B., L. U. 1749, Anniston, Ala.
WRIGHT, W. F., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
YOUNG, ARTHUR V., L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY MEETS NEW KIND OF CHALLENGE

Missile support facilities construction has led the Corps of Engineers and the construction industry into types and methods of construction little dreamed of a few short years ago, and each day specifications are prepared which call for tolerances that a short time ago were considered achievable only in a laboratory, says Major General E. C. Itschner, Chief of Engineers, in a special article in the July issue of THE CONSTRUCTOR, official publication of the Associated General Contractors of America.

He says that in many instances the construction engineer is the first to come to grips with the complex problems of national defense, since "construction capability often dictates the feasibility of military plans and operations . . . and urgency is such that bases must be ready at the same time the missile comes out of the research and development stage."

Even greater problems are anticipated when the Zeus, the Army's anti-missile missile, emerges from the development stage. The missile, test and launching site facilities are being designed simultaneously, and construction of site facilities probably will be undertaken at the same time as the manufacture of the missile.

"Obviously, the need for flexibility during construction to a degree not previously considered feasible is the genesis of a new concept in the industry," General Itschner writes.

He points out that the construction industry, which has been a major factor in military victories in the past, faces a greater challenge than ever before, adding: "New advancements not only call for flexibility in thinking but also demand imagination in planning construction for ground support."

He cites as an example of this the design and construction of a 305-foot-high mobile service tower for the Army's largest missile, the Saturn, at Cape Canaveral. Equal to a 28-story building, the service tower will be self-propelled, will have a traveling speed of 40 feet per minute, and will be the tallest structure in Florida.

The Corps' construction program for Air Force operational intercontinental ballistic missiles will total about $300 million this calendar year. (The total military construction program this year will be about $1.5 billion). This does not include work at Vandenberg Air Force Base and at Cape Canaveral. The Corps is also to build three Titan and six Atlas operational launching sites and support facilities, and is designing and constructing seven Bomarc bases, with seven more scheduled to be under contract in the next few months.

General Itschner said that since 1953, when the Corps began large-scale participation in the Army ballistic missile program, a total of $900 million has been programmed for construction, of which facilities costing about $750 million have been completed or are underway.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

JAMES BUNCH WINS WASHINGTON, D. C. TOP APPRENTICESHIP AWARD

Year by year the national capital changes. New buildings go up as the functions of the Federal government change, and old ones come down as time makes them obsolete. What Washington, D. C. will look like 30 or 40 years from now, no one can predict. But one thing is certain; craftsmen trained by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D. C., will be making the changes in the skyline of the city.

Twenty-four new journeymen were welcomed into the fold on the night of June 20th at special ceremonies sponsored by the Joint Committee of Washington, D. C. Some 300 members, friends and guests were on hand for this Ninth Annual Apprenticeship Commencement Exercise. The 24 young men who successfully completed their four years of intensive training in Carpentry, Millwrighting, Millwork and Cabinet Making, and Resilient Floor Laying were the guests of honor.

CARPENTRY APPRENTICESHIP
Apprentice
Class of

Sitting in front row, from left to right, are graduates: George R. Curtis, Thomas G. Stanley, Norman E. Deery, George B. Dillard, Kenneth R. Helton, James F. Bunch—highest award winner, holding bronze plaque—, Alfred R. Toone, Norman J. Balko, John C. Jackson, Jr., and Henry V. Lancon.

Standing directly behind those seated, left to right, are graduates: Joseph E. Lynch, Charles R. Hudson, Jr., Frank A. Casadonti, Dewey M. Jones, Charles A. Rossi, Ricardo A. Tadle, Frank M. Clower, Jr., and second award winner Lewis K. Pugh.

Standing in rear, from left to right, are JCAC members: Frank V. Loretti, secretary-treasurer, District Council; F. J. Hirrlinger, Sr., District Council; Edward F. Fones of the Barber & Ross Co.; Nicholas R. Loope, director of JCAC; Randall C. Wyant, chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Master Builders Assoc., Inc.; Ben A. Sanford, business representative, District Council; and William Wallace, Jr., of Lamar & Wallace.

James F. Bunch won the award for the "Highest Scholastic Achievement," which is valued at more than $500. It consists of a scholarship in engineering, a bronze plaque, a U. S. Savings Bond, and a gift Certificate. To indicate the caliber of craftsmanship attained by Brother Bunch, it was disclosed that he already has been promoted to Superintendent by his employer, Roscoe-Ajax Company.

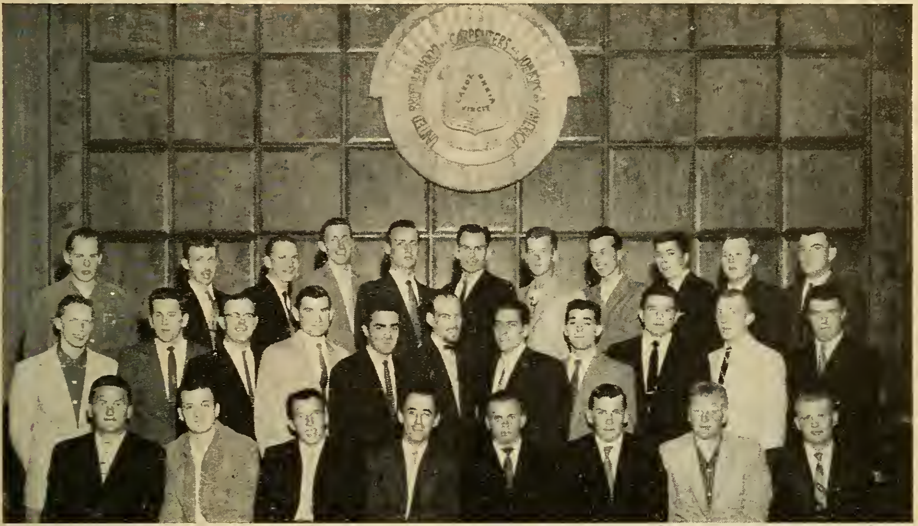
Winner of second place and a $50 Savings Bond was Lewis K. Pugh.

The Terrace Room of the National Airport was the scene of the Commencement exercises. Following a fine roast beef dinner, certificates of completion were presented to the 24 new journeymen. Mr. Randall C. Wyant, chairman of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee, presented the address of welcome. Other speakers included: Walter N. Tobriner, president of the Board of Education, Washington, D. C.; Welton A. Snow, Manager, Building Division, AGC; John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President; and W. C. Christensen, director, Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Following the formal ceremonies, Addie Lawyer and his orchestra provided entertainment and music for dancing until a late hour.

CHICAGO FETES 61 NEW JOURNEYMEN

Sixty-one brand-new Chicago journeymen carpenters received Journeyman Certificates on May 14, after having completed four years' training in our trade. Their employers and their school instructors can be proud of the group of fine young men feted at ceremonies held in District Council headquarters.



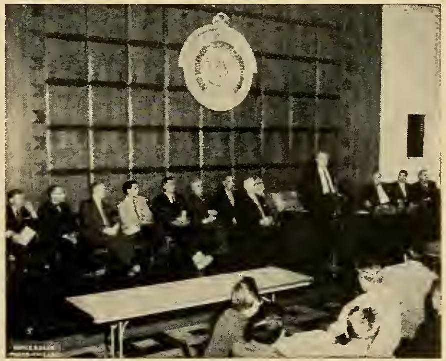
BUILDERS OF TOMORROW. Pictured above is a group of new journeymen who attended the completion ceremonies held at Chicago District Council headquarters on the night of May 14. All of them invested four years of their time preparing to become true craftsmen in the fullest sense of the word.

In addition to the diploma issued by our General Office, each received from the Builders Association of Chicago replicas of four of the most important documents in American history—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Business Agents from the area, as well as officers of the local unions in Cook, Lake and DuPage Counties, joined the Council officers in welcoming the graduates to the ranks of full-fledged journeymen.

Of special interest to the guests was the appearance of First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson whose address was not only informative but delivered in a friendly manner which appealed greatly to our younger element—the graduating apprentices.

Other organizations represented included the Builders Association of Chicago, United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship, Carpenters' Welfare and Pension Funds, Building Trades Council, Illinois



First General Vice president John R. Stevenson, who completed his own apprenticeship training over half a century ago, addresses the graduating apprentices while Council officers and special guests look on.

State Federation of Labor. Carpentry instructors from Washburne Trade School (Cook County), Highland Park High School (Lake County), and Lisle High School (DuPage County) were present to celebrate the graduation of the young men to whom they had so conscientiously taught the many facets of the trade.

Presentation of diplomas was followed by a social hour featuring a buffet supper during which graduates, union representatives and special guests enjoyed a conversational get-together.

Ted Kenney, President, and Charles A. Thompson, Secretary of the Council, who were Co-Chairmen for the event, were congratulated on the success of the evening, which has become a significant semi-annual event for the Chicago District Council.

◆

DEL HAVEN TRIBUTE RECALLS UNION HISTORY

More than 75 friends and admirers of Del Haven relived the early days of the labor movement recently at a dinner honoring Haven, 81-year-old pioneer of the North Bay, California labor movement.

Representative Clarence Briggs (right) offers congratulations to Brother De Haven, grand old man of the North Bay labor movement.

The event was held by the Napa Central Labor Council to pay tribute to Haven, its first president, the first president of Carpenters Local 2114, and the first president of the organization which now is the North Coast Counties District Council of Carpenters. In addition, he was one of those who organized the State Council of Carpenters.

Haven told the gathering that young union people must take an increasing interest in their organization because they will have the duty of maintaining it.

"What union men are earning in an hour now is more than we got in a whole day's work when we organized this Council 40 years ago," he said. "In those days we made $3 a day, but labor has improved that picture a lot over the years."

Business Manager Fred Schoonmaker, of the Carpenters, told the gathering that he and his wife "have reversed the process" and adopted Del as "our second father."

"This man has led an entire lifetime of service to the labor movement and some of the fruits of his accomplishment are evident around us tonight.

"Organizing the Carpenters Local in Napa, whose charter was installed in February of 1919, he was the first president of the Local and held this office on different occasions and for many years. He has served in nearly every office, if not every office, in the Carpenters Local, and is now a trustee."

After reviewing Haven's record in the District and State Councils, Schoonmaker presented him with a framed reproduction of the Central Labor Council's first charter and with a fishing reel.

Business Agent Al Brown of the District Council, and Carpenters International Representative Clarence Briggs also paid tribute to Haven as an inspiration to their work in the labor movement.

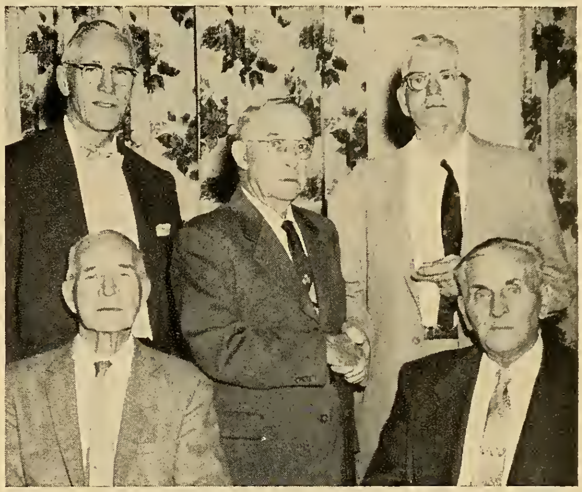
Central Labor Council President Jack Sparlin said that the record of men like Haven should be preserved by the writing of a history of Napa County labor.

◆

LOCAL 434 ADDS FOUR TO 50-YEAR CLUB

Local Union No. 434, Chicago, added four new members to its 50-year club at special ceremonies during its meeting of July 1. The four new members of the 50-year club are

John Gudmundson, Thomas Torgerson, Myron H. Smith, and Nels Ackerman. Between them, they represent well over two centuries of good and faithful service to the Local Union and to the building industry of Chicago.



In the above picture the old-timers are being congratulated by Charles A. Thompson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council, and George McPhail, president of the Local.

Standing, left to right, they are: Charles Thompson, District Council secretary-treasurer, who made the presentation of the pins; Myron H. Smith, and George McPhail, Local president. Seated are old-timers John Gudmundson and Thomas Torgerson.

Nels Ackerman, fourth member to join the 50-year club, was visiting in Minnesota and was unable to be present.

Following presentation of the pins, refreshments were served and a full evening of reminiscing and visiting was enjoyed both by the old-timers and the many Local Union members who were on hand to honor them.

◆

SHERMAN, TEXAS HANDS OUT TWO 50-YEAR AWARDS

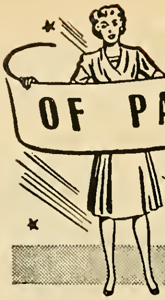
When Brothers Luther L. Stephenson and Walter A. Brown walk down the streets of their home town, Sherman, Texas, they can see in their mind's eye the construction details of virtually every building in the city. Over the past 50 years they have helped to put up most of them.

Recently Local Union No. 197 of Sherman honored the two veteran members at special ceremonies. Each was awarded a 50-year pin and a vote of thanks for good and faithful service by the Union.

Brother Stephenson followed his father into the trade of carpentry. In 1909 he joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Over the years he has served his Local Union in many capacities. He is a former vice president and currently is holding the office of business representative.

Brother Brown also followed in his father's footsteps in becoming a carpenter. He joined Local Union No. 197 in 1908 and has remained a loyal member ever since. Both Brother Stephenson and Brother Brown spent all of their working lives in Sherman, with the exception of short periods during World War II when they were needed elsewhere. Like Brother Stephenson, Brother Brown has served his union in many offices—president, recording secretary, financial secretary and board member of the State Council.

Local Union No. 197 is proud of its two grand old-timers and so is the City of Sherman in whose growth and development they played such an important part.



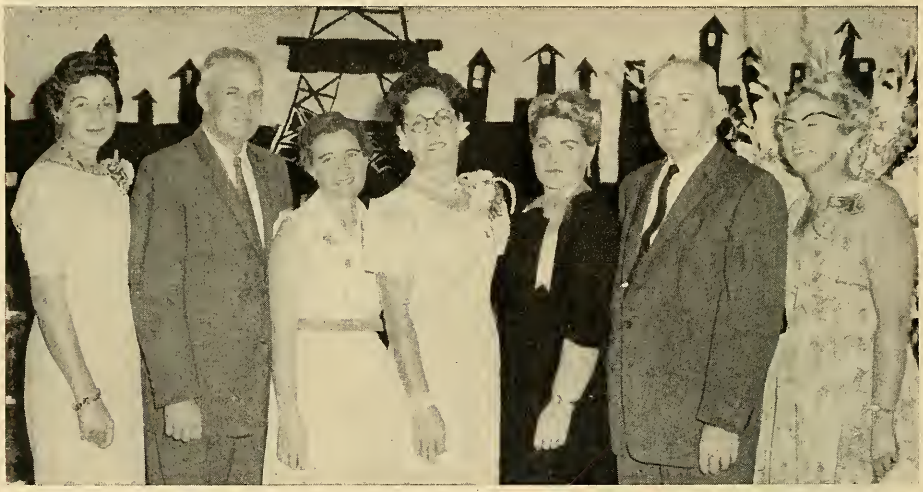
OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

ORANGE COUNTY LADIES AUXILIARIES HOLD INSTALLATION RITES

Union Hall of Carpenter Local Union No. 2203, Anaheim, California, on June 27th was the scene of joint installation rites for all of the Orange County Ladies Auxiliaries.

Mrs. Chris Easton was chairman of the Installation Committee, and her co-workers from Anaheim Auxiliary No. 759 were: Mrs. Matt Plews, Mrs. Larry Settje, Mrs. Leonard Hall, Mrs. Marvin Pietrok, Mrs. Al Robert and Mrs. Gerald Cennamo. Representing other county Auxiliaries were the following: from Santa Ana, Mrs. Clyde Bush and Mrs. George Chapman; from Costa Mesa, Mrs. Alice Sparks and Mrs. James King.

Mrs. Leonard Hall, outgoing president of the Anaheim Auxiliary, welcomed the Honorable A. J. Schutte, Mayor of Anaheim, and Fire Chief Ed Stringer, Mrs. Stringer, and other distinguished guests.



From the left to right: Mrs. Page Nelson, San Diego board member; Anaheim Fire Chief, Ed Stringer; Mrs. Evelyn Rodgers, Oxnard board member; Mrs. Marge Whitely, San Diego state president; Mrs. Gerald Cennamo, new Anaheim president; The Honorable A. J. Schutte, Mayor of Anaheim and Mrs. Wayne Hansen, Santa Ana board member.

The Lord's Prayer was sung by Mrs. Gerald Cennamo for the Invocation. Mrs. Al Robert presented the Traveling Flag of Federation No. 1 of the Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance led by Mrs. Cennamo.

Mayor Schutte then spoke on the role the Carpenters have played in the growth and development of Anaheim. Fire Chief Ed Stringer spoke briefly, and thanked the Auxiliaries for inviting him to be their guest.

The State president, Marge Whitely of San Diego, took over the Installation ceremonies. The incoming officers were conducted by state board members Mrs. Page Nelson of San Diego, Mrs. Evelyn Rodgers of Oxnard, and Mrs. Wayne Hansen of Santa Ana.

The incoming officers of Costa Mesa were: Mrs. Ed Rider, president; Mrs. James King, vice president; Mrs. Bernard Wash, secretary; Mrs. Nellie Davidson, treasurer; Mrs.

Genevieve Bowen, conductor; Mrs. Margaret Carrun, warden; Mrs. Gertrude LePage, Mrs. Alice Sparks, and Mrs. Fern Miller, trustees.

New officers for Santa Ana were: Mrs. O. A. Miles, president; Mrs. Oscar Stacy, vice president; Mrs. Charles Disney, secretary; Mrs. Sam Ketterling, treasurer; Mrs. Walter Winters, conductor; Mrs. Harold McGuire, warden; Mrs. Wayne Hansen, Mrs. Jessie Bright, and Mrs. Dorothea Kingston, trustees.

Those who will lead the Anaheim Auxiliary are: Mrs. Gerald Cennamo, president; Mrs. Charles Oldham, vice president; Mrs. Arnold Brion, secretary; Mrs. Frank Stevens, treasurer; Mrs. Elwyn Taylor, conductor; Mrs. Larry Settje, warden; Mrs. Leonard Hall, Mrs. Gerald Powles, and Mrs. John Virgo, trustees.

The Installation was brought to a close by Mrs. Gerald Cennamo, who dedicated her song, "Be The Best of Whatever You Are!" to the incoming officers.

The music was rendered by Mrs. Thomas Kasprzyk and Mrs. Al Robert.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Cecilia H. Cennamo
President of Anaheim Auxiliary No. 759
(Anaheim Carpenters Local No. 2203)
608 W. Vermont, Anaheim, California

◆

BUFFALO LADIES HOLD 35th ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

To the Editor:

The ladies of Auxiliary No. 128, Buffalo, New York, gave the dining and serving facilities in the New Carpenters Hall a thorough testing on the night of April 25th and found them more than adequate. The occasion was the 35th Annual Banquet of the Auxiliary.

Pictured are members and guests of the Ladies Auxiliary 128, who attended the 35th annual banquet at the New Carpenters Hall, Buffalo, New York, on April 25, 1959.

A large turnout of Auxiliary members, families and friends was on hand for the affair. In the beautiful surroundings provided by the new headquarters building they all enjoyed a fine dinner, inspiring speaking and a great deal of good fellowship. All are looking forward to many more such happy occasions at 300 Kensington Avenue, where the beautiful new carpenters' home is located.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 369

Framing the Roof.—The first thing the roof framer must know is the span. The span is the width of the building. On a double-pitch roof, the run is one-half of the span. The pitch of the roof is determined by the rise. In this case, the roof has a 12-8, or one-third pitch. Most roof framers assume a basic span of 24 feet. This is done for convenience, because the blade of the square is 24 inches long. What is said here is said with the stepping-off roof framing method in mind. To simplify the matter, a scale of 1-inch equals 1-foot is used. This will make 12 on the blade, the base figure. From here on the roof framer works on the basis of "the rise per foot run." In our case we have an 8-inch rise per foot run, therefore we take 12 on the blade of the square and 8 on tongue. To get the level and plumb cuts, lay the square on the rafter material in such a manner, that the edge of the square will intersect the edge of the rafter material, at point 12 on the blade, and point 8 on the tongue. In this position, the blade will give the level cut, and the tongue will give the plumb cut. Using 12 on the blade and 8 on the tongue, take as many steps on the rafter material as there are feet in the run, and you will have the length of the common rafter.

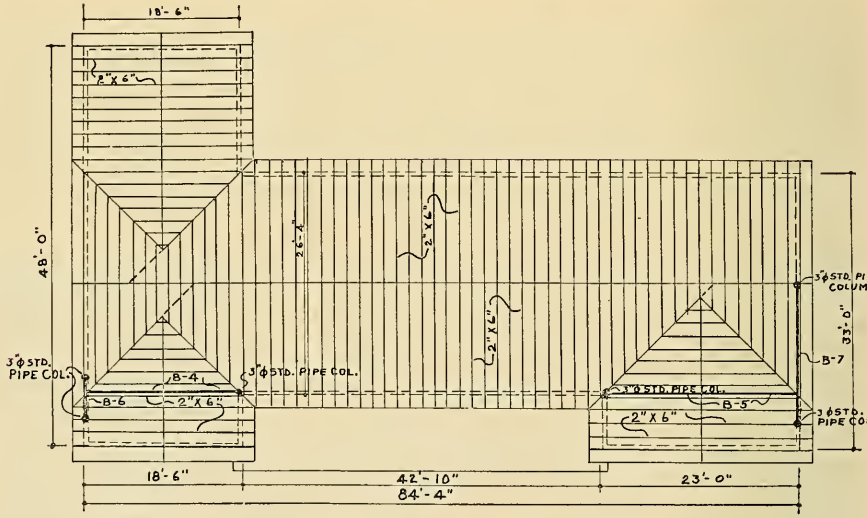


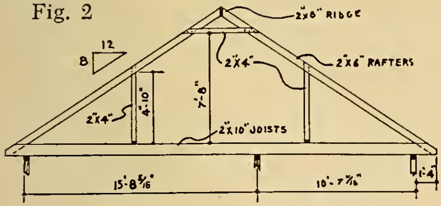
Fig. 1

ROOF FRAMING PLAN

Hip and Valley Cuts.—The run of a hip or valley rafter, as related to one-foot run of the common rafter, is the diagonal distance between 12 and 12, or almost 17 inches. The exact distance is 16.9705 inches. However, 17 is not only a convenient figure to use, but it is nearly enough correct for all practical purposes. To get the level and plumb cuts of hips and valleys, take 17 on the blade of the square, and 8 on the tongue. The blade gives the level cut, while the tongue gives the plumb cut. For the edge bevel, take the length of the hip or valley rafter for a 17-inch run and 17. The length of the rafter gives the bevel. To reduce those figures so they can be used on the square, divide both figures by 2, and proceed.

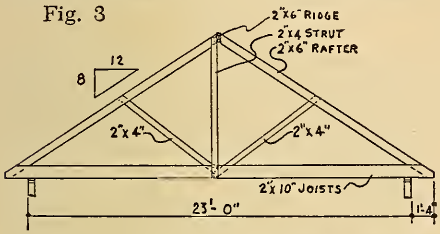
Fraction of Step.—To step off a fraction of a step, for example a run of 6¾", lay the square on the material the same as if you were taking another step. Make a pencil mark along the blade. Then, keeping the blade and the line parallel, pull the square back until 6¾" on the blade of the square intersects the edge of the material, and mark the plumb cut. The principle works on both common rafters and hip or valley rafters.

Fig. 2



ROOF FRAME OVER MAIN PORTION

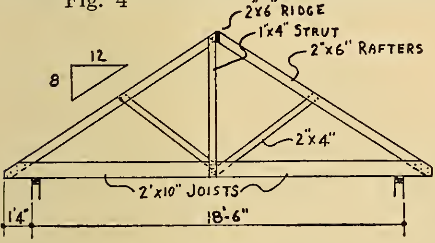
Fig. 3



ROOF FRAME OVER GARAGE WING

Edge Bevel of Jacks.—The level and plumb cuts of jack rafters are the same as of the common rafter. For the edge bevel, take the length of the rafter for one foot run and 12 on the square. The length of the rafter gives the bevel. The difference in the length of jack rafters, is equal to the length of the rafter for a run equal to the distance of one space. For example, if the rafters are spaced 2 feet, then the difference in the lengths of the jacks, would be the length of the rafter for a 2-foot run.

Fig. 4



ROOF FRAME OVER BEDROOM WING

Roof Plan.—Fig. 1 is a drawing of the roof framing plan. The rafters are indicated by single lines. There are three different spans in this roof, which are given in figures. The dimensions of the building are also given in figures. The rafters, as specified on the drawing, are to be made of 2"x6"

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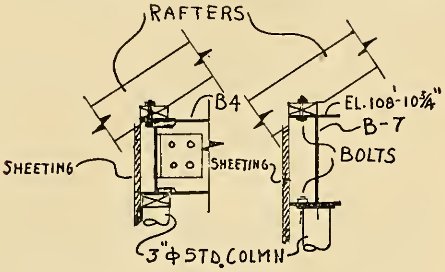
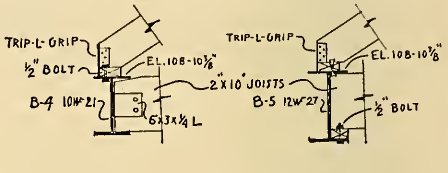
material. Notice the heavy dots and heavy lines to the left and to the right. A short beam, B-6, spanning a window below, is indicated to the left. This beam is supported by 2 3″ standard pipe columns. Fastened to this beam and spanning the room below is another beam, B-4, which is supported to the right by another 3″ standard pipe column. To the extreme right, we have a beam, B-7, spanning the garage door. This beam is supported by 2 3″ standard pipe columns. To this beam is fastened a beam, B-5, that spans the room below, which is supported at the left by a 3″ pipe column.



BEAM DETAILS
Fig. 5

Roof Construction.—Fig. 2 shows to the upper left, the pitch of the roof we are concerned about here. The construction shown in this drawing is for the roof over the main part of the house. Fig. 3 shows a truss construction of one pair of rafters, for a 23-foot span. Another truss construction for a still shorter span, is shown by Fig. 4. The span is 18 feet, 6 inches.



BEAM DETAILS
Fig. 6

Beam and Column Details.—Fig. 5 shows two roof-supporting beam details. These beams are supported by 3″ standard pipe columns. Fig. 6 gives two beam details,

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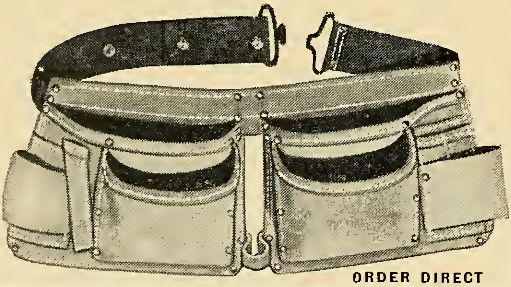

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In Calif. add 4% tax **$11.95** SORRY, NO C. O. D's
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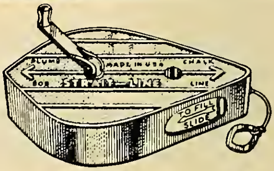
STRAIT-LINE NO. 66 ADJUSTABLE
TRY-SQUARE
Save time with one tool for all angles. Press button release; blade locks securely at desired angle, or straight for easy carry and storing. All metal, extra durable, and precision built for "life-time use." $4.80 ea.



New improved #125 STRAIT-LINE Chalk Line Box with nylon slide opening for extra quick filling. $1.25 with 50 ft. line. . . . $1.50 with 100 ft. of line. At your dealers now or send check or money order, we'll pay postage.

STRAIT-LINE Products Inc.
P.O. Box 577-C, Costa Mesa, Calif.

showing how the rafters are fastened to them with "Trip-L-Grip" fasteners—they also show how the ends of the joists are framed and fastened to the beams. Fig. 7

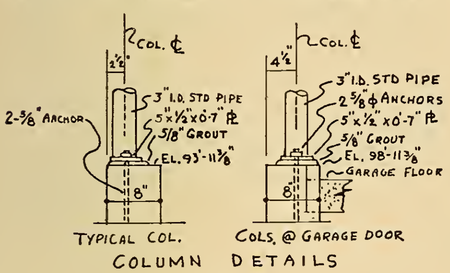

COL. ℄
2½"
3" I.D. STD PIPE
5"x½"x0'-7" ℞
5/8" GROUT
EL. 93'-11⅜"
2-⅝" ANCHOR
8"
COL. ℄
4½"
3" I.D. STD PIPE
2 ⅝" ϕ ANCHORS
5"x½"x0'-7" ℞
5/8" GROUT
EL. 98'-11⅜"
GARAGE FLOOR
8"
TYPICAL COL.
COLS. @ GARAGE DOOR
COLUMN DETAILS

Fig. 7

shows, to the left, a typical column base, and to the right a similar base for the columns that support the beam over the garage door. See Fig. 1 for further information.

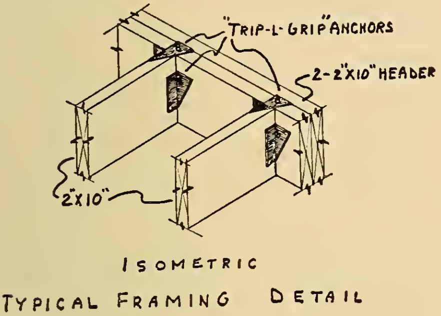
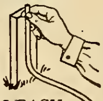

"TRIP-L-GRIP" ANCHORS
2-2"X10" HEADER
2"X10"
ISOMETRIC
TYPICAL FRAMING DETAIL

Fig. 8

Fig. 8 shows "Trip-L-Grip" anchors that reinforce the joints of joists where they join wooden beams or headers. (See Beam Schedule, Lesson 362, Fig. 2.)

—DEMAND THE UNION LABEL—



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PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISING COUNCIL
GREEN CROSS FOR SAFETY

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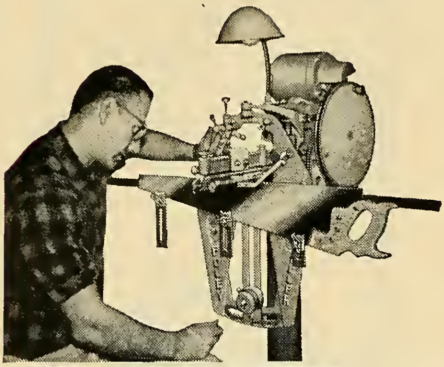

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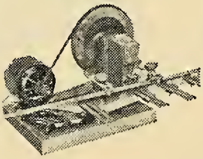

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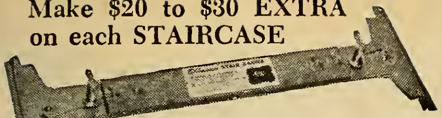

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Applies like putty . . .
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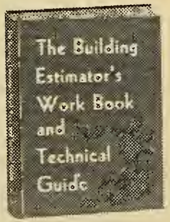

This complete, up-to-date book shows you through pictures, tables and simplified charts how to make expert estimates simpler than ever before. It helps you figure costs on: Excavation, Foundations, Framing, Roofing Sheathing, Siding, Structural materials, Hardware, Specialties, Windows, Millwork, Floor and wall finishes . . . plus sections on appliances (electrical, heating and cooling, plumbing, water supply), construction equipment. Everything you need to calculate prices fast, accurately.

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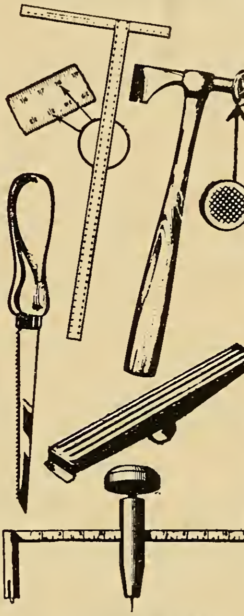

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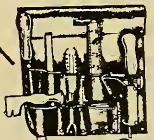

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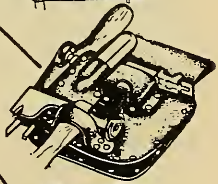

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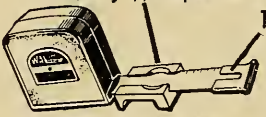

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*Or two for $1.00

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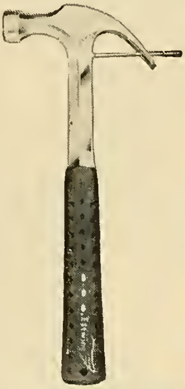

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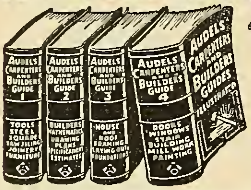
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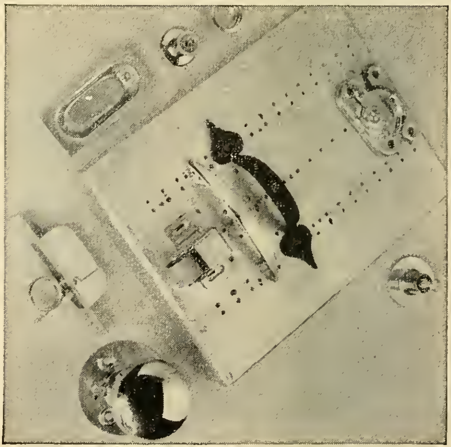

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Support Labor's drive to reduce traffic accidents over the Labor Day Weekend

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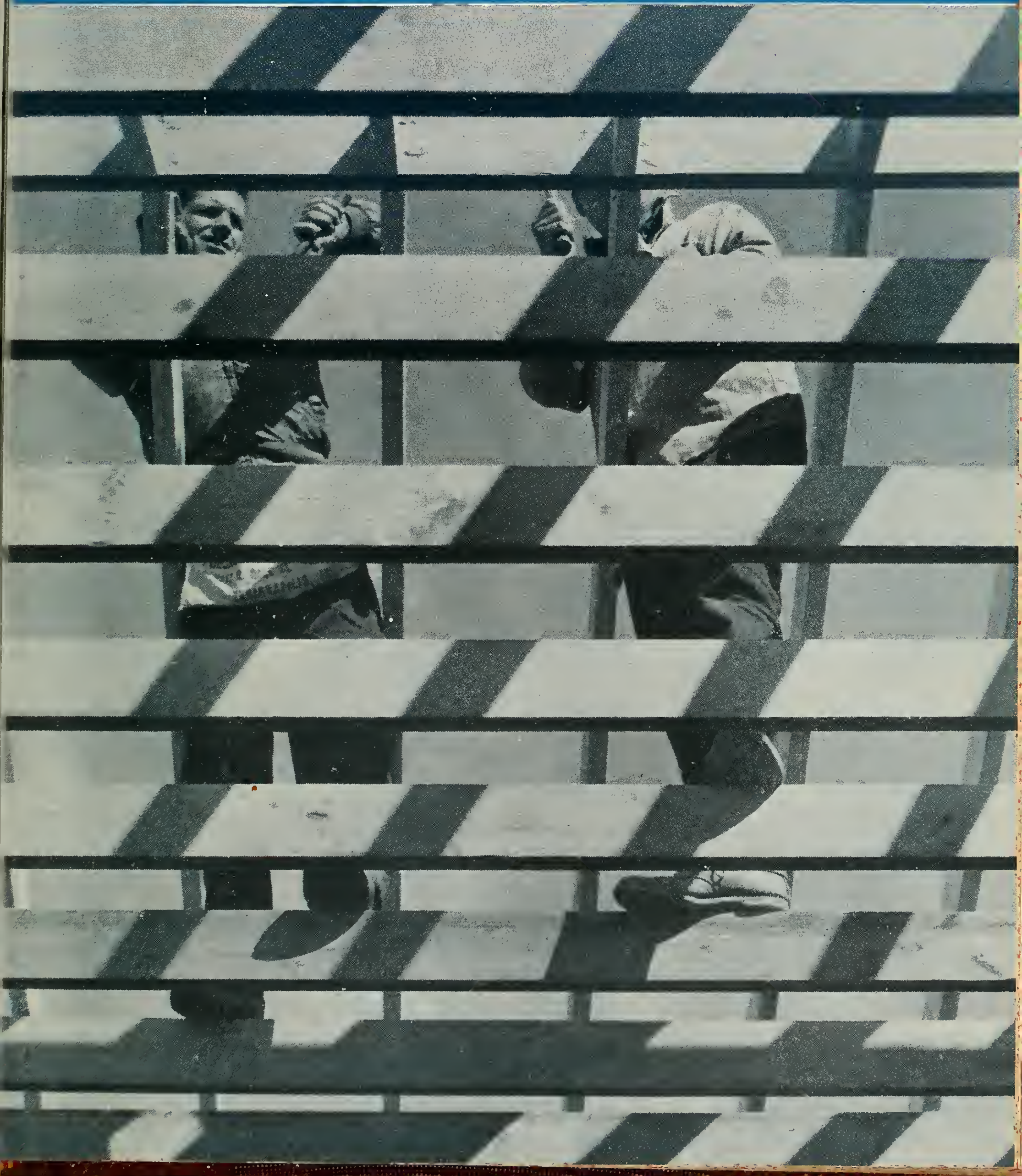
From The Carpenter
222 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

SEPTEMBER, 1959



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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1959

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Department of Labor statistics reveal that Brotherhood members made the greatest wage gains of any building trades union this Spring. Not only that, but a bigger percentage of Carpenters got increases than any other trade.

Reno Man Wins 6-State Contest - - - 9

Richard Hewitt, Reno apprentice, walks off with the carpentry title at the First Western States Apprenticeship Contest held in Portland, Ore., during the week of July 20. Edward Mitchell, Zigzag, Ore., emerges as top mill and cabinet learner.

"To Better Serve Our Members" - - - 14

President Hutcheson sends 26 representatives to the University of Wisconsin for a week's intensive drilling in wage incentive plans so as to prepare them to cope more effectively with this growing menace.

A Program For The Aged - - - - 17

In response to an inquiry from Senator McNamara, chairman of a new Senate committee studying problems of the aged, General President Hutcheson sets forth a few of the shortcomings of our society that need to be overcome to give our older citizens a fair shake.

New Lift-Slab Film Now Ready - - - 28

Our Brotherhood has just completed a new 16 mm movie film showing lift-slab construction in operation. Lift-slab seems to be growing rapidly. All members should familiarize themselves with it. This they can do readily by viewing this fine film.

Accidents Are Deadlier Than Bullets - - 30

Records show that ladder accidents are among the most frequent encountered in the building trades. In addition, ladder accidents are among the most severe in loss of time. A few simple rules can make the ladder a piece of safe equipment rather than a potential killer.

★ ★ ★

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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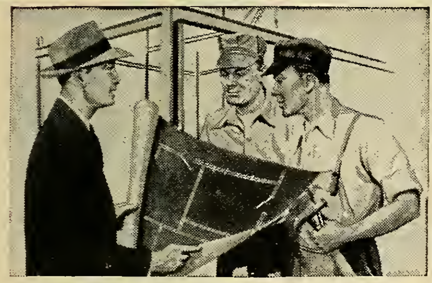
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



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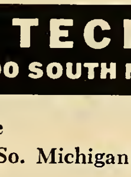

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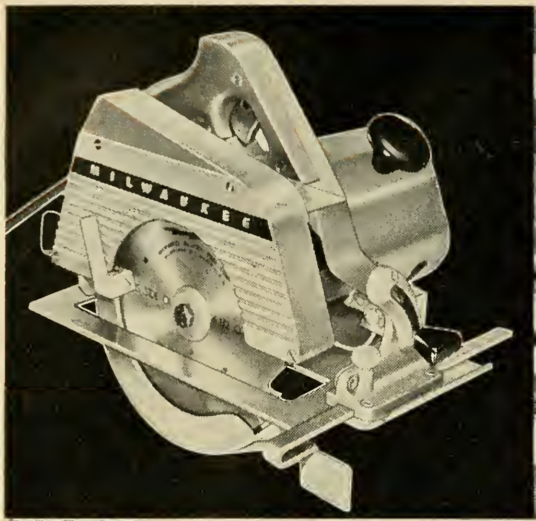
Address ------------------------------------ Occupation-----------

City--------------------------------- Zone------ State---------------



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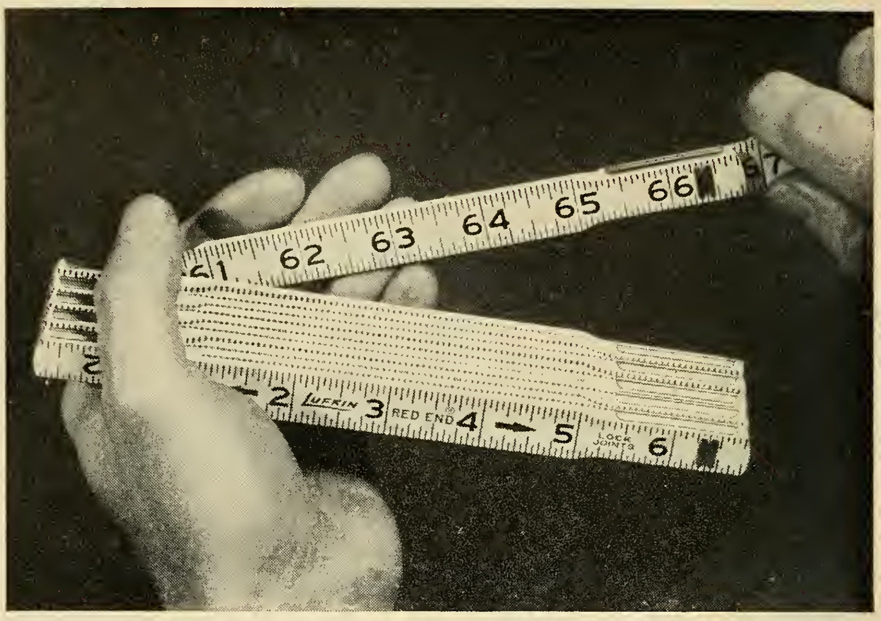

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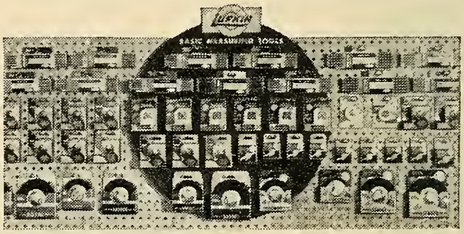

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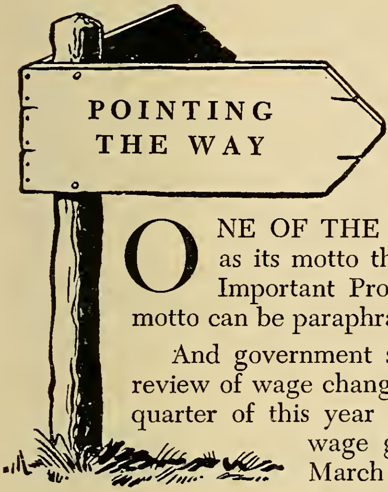


Carpenters Lead Wage Parade

★ ★ ★

ONE OF THE nation's major appliance manufacturers uses as its motto the following sentence: "Progress Is Our Most Important Product." In the case of our Brotherhood, that motto can be paraphrased to read: "Progress Is Our Only Business."

And government statistics reveal that our business is good. A review of wage changes in the construction industry for the second quarter of this year shows that our members made the greatest wage gains of any building trades group between March 31 and July 1. It further shows that a higher percentage of Carpenters received wage boosts than any other trade in the industry. The study, of course, was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The average wage increase for all trades in the construction industry was 9.9 cents. For the Carpenters it was 11.9 cents. While 55 to 67 per cent of most trades gained wage increases, 79 per cent of our members succeeded in improving their wage scales during the three-month period. In its news release for the week of August 3, the Department of Labor summed up the situation as follows:

"Hourly wage scales of union building trades workers rose an average of 3 per cent during the 3 months ended July 1, the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The gain was greater than in the second quarter last year, but less than the 3.4 per cent rise in the 1957 period.

"Reflecting numerous spring and early summer contract reopenings, wage increases in the quarter raised the average hourly scale 9.9 cents. **Gains for the individual trades varied from 4.2 cents for painters to 11.9 cents for carpenters.** The average union rate for all building trades workers was estimated at $3.50 an hour on July 1.

"Higher scales were reported for 2 of every 3 construction workers included in the Bureau's quarterly survey of 7 major building trades in 100 cities. **Rates advanced for 79 per cent of the carpenters, 75 per cent of the bricklayers, 73 per cent of the building laborers, and from 55 to 67 per cent of the workers in each of the other surveyed trades except painters. About 38 per cent of the painters had scale increases.**

"Raises of 10 cents were provided in a third of the adjustments and of 15 cents in approximately a fifth. Increases of 20 cents or more occurred in a ninth of the scale revisions and of 7½ cents or less in a similar proportion.

"The level of rates was 70 per cent above the 1947-49 average, and 4.6 per cent higher than in July, 1958. The increase in average hourly rates since

July 1, 1958, amounted to 15.3 cents for all trades combined, and varied from 11 to 17.4 cents for the individual trades surveyed."

From the foregoing it is evident that the building trades unions are not allowing recession, right-to-work laws or Taft-Hartley to slow down their progress. And it is equally evident that the Carpenters are leading the parade.

But one of the penalties of leading a parade is that most of the sniping by the enemy is directed at those in the front ranks. The position of the Carpenters in the wage parade undoubtedly accounts for some of the slings and arrows that have been directed against our Brotherhood by those who want to see organized labor smashed. The enemy seldom wastes its heavy artillery on the tail-end ragtail and bobble.

The United Brotherhood is no stranger to the head of the parade; it has been there throughout the most of its 78-year history. And it will be there for years to come whenever the measuring stick is better wages and working conditions and sound unionism.

NORTH CENTRAL APPRENTICE CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

The first Biennial North Central States Apprenticeship Conference will be held in Indianapolis on October 28-29. The conference is sponsored jointly by labor and management in the states of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Karl H. Kettelhut, Lafayette, Indiana building contractor, is chairman of the overall planning committee.

1st BIENNIAL
NCSAC* • • •
Oct. 28, 29, 1959
INDIANAPOLIS
INDIANA
WISCONSIN
*NORTH CENTRAL STATES APPRENTICESHIP CONFERENCE
ILLINOIS
INDIANA

Purpose of the conference is to foster, encourage and promote the establishment of sound apprenticeship and training programs throughout the territory. Top figures in the field of apprenticeship and training from labor, management, and state and Federal training agencies will participate.

The two-day conference will explore the challenges which a rapidly changing technology will impose on the skilled trades, and how those challenges can best be met through effective apprenticeship training. All persons genuinely interested in apprenticeship training are invited to attend.

General meetings will discuss the overall problems of apprenticeship training. Special sectional meetings will be held for the various crafts, at which their special problems can be aired and recommendations drawn up.

WORK CLOTHES WITH BUILT-IN ACCIDENTS

Are you dressed to kill? The Institute of Industrial Launderers, which helps draw up safety standards for work clothing for the National Safety Council and the American Standard Association, reminds us once again that many crippling or even fatal accidents result from unsafe work clothing.

The Institute warns that we should guard against missing buttons, leading perhaps to a dangling shirt cuff; trousers with cuffs which are likely to get caught on projections; dangling belt ends or ties; or loose, floppy clothes which can be caught in machinery.

Reno Man Wins 6-State Contest

★ ★

DID you ever hear of Zigzag, Oregon? Chances not. As the name implies, it is a little community sitting aside a particularly crooked piece of road between the City of Portland and Mount Hood, its air-conditioned backyard playground. Zigzag, so far as anyone knows, produced no Olympic athletes or movie stars. It set no records for commerce, industry, taxes or juvenile delinquency.

However, Zigzag can boast of one claim to fame today. It is the home of the best mill and cabinet apprentice in six western states. Edward Mitchell, who lives in Zigzag with his parents, won his title in the First Western States Apprenticeship Contest, which was held in Portland during the week of July 20, in conjunction with the Oregon Centennial.

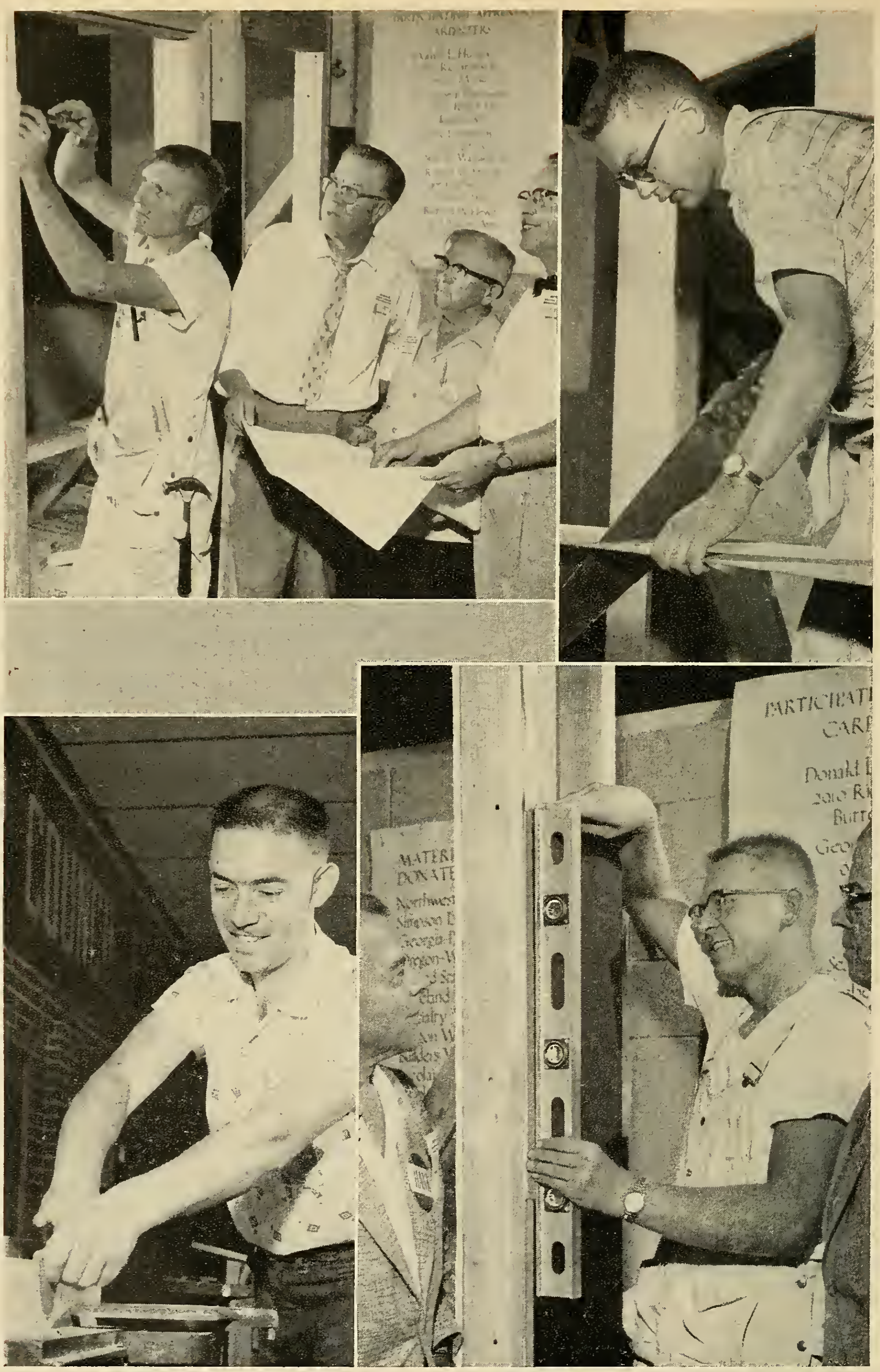
The First Western States Mill and Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was the cooperative endeavor of contractors and Brotherhood Locals and Councils in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, California and Nevada. It brought together eight boys who had previously come out on top in state Contests. At Portland they pitted their manipulative skills and general knowledge of the trade of carpentry against each other for the title of Western States champion.

As mentioned above, Edward Mitchell of Zigzag, Oregon placed first in the mill and cabinet division. The carpentry title went to Reno, Nevada. Richard Hewitt, a fourth-year apprentice from "The Biggest Little City In The World" (as Reno calls itself), nosed out apprentices from four other states to walk off with the carpentry crown.

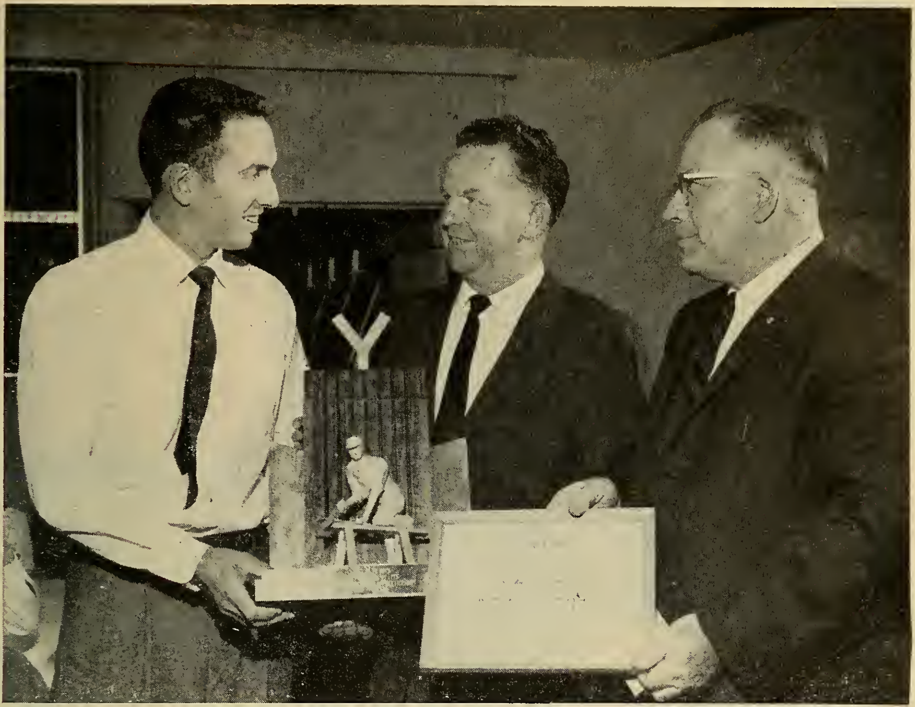
During the week the Western States Apprenticeship Contest was in progress at the Oregon Centennial grounds, thousands of visitors from virtually every state in the Union and every province in Canada watched the young men ply their skills. The contest booth was among the most popular in the Centennial. Literature telling the story of apprenticeship, provided by the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the Department of Labor, was passed out to booth visitors. Many people thus received a fine indoctrination in the lasting values of good apprenticeship training.

The caliber of the apprentices who competed was exceptional. Only a few points separated the losers from the winners in both the carpentry and mill and cabinet categories. The contestants first took written examinations that tested their general knowledge of the trade. For their manipulative tests the carpentry apprentices were required to erect a corner wall section from a blueprint. The wall section included a door and a window and the contestants each had eight hours to work on their projects. Scores for both written tests and performance tests were added and the apprentices judged on total score.

Mill and cabinet apprentices were required to build a kitchen cabinet from scratch, according to a detailed drawing. They, too, had eight hours



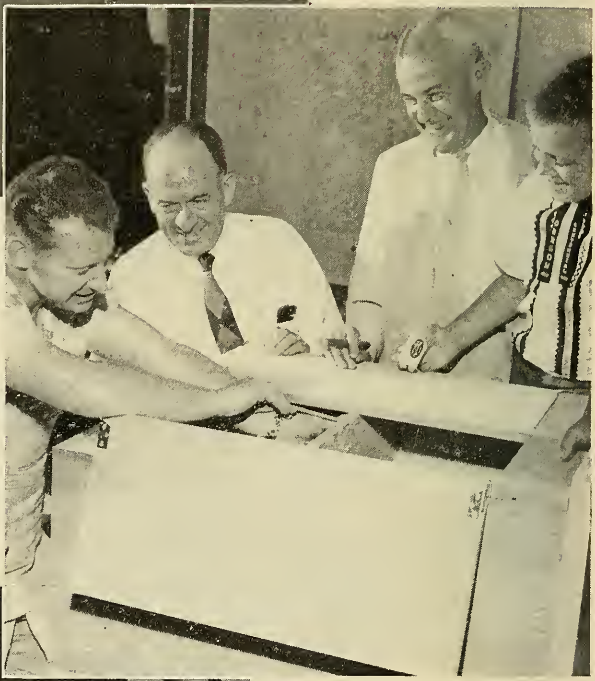
Upper Left: **Bob Martin, Davis, Cal., hangs his door under the watchful eyes of judges Elmer Johnson, Helena contractor; Bill Aikens, Local 476, Tacoma, and K. C. Schuette, Portland architect.** ***Upper Right:*** **Roy Simmons, Seattle, cuts his siding.** ***Lower Left:*** **Beryl McCarter, mill apprentice from Milton, Wash., carefully shapes a piece for his cabinet.** ***Lower Right:*** **Donald Hubacka, Butte, checks his work.**



Richard Hewitt, Reno, Nev., receives the champion's trophy in the carpentry category from Jim Cawdry, National AGC president (center) and Paul Rudd, Washington State Council secretary.

Edward Mitchell, Zigzag, Ore., smiles as he accepts the mill and cabinet trophy from Mr. Cawdry and Mr. Rudd.

George Rosemeyer, top Oregon carpentry apprentice, displayed a fine beard (commemorating Oregon's Centennial) as well as a lot of skill in the contest.



Frank Van Orsdal, Idaho mill apprentice champion, puts the finishing touches on his cabinet as Walt Griffin, regional director, Bureau of Apprenticeship, and Idaho director Cassiday look on with young admirer.

Goodly crowds watched the progress of various apprentices throughout the show.

to work on their projects. At the end of the contest the cabinets they made were raffled off to lucky ticket holders.

In the carpentry category, Roy L. Simmons of Seattle took second place. Robert Martin, Davis, California, was a close third. George Rosemeyer, Eugene, Oregon, walked off with fourth honors, just nosing out Donald Hubacka of Butte, Montana.

Frank Van Orsdal, Boise, Idaho, rated second place in the mill and cabinet contest on combined score. Beryl McCarter, Milton (Tacoma), Washington, was a good third.

A tremendous amount of planning was involved in setting up the first Western States Apprenticeship Contest. The care with which the planning was carried out contributed a great deal to success of the contest. Paul Rudd, secretary of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, was a spark plug in getting the contest off the ground. Olaf Boehn of the Seattle AGC chapter, "Mr. Apprenticeship Himself," contributed much time and thought. Leo Gable, Brotherhood representative and a top director of vocational education in the school system of Long Beach, California, participated in all the planning and acted as chief judge.

Very valuable assistance in all stages of planning and directing the contest was provided by the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training of the U. S. Department of Labor. Walter Griffin, regional director, and Jim Frazer, coordinator for the State of Washington, devoted full time to the project for weeks. The training officials of various states involved also gave whole-hearted cooperation. To name all who contributed something to success of the contest—from officials of the Portland District Council, who manned the booth, to the materials dealers who contributed lumber and equipment—would take many pages. The Contest was a triumph of cooperation from union officials, contractor organizations, state and federal training agencies, material and equipment dealers and school officials. Portland architects also contributed materially by acting as judges.

An awards banquet held on Saturday night, July 24, at the headquarters of the Portland Homebuilders Association wound up the Contest. Winners were announced at the banquet and the awards were made at that time. The top winners in the two categories were given possession of beautiful, hand-carved, perpetual trophies to which their names will be affixed in the form of a brass plate. The trophies will remain in their possession until next year's winners are announced. Each contestant received a certificate of participation, a Disston saw and a ten-foot steel tape. In addition, there were awards of U. S. Savings bonds for the winners.

Many prominent figures in the construction field in the Northwest were present at the banquet to congratulate the apprentices. Featured speaker of the evening was Jim Cawdry, national president of the Associated General Contractors and himself a graduate carpenter apprentice of only a dozen years ago.

In enthusiasm, cooperation and general interest, the First Western States Apprenticeship Contest set a standard that will be hard to excel. However, the continuing committee which is already at work on next year's Contest intends to try. Several other states have indicated a desire to participate, so that next year's Contest may involve 10 or more states.

The success of the First Western States Contest indicates a national contest may be just around the corner.

President Hutcheson sets up staff institute—

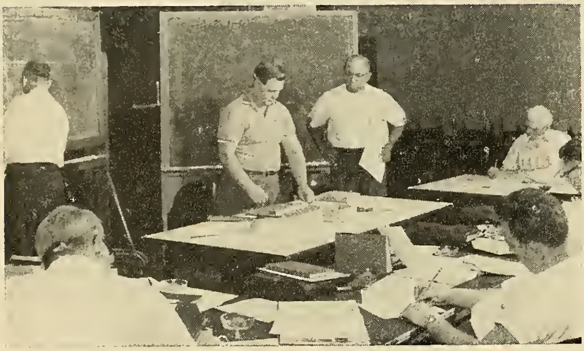
"To Better Serve Our Members"

★ ★ ★

DURING the week of August 9, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America wrote another chapter in its 78-year-old fight against piecework.

For the 5 days of that week it had some 26 representatives attending special classes at the University of Wisconsin to learn the ins and outs of incentive systems and what can be done to combat them.

Piecework was one of the evils that led to the formation of our Brotherhood in 1881, as the following resolution, adopted by the first convention, testifies:



D. D. Danielson, Brotherhood Director of Research (left center), and Professor William Kuhl of School for Workers staff present a problem to the class.

"Resolved that subcontract and piecework which is now being forced upon the trade is extremely dangerous to every interest of the craft. Hence we are determined to use every means in our power to stamp out and prevent further increase of this growing evil."

In the years since, our Brotherhood has consistently registered opposition to incentive systems at every convention. As another move in the fight against incentive systems, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson set up the special classes at the University of Wisconsin. These classes were conducted by Don Danielson, Carpenters Research Director; Bert Gottlieb, Industrial Engineer, Department of Research, AFL-CIO, and Professor William Kuhl of the staff of the School for Workers at the University.

The curriculum combined lectures and chalk talks on the complexities and fallacies of the so-called "scientific management" procedures. This theoretical exploration was supplemented with actual on-the-job demonstrations of techniques used in setting job standards.

A previous week-long session at the University for the same representatives had explored the field of Job Evaluation.

This Wage Incentive Institute concerned itself with the actual applications of incentive systems management uses most broadly.

Brotherhood representatives were thus enabled to understand both the theories and the practical applications of the most widely used programs, so that they can more effectively protect the interests of the members they represent in this widening field.

Piecework and wage incentive plans are almost as old as the industrial revolution. They began as simple plans for instituting different methods of setting wages. Over the years, however, they were refined and tightened to the point where their net effect was to set workers bidding against each other, not on a wage rate but on a work standard. This resulted in a decreased hourly rate in order to obtain employment.

About the turn of the century, "scientific management," with all its efficiency experts, complicated wage formulas, and all its mathematical mumbo-jumbo, came into its own. Industrial engineering became a profession, and stop watches, clipboards and cameras became tools of the trade.

Year by year since then the field has become more complicated and saturated with high-sounding gobbledygook. The advocates of "scientific management" claim that objective systems of measurement have been worked out that eliminate injustices and abuses. But workers up against incentive plans know different. They know that the basic aim of all the plans is to get more work out of men for less money.

The so-called "objective" systems for measuring productivity are not objective at all. They all start by "measuring" the output of a qualified average worker working at a normal pace and exhibiting a normal amount of skill under normal conditions. If the worker is not qualified the measurement is not valid. And "normal," like "reasonable," is not a precise word. What seems normal or reasonable to one person may seem abnormal or unreasonable to another. Furthermore, human beings are not static quantities like machines or inanimate objects. Human beings are seldom exactly identical two days in a row. Some days they feel good and

Students and teachers get together for the camera before the start of a class. Reading from left to right, they are:

First Row: **Jim Bailey, Walter Thinglum, Jim Parker, D. D. Danielson, Professor William Kuhl, Dick Griffin, Jules Berlin, Howard Bennett, Guaves Simmons.**

Second Row: **John Rogers, W. J. Smith, Walter Said, Bert Gottlieb, Ray Zimick, Ray Ginnetti, Wilfred Lamoureux, Harvey Wilkins.**

Third Row: **Frank Reid, Hugh Allan, Norm Morgan, Clarence Whisman, Bill Nazer, Richard Norris.**

Back Row: **Bob Cline, Clarence Briggs, Oscar Slack, J. Lew Rhodes, Jimmie Jones, Bob Warosh, Ed Weyler.**

are happy; other days they feel sluggish and sad. Their capacities fluctuate accordingly. For an industrial engineer to maintain that he can determine who is a qualified worker, who is an average worker, what constitutes a normal pace and a normal amount of skill, is ignoring the human element.

Even the industrial engineers privately admit that considerable guesswork is involved in their calculations. A study conducted by the industrial engineers' own organization reflects this fact. A survey by the Society for the Advancement of Management shows that the average error in estimating variations in work pace was 10.6%, and that 59% of the industrial engineers had average errors of 10% or more. What makes these findings significant is that the results were obtained from a poll of a very select group of 700 engineers.

There are also plenty of statistics to show that plants operating under piecework systems have very few employes over 50. The pace burns men out in a relatively short time.

For all these reasons, our Brotherhood is opposed to wage incentive plans. Its aim is to prohibit their introduction into plants already organized; to work constantly to eliminate them where they already exist, and to correct the injustices where plans cannot be budged.

In order to accomplish these ends, a competent crew of representatives, fully acquainted with the ins and outs of incentive plans and the gimmicks surrounding them, is necessary. Hence the setting up of the Job Evaluation and Wage Incentive Institutes for representatives at the University of Wisconsin by the General President.

In his instructions to the representatives, General President Hutcheson outlined the position of the Carpenters Union on the "scientific" approaches to wage administration. In his statement he said:

"Throughout the history of the United Brotherhood, we have sought a Fair Day's Pay for a Fair Day's Work. We feel that this can be best achieved by free and unrestricted Collective Bargaining. The so-called 'scientific' approaches to wage administration, together with their assumptions, subjective judgments and formulas, restrict the free Collective Bargaining process.

"We are aware of the injustices and abuses brought about by these 'plans'; therefore, we have always fought and will continue to fight their introduction.

"We have established the Job Evaluation and Wage Incentive Institutes to better prepare ourselves to cope with these problems and to protect our membership from the misuse of these systems. By so doing, we can better serve our membership and preserve our vital interest in Free Collective Bargaining."

NEW FORMS TO AID DAVIS-BACON COMPLIANCE

The U. S. Labor Department has prepared standard payroll forms to aid in achieving greater compliance with labor standards provisions on Federal construction projects.

The new forms are for the use of contractors on projects subject to Davis-Bacon Act regulations. The Department said the forms will make it easier for contractors to meet reporting and recordkeeping requirements of the law.

Use of the form is voluntary. However, the Department pointed out that a contractor can be sure he is meeting reporting requirements if he fills out the form completely.

A Program For The Aged

Editor's note: **After considerable prodding from organized labor, Congress at long last has recognized that a special problem exists in the area of our older citizens. The Senate recently set up a Committee on the Aged under the chairmanship of Senator McNamara of Michigan. In reply to an inquiry from Senator McNamara regarding the United Brotherhood's attitude toward the problem, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson recently sent the following letter.**

★ ★ ★

Dear Senator McNamara:

The formation of the subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging constitutes, in my opinion, one of the most heartening actions of this session of Congress. I am extremely happy to learn of the formation of this committee for two reasons. First, because it deals with an extremely acute problem in our society, and second, because it is under your very able chairmanship.

I am sure that most of us are aware of the tremendous problems existing in the growing segment of our population beyond working age. Everyone seems agreed that health, housing, and recreation constitute the three major areas of concern of our senior citizens. However, I believe that, basically, they constitute one overall problem—finances.

There is adequate housing at $250 a month. There is no recreation problem for the senior citizen who can take a Caribbean cruise; and certainly there is no shortage of health facilities for the man who can foot a medical bill of several hundred dollars a month. Health, housing, and recreation become problems for the aged only because they do not have the money to purchase them in today's market.

Therefore, in the main, I believe that the approach the unions are taking to this problem, increasing the wages a man receives while working (so that he may save a little toward his declining years), and increasing his pension after he becomes too old to work, is the most realistic attack being made.

However, there are many areas where society can and must help to alleviate some of the injustices and rigors attached to old age at the present time. As you undoubtedly know, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been a beneficial organization throughout its entire lifetime. We maintain a Home for aged members at Lakeland, Florida, and also provide a benefit program that includes a death benefit and a small pension for those who qualify. This has given us some insight into the problems of the senior citizens.

In your recent letter you posed a number of questions. The first of these concerns what priorities the federal government should attach to the many problems of the aged. In my opinion, health is the Number 1 problem of the aging segment of our population. Medical costs today are such that only a truly wealthy person can withstand prolonged or complicated illness without facing financial ruin.

You know as well as I do that organized labor has concerned itself with this problem for a long time. The vast growth of health and welfare programs in union contracts bears this out. Some genuine progress also has been made in extending these benefits to retired members. A growing number of health and welfare plans include a provision that permits retired members to carry their health insurance program by paying the group rate individually. Some few now include coverage for retired people without cost as long as they live. These approaches are fine, but the problem goes far deeper than that. Too few retired people have even these benefits of limited value. It seems to me that the federal government has a basic responsibility in this area.

The Forand Bill, I think, attacks this problem from the most realistic angle. There is no reason why health protection for the aged should not be included in Social Security. If society has an obligation for seeing that elderly people are not left destitute at the end of their active working years, it has an equal obligation to see that they have an opportunity to maintain good health without facing complete bankruptcy. The Forand Bill provides the entering wedge for a realistic health program for elderly people, and I believe its passage should be one of the major concerns of your committee.

The next most pressing problem facing the aging is adequate housing at reasonable rents. This problem of housing is a real concern to a great many elderly people. The day when the old folks could move in with the youngsters is passing out of the picture.

Houses are no longer the spacious places they used to be, and regardless of the concern of the younger people, in most instances it is simply impossible for them to take in their parents or grandparents. This means that more and more elderly people must find accommodations of their own. I believe that society has some obligation to see that these dispossessed elderly people have an opportunity to live in comfort and dignity within the means that they possess.

The 1957 amendments to the housing Act (Section 302, if I remember correctly) which permit non-profit organizations to finance housing for the elderly at relatively moderate interest rates seems to me to be a step in the right direction.

However, as far as I can ascertain, there has been no great flood of this type of housing for the elderly. Perhaps the program needs more promotion and further amendments to make it a little bit less costly and less cumbersome.

It seems to me, too, that the municipalities have an obligation to work out some tax relief for retired people who have managed to buy a home of their own. There was a day when a a man who owned his own home could get by on a relatively small amount. But real estate taxes have increased so rapidly in recent years that even the man who owns his own home has difficulty in making ends meet on a small pension.

By the time an elderly couple has reached retirement age their demands on the municipality are relatively small. They have no children to educate. They use the other services of the community very sparingly. Therefore, it seems to me that some sort of an arrangement for granting retired couples a fixed amount of real estate tax exemption for the homes they live in needs to be explored.

Your second question asks how well existing agencies, private and public, are providing solutions for these problems. This is, of course, a question that is difficult to answer without knowing the conditions prevailing in all sections of the country. In some areas the private, state and municipal agencies are doing a relatively good job. In others, the whole field is neglected. It seems to me that one of the real needs is for some sort of coordinating machinery to tie together all the efforts being exerted in the field by private agencies and the government.

Perhaps this role can best be fulfilled by the federal government. Perhaps an arrangement something like that existing in the employment security field can be worked out wherein the federal government exerts a sort of liaison influence over all agencies working in the field.

I think that this also answers Question No. 3. Whether we like it or not, the role of the federal government in programs as broad as those involving the aging must be at least coordinated by a federal agency.

People are so much more mobile than they used to be that state programs can no longer handle broad problems exclusively. People simply do not stay put long enough. Therefore, much broader approaches are needed, and the federal government is the only agency which can provide these.

Germane to all these problems of the aging is the all-important problem of discouraging or of eliminating the prejudice which too many employers maintain against hiring people beyond 40. This is a major factor in the lives of people approaching retirement age. If a man who is unfortunate enough to lose his job at 40 cannot find another one because of employer prejudice, his chances of becoming self-sufficient at retirement age are practically eliminated. The excuses that industry uses for discriminating against older workers have been proved to be without foundation. Higher costs that supposedly accrue to pension plans when older workers are hired are myths, pure and simple. The argument that older workers are less efficient is also without foundation.

So it seems to me that any program that hopes to alleviate the major problems of the aging must include some sort of protection for the over-forty workers, who run into this senseless discrimination. Whether or not this can be done by legislation, I am frank to admit, I do not know. But I do know that this hesitancy on the part of industry to employ capable, competent people because they have passed the first flush of their youth is both unrealistic and unfair. I hope your committee will give some very earnest consideration to this phase of the problem. It has a tremendous bearing on what happens to people when they retire.

Even more important, it seems to me that Congress must provide leadership (if not actual machinery) for establishing some sort of flexible plan to make possible the transfer of pension credits from one firm or industry to another in order that a man can take his pension credits with him when he moves. As things now stand, employers claim it is too expensive to hire older people because pension costs go up. As I said before, there is little validity to this argument, but employers continue to use it. Some sort of a pool arrangement guaranteed by the federal government could eliminate this factor entirely. At least the idea merits exploration.

I believe, too, your committee should look very carefully into the matter of compulsory retirement at a given age, usually 65. Calendar age and physiological age are not always one and the same thing. If men are capable of and willing to work beyond the age of 65, it seems to me to be a terrific waste of precious experience and skill to arbitrarily tell them that they cannot do so. For those who are able to work beyond 65, continued employment offers the most practical solution to most of their problems. Every such individual who is allowed to continue the span of his work life reduces the problems of the aging by one. I am sure your feelings coincide with mine on this score.

Recreation is another area in which a great deal of exploratory work needs to be done. Retirement can and should be made a time of life when people who are removed from the necessity of handling a job every day can develop their interests and hobbies to the fullest possible extent. Some progress has been made in providing educational facilities for older people, but the program needs to be extended and made more readily accessible to those who may not be able to get around too conveniently.

Old age need not be a time of vegetation and waiting to die. Programs can be developed to give older people an opportunity to contribute something to society and to themselves. It will be no easy matter to develop programs of this kind, but the job can be done, and some study in this area should be initiated promptly.

I hope that this rambling letter will give you some ideas which can help your committee get down to work on the many pressing problems of our senior citizens. If there is any way I can be of help, please do not hesitate to call on me.

With every good wish for continued success and the success of your committee, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
Maurice A. Hutcheson
General President

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UNION CARD REPRESENTS 8% PAY DIVIDEND

A union card is worth at least an 8 per cent pay bulge to workers in 18 industries surveyed recently by the U. S. Department of Labor. That's the average cash differential found in more than 1,000 comparisons between jobs in union and non-union plants where the occupation, the industry and the geographical area were the same.

The survey points out that the hourly wage differential is only a part of the advantage held by workers in organized plants. Fringe benefits—including vacations, holidays, pensions and health plans—are almost invariably higher where they have been negotiated by a union than where they have been set unilaterally by the employer.

There's a gain to the unorganized worker through union activity, it was pointed out. Many of the cases where non-union wages are comparable to those in organized plants result from efforts by employers to keep their plants unorganized by matching—and occasionally exceeding—union-won conditions elsewhere.

In every breakdown, the Labor Department surveys showed union wages higher—by industry and by geographical region.

Union wages were 11 to 20 per cent higher in 232 comparisons as against only 38 showing non-union rates ahead by the same margin. In 169 of 197 cases where the differential between comparable jobs was above 21 per cent, the advantage was with the union job.

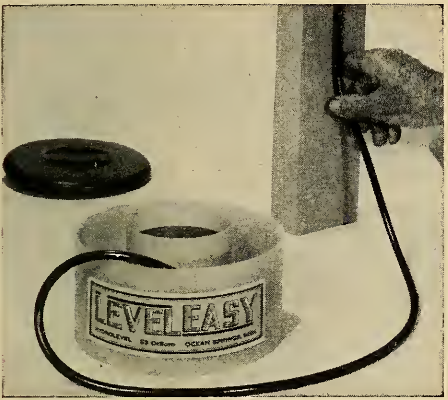
The surveys covered only industries where there were sizeable numbers of both organized and unorganized plants.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

"Leveleasy," a new model water level, said to be well suited to the carpenter and small builder for layout work and to be accurate, simple, fast, durable and moderately priced. Adaptable to many sites. Manufactured by Hydrolevel, 919 De Soto Ave., Ocean Springs, Miss.



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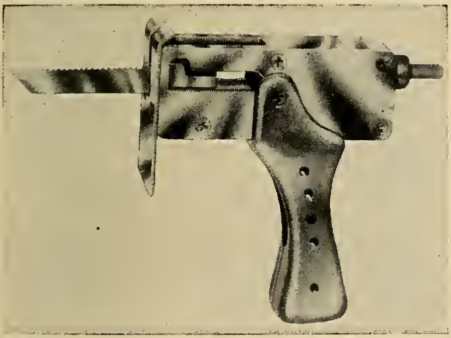
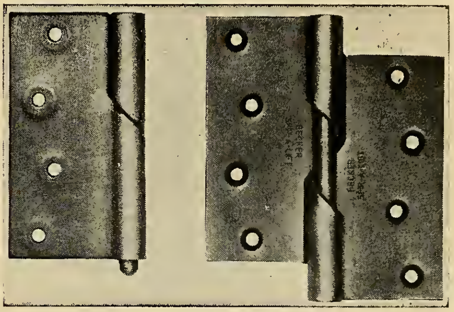
"Drilsaw" is an accessory for any ¼ HP portable drill or fixed drill press. It works as a crosscut, rip, jig, coping, keyhole or hacksaw, claims the manufacturer, handling wood 2" thick or aluminum, brass or mild steel up to ⅜" thick. For professionals or amateurs, and said to be reasonably priced. Write Williams Manufacturing Co., 1547 Iron St., Kansas City 16, Mo.



With spiral action the Becker Spira-Lift Hinge lifts the door over a rug when the door is opened and lowers the door upon closing, without the aid of a spring, claims the manufacturer. The hinge may be installed so that the door will be self-closing or will remain open; when the door is closed, the hinge will hold it so without a latch, it is said. 3½" x 3½" with round corners, and 4½" x 4½" with square corners, Spira-Lift is adaptable to any swinging door. Requires no threshold. Made by Beckhart Hinge Co., 11433 E. Garvey Ave., El Monte, Calif.



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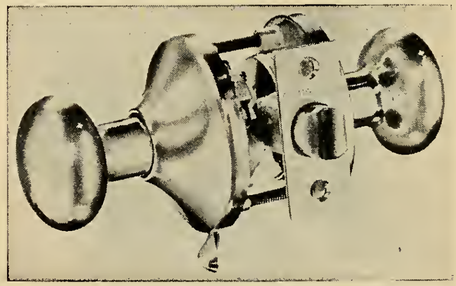
This cylinder-type combination lock for homes is easily installed and operates by turning the doorknob left and right, according to the combination number. You count the clicks as the knob turns. There are no dials to turn or numbers to read, as described by the manufacturer, The Gougler Keyless Lock Co., Kent, Ohio.



PLANE GOSSIP

THE EXPERT TOUCH

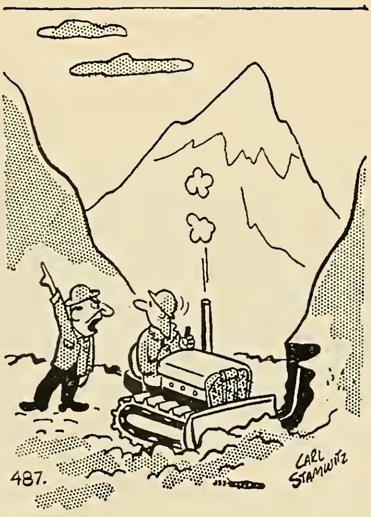
During last month's debate on the labor reform bill, the House received the greatest flood of "crack down on unions" mail seen in many a year. Thanks for this goes to the organized anti-union campaigns which several employer groups sponsored and promoted. No wonder the House passed the punitive Griffin-Landrum Bill.

One of the things that puzzles us is how quickly the average citizen can become an "expert" on labor. For all he reads in the papers and magazines, he admits he knows little or nothing about fiscal policy, foreign affairs, or inflation. But labor—that's another matter. He knows exactly what is needed.

We keep thinking about the housewife who claimed her husband was an expert on horses.

"If he's such an expert," a friend asked, "how come he never wins?"

"Don't let that bother you," replied the wife. "He's a real expert. The day before a race he can tell you exactly which horse is going to win. The day after he can tell you exactly why he didn't."



"Hey, Faith! Yer movin' the wrong mountain!"

STRETCHING A POINT

Washington happily announced that the number of employed people in the United States hit a new high during the month of July. Some 67.7 million workers were actually holding down jobs when the Department of Labor made its midsummer check.

The news release, of course, was jubilant. It implied that everything was just ducky. What it glossed over was the fact that unemployment has leveled off at five per cent and shows no signs of decreasing. The number of people holding jobs is increasing, but not as fast as new people are entering the labor market.

The way the Washington publicity writers milk every situation for all it is worth to present the most favorable picture possible to the people sort of reminds us of the story of the jealous wife.

Since the husband worked in an office with several women, he sometimes came home with a hair on his jacket. If it was a blonde hair, the wife accused him of philandering with a blonde; if it was red she was sure he was chasing a redhead.

After years of putting up with this, the guy finally developed the habit of carefully brushing his clothes before going home. But did this satisfy his wife? Heck, no. For the rest of his life she accused him of carrying on with a bald-headed girl.

★ ★ ★

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Joe Paup, the Shakespeare of Joe's Bar and Grille, fresh from a vacation in City Park, notes that the stock market is getting very jittery over the fact that cold war tensions may be easing. Airplane and missile stocks are sagging badly.

This prompted Joe to ask: "What would happen if the East and West reached full accord? The cold war is our biggest business today, and Congress had better be figuring out how to maintain prosperity if the bottom drops out of it."

Then Joe gave his version of the latest market report as follows:

"Dressed poultry is up two cents but live pigeons continue to drop a little."

REVOLUTIONARY IDEA

For over 30 years the government has been struggling with wheat surpluses. Despite a dozen different schemes—acreage allotments, price supports, soil banks, etc.—the amount of surplus wheat in government storage bins increases year by year.

Now a senator has come forth with a radical new idea—let the farmers stop growing wheat on their acres and allow them to purchase wheat from surplus stock for exactly what it would cost them to grow it. Then they could sell it on the open market. The idea is that farmers agreeing to this plan would stop growing wheat. At the same time they would be turning some of the government's mountains of surplus wheat into cash.

From where we sit the idea sounds pretty good. However, we have a better one, even though it may be highly revolutionary and complicated. This is it: How about feeding some of the surplus wheat to hungry people at home and abroad?

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AS THE VICEROY AD WOULD SAY

According to the Department of Labor, "moonlighting" (as the practice of holding down a second job is called) has more than doubled in the last eight years. About one worker out of twenty now has a second job to go to after he punches out from his first one.

At a time when one worker out of twenty is unemployed, it seems unrealistic that one worker out of twenty should be holding down a second job. But that's the way the mop flops.

This sets the stage for telling the one about the fellow who was going to have a very delicate brain operation. As the nurse was about to administer the anesthetic he took a second look at the doctor.

"Say," he asked, "you look just like the bartender at the bowling alley where I bowl Friday nights."

"I am," replied the surgeon, "but I'm also a man who thinks for himself."

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NOT VERY PROFITABLE

The Federal highway construction program which started out with such a bang two years ago is gradually grinding to a halt as funds become scarcer and scarcer. According to Senator Gore of Tennessee, highway funds are running out because the administration is diverting funds collected from highway users for other purposes to help give the appearance of a balanced budget. As highway work slackens, building trades jobs go out the window and the national traffic snarl gets worse by the week.

The financial juggling of Federal funds brings to mind the old one about the store owner who had a bitter competitor across the street. When the competitor started advertising suits for $20, a friend asked the guy if he wasn't worried.

"Oh, no," replied the man, "I'm offering better bargains. I've got my suits marked down to $10."

"Don't you lose money on them?" the friend inquired.

"Heck no," he replied, "I haven't had any customers yet."

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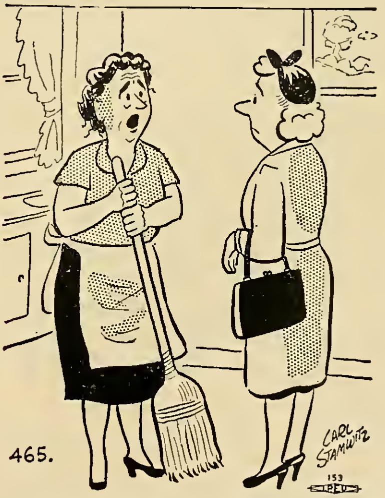
RABBIT BITES DOG

In Panama City, Fla., it finally happened. Union horse track and dog track workers figured it would occur sometime, but not as perfectly as it did. At the Washington County Kennel Track, in the 8th race, one of the greyhound racers, Dark Glow, got spun completely around in a collision and raced off in the wrong direction. Instead of having to chase the mechanical rabbit, for the first time in his life he saw the rabbit coming at him. This was his great moment, and he didn't miss. He stopped the rabbit cold, and wrecked the entire race.



"They call it a recession, but my husband's been unemployed so long I feel more depressed than recessed!"

Editorial

How The Unions Make Corporations Suffer

The history books will record August, 1959, as a black month for labor. Last month the House passed the vicious Griffin-Landrum Bill, which forges new legislative shackles for American unions.

Employer associations put on the greatest pressure campaign for the bill that Congress has seen in quite a time.

While the employer groups were shedding crocodile tears over the way they are being pushed to the wall by labor, the Department of Commerce was announcing that corporate profits for the second quarter of this year skyrocketed to a 13-year high—75% above the same quarter of last year. This is what the Wall Street Journal had to say about the profit explosion:

"This is the largest gain for any three-month period since this newspaper began compiling records for several hundred companies, quarter by quarter. In addition, other statistics indicate it is the largest gain for any quarter since late 1946 and early 1947 . . ."

The largest percentage increases in profits prior to the record-shattering second quarter, the Journal said, also took place this year in the first quarter when profits soared 53 per cent above the same period for 1958.

The six-month picture is one of unprecedented profits with an anticipated sharp increase in dividends. Dividends moved up sharply from the first to the second quarter and another rise is anticipated for the third quarter.

The Journal said the heavy gain in profits reflected recovery from the recession and stepped up buying of steel and other items in anticipation of the steel strike. But the paper took note also of the sharp increase in productivity due to automation and technological change.

It said a profit factor of "permanent value" was the fact that corporations "had their first opportunity to fully test most of the new facilities which were installed in the past few years . . . Such new facilities, of course, are almost invariably more efficient and profitable than older ones."

An analysis of the earnings reports of 428 companies revealed second quarter profits of $2,653,863,000, an increase of 75.6 per cent over comparable figures for the second quarter a year ago.

Here are random reports from well-known corporations showing profits after taxes this half year as compared to those for the same period last year:

Company	1959	1958
General Motors	$590,000,000	$334,000,000
Ford Motor Co.	285,900,000	16,100,000
U. S. Steel	254,948,000	135,650,000
Union Carbide Corp.	90,442,617	49,901,375
Chrysler Corp.	58,000,000	25,200,000
Kennecott Copper	47,760,040	22,959,071
Alcoa	28,936,333	19,471,908

Caterpillar Tractor	28,863,689	14,732,767
U. S. Rubber Co.	18,560,286	8,696,611
Olin Mathieson Chemical	17,504,095	9,801,495
B & O Railroad	10,042,484	6,371,617
Otis Elevator	9,743,233	7,107,900
Amer. Machine & Foundry	8,348,000	4,679,000
National Cash Register	8,088,417	7,244,557
United Airlines	7,039,087	4,139,514
L & N Railroad	6,233,339	4,457,730
Pullman Corp.	3,741,442	1,878,096

The irony of the situation is that at the very time the government was announcing these fabulous profit increases, Congress was forging new legislative shackles for labor because "unions were too powerful," "unions were holding back corporation growth," "unions were creating inflation," "unions were pricing American goods out of foreign markets."

Such is the power of the Madison Avenue propaganda writers when backed with lush "get labor" funds.

The Spirit Of Aloha

Last month, Hawaii, newest state in the Union, held its first election. In most ways it differed very little from elections held in other states. There was the usual ballyhoo and tub-thumping. There was the speech-making and debate. However, there was one way in which the election was unusual.

The names on the election posters read like a roll call of United Nations delegates. There was a "Loo" and a "Chang"; a "Biscoy" and a "Kealoha"; an "Inouye" and a "Shapiro" on the ballot as Americans of Chinese, Korean, Filippino, Hawaiian, Japanese and Jewish descent battled for top spots in the State and Federal governments. When the votes were counted, Daniel K. Inouye, a Democrat whose father migrated from Japan, was elected to the House of Representatives. Hiram Fong, Republican and son of an indentured sugar plantation laborer imported from China as a source of cheap labor many years ago, will sit in the U. S. Senate. James Kealoha, a Hawaiian by birth and extraction, will serve as the new State's first Lieutenant-Governor.

In the Congress the Asian-Americans will sit with an East Indian, an American Indian, and Protestants, Catholics and Jews from all walks of life. If the world needed any proof to expose the Communist lies that America is a land of discrimination and imperialism, the Hawaiian election provided that proof. Men of many backgrounds were elevated to the very highest offices. And no one can say the election was rigged or dominated by a political faction, because nearly 93% of the eligible voters turned out for the Hawaiian election.

Senator-elect Oren E. Long, Kansas-born Democrat who captured the second Senate seat, summed it all up when he said:

"Out here we know how to live together and work together with a minimum of prejudice. We call it the spirit of Aloha. That's what the country and the world need right now, and I hope to bring it to the attention of the rest of our Americans."

In the years ahead, Hawaii will undoubtedly make many important contributions to the strength and progress of the nation as one of its 50 states. But the spirit of Aloha displayed in the first election will stand as a landmark for a long time to come. In a period when America is being pictured as a land of bigotry, discrimination and Wall Street control by those who want to see her destroyed, the Hawaiian election proved conclusively that what a man is still counts more in the United States than where he came from or what his father did.

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Hats Off To The Evansville Unionists

The labor movement of Evansville, Indiana set a new high in community service when it sponsored a mass vaccination against polio last month. Some 14,000 citizens of the industrial city on the Ohio River were given protection against polio during the one-day drive.

Despite the existence of Salk vaccine for three or four years, polio still is a dangerous disease simply because vast numbers of people have not taken preventative shots. A nationwide check of citizens showed that a third of them still were not completely protected by Salk vaccine. With polio epidemics springing up in various parts of the country, the labor leaders of Evansville decided it was time to take a hand. Through its Social Services Department, the Evansville Central Body decided to sponsor a one-day vaccination drive.

More than 1,000 polio shots were administered in the first 30 minutes and at one point more than 5,000 men, women and children were lined up in the municipal stadium, made available by city officials for the labor-sponsored mass inoculation program.

The record turnout exceeded the most optimistic expectations of AFL-CIO, Red Cross and National Foundation officials, and at one point early in the day the vaccine supply began to run out. Three private airplanes were pressed into emergency service to fly to Indianapolis and within two hours had returned with enough Salk vaccine to complete the program.

Unionists furnished 90 private automobiles to transport families to the inoculation scene, with the cars dispatched through an intricate message relay system which utilized ham radio stations throughout the city.

Some 200 AFL-CIO volunteers—backbone of the Community Services program—manned key spots at the stadium during the dawn-to-dusk operation, cooperating with other community groups taking part in the project. The Red Cross furnished nurses and equipment, while the National Foundation provided personnel to keep official records.

Unionists arranged for continuous entertainment for the crowds.

The mass inoculation project was open to the total community—non-union families as well as unionists—with the only charge being 50 cents per shot to cover the actual cost of the vaccine. All other services, materials and supplies were donated by the National Foundation and the Red Cross.

Since the majority of the 14,000 received their first shots under the union-sponsored project, a similar mass inoculation is scheduled to be held in approximately a month. At that time, those who have not yet received Salk polio vaccine will be eligible for their first shots, while those immunized in the initial drive will receive the second shot in the series.

It goes without saying that the labor movement of Evansville achieved new stature from the successful sponsoring of the event.

The Evansville story emphasized the fact that unions are not the greedy, self-centered organizations newspapers so often picture them to be. But it also emphasized something else—that the medical profession fumbled the Salk vaccine program in the United States.

In Canada, as soon as Salk vaccine had proved its effectiveness, the government decided that all children were entitled to protection. A program of free vaccinations was undertaken and within a few months virtually every citizen of polio age was immunized.

In the United States the organized medical profession sold the idea that Salk vaccine should be handled as a part of regular medical practice. Physicians set a price of from three to five dollars per shot. Since a minimum of three shots is required, the price tag for a family of two parents and three children ranged from $45 to $75. The result is that millions of children still do not have full protection, while manufacturers of the vaccine are dumping huge lots from lack of demand.

The Evansville drive proved that people will get their children treated when they can pay the freight. Perhaps other communities will follow the Evansville example so that polio can be totally eliminated eventually.

In the meantime, hats off to the Evansville unionists.

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We Should Live So Long

After three years of almost frenetic action, the spending of $2.5 million, acquiring a large roomful of records and files, and getting the most sensational, exaggerated and distorted headlines ever written, the Senate Management-Labor Rackets Committee is coming to a muted close resembling almost an anticlimax.

With a few undistinguished exceptions, this probing centered exclusively upon the labor unions.

May we suggest that the U. S. Senate balance their probe and devote a similar amount of time, money and effort to investigating management rackets? That line of probing should not be at all too difficult since some of it already has been exposed piecemeal, although most of it lies beneath the surface like a floating iceberg—and is frightfully menacing to our body politic.

Facts will show that top management pocketed—at the expense of its stockholders—the general public—billions of dollars in unearned increment through excessive salaries, commissions, bonuses, stock options, retirement schemes, doctored expense accounts, stock rigging, nepotism, keeping paramours on the payroll, providing excessive-paying jobs for lame-duck congressmen, generals, admirals, and what have you.

We are willing to lay big odds that such a probe will never be authorized; and if authorized, will never be pressed as fanatically and rigorously as was the probe of the labor movement. Any Senator or Representative who would follow through as relentlessly and biasedly as the McClellan Committee did against labor, would commit political hari-kari, and would perpetually be labelled or libelled for infamy. Certainly he will never be entered in the Hall of Fame or made a "Profile of Courage."—**St. Louis Labor Tribune**

NEW LIFT-SLAB FILM NOW READY

★ ★

OUR BROTHERHOOD has just completed another movie film of exceptional merit. This newest film deals with lift-slab construction. Lift-slab is a relatively new development in the construction industry. However, it seems to be growing at a rapid rate. Every member would do well to acquaint himself with this type of construction because there is a strong possibility he may come in contact with it before long.

The film produced by our Brotherhood is designed for just such a purpose. It shows lift-slab construction from start to finish, and demonstrates the various techniques that are used both to manufacture the slabs at the ground level and to lift and secure them in place. Lift-slab construction originally was confined to structures of only one or two stories. But buildings of 10 and 12 stories have been erected by the lift-slab method of late. A viewing of this film will make the potential of lift-slab construction obvious to anyone.

Bookings for this film are now being accepted by the General Office. There is no charge, of course, for use of the film. It is a 16 mm film in color and sound. Bookings are made on a first-come-first-served basis. Local Unions or Councils interested in booking the film LIFT-SLAB CONSTRUCTION should write to General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, 222 E. Michigan, Indianapolis 4, Indiana, requesting a copy of the film for a specific date. The General Office has a number of copies of the film prepared for distribution so that dates can be filled promptly if requests are made far enough ahead.

LIFT-SLAB CONSTRUCTION is only one of a series of 10 fine films already produced by our Brotherhood. Every one of these films is both instructive and entertaining. They should be seen by every member of our organization.

Local Union and Council officers planning their Fall and Winter programs ought to give serious consideration to showing some or all of these films at various meetings between now and next summer. The films are wonderful, too, for showing to church groups, lodge meetings, service clubs, etc., as they illustrate the full range of operations carried on by our Brotherhood.

Here is a brief description of films the General Office has ready for distribution:

THE CARPENTER. A 54-minute film showing the many types of work performed by our members from the woods to the finished product. No member can truly appreciate the scope of our Brotherhood until he has seen this film.

THE CARPENTERS HOME. A 25-minute film showing the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida in operation, providing the kind of care that makes it a model institution of its kind.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION. A 23-minute film showing many phases of work Brotherhood members carry on under and above water in the construction of bridges and piers.

ACOUSTICAL INSTALLATIONS. A film that shows acoustical application in its many forms, and the skills that our members display in making such applications.

PORCELAIN ENAMEL PANELS. A 24-minute film graphically showing the uses of this type of material in both new and remodeling work.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION. This film outlines the many types of work done by Brotherhood members in the construction of modern highways.

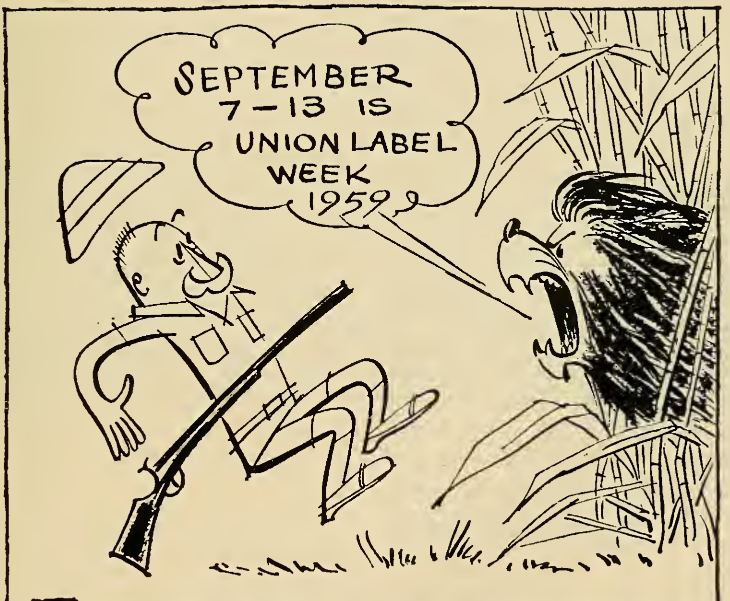
SLIP FORM CONSTRUCTION. A short but complete course in this type of construction.

BOWLING ALLEYS. Bowling alleys have been springing up like mushrooms all over the nation. This 20-minute film shows all the detailed work involved in erecting a bowling alley—from laying the alleys to assembling automatic pin spotters.

FLOOR COVERINGS. This short film covers the work of floor laying from A to Z, whether hardwood, tile, or carpeting is involved.

LIFT-SLAB CONSTRUCTION, of course, completes the film library.

All films are 16 mm in color and sound. They are the property of the United Brotherhood and no charge is made for their booking.


SEPTEMBER 7–13 IS UNION LABEL WEEK 1959

1909 - A Half Century of Service to the Trade Union Movement - 1959

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Accidents Are Deadlier Than Bullets

Learn To Work Safely

The two things that contribute most to accident prevention are knowledge and good habits. In order to avoid accidents, a worker first must know what is safe and what is unsafe in a given situation. Armed with this all-important knowledge, he must develop good habits of avoiding the unsafe practices and concentrating on those techniques that are proved to be safe. This article deals with ladders—a major source of building trades accidents.

FEW CARPENTERS look upon the ladder as a dangerous piece of equipment, yet statistics show that ladder accidents are not only among the most numerous but also among the most severe in the construction industry. According to a technical report recently published by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, the ladder is one of the most frequently used (and at the same time, abused) pieces of equipment used by carpenters.

In analyzing 3,157 ladder injuries, Roy D. Woodworth, Liberty Mutual supervisor of construction service, said that his company found 1,092 cases of ladders slipping to be the most frequent cause of accidental injury. In second place were 855 cases of injury caused when a worker lost his balance and fell. Breaking ladders was the third most common cause of injury, with 249 cases reported. Ladders tipping over accounted for 127 injuries, fourth most common cause, while 60 of the injuries were incurred when workmen were knocked off ladders, accounting for the sixth most frequent cause. Miscellaneous unclassified ladder accidents accounted for 774 additional injuries, the report noted.

Although injuries incurred when workers were knocked off ladders were fifth in frequency, their severity was the most disabling, the report revealed, with an average of 486 days lost for each accident. Breaking ladders were the second most disabling, with 250 days lost per accident, Woodworth stated, while falls ranked third in severity, averaging 198 days for each fall. Slipping ladder injuries were in fourth place, with 136 lost time days for each accident.

From its analysis of accidents and long experience as the nation's number one workmen's compensation insurer, Liberty Mutual establishes the following eight basic rules as crucial to the safe use of ladders:

1. The horizontal distance from the wall to the foot of the ladder should never be more than ¼ the length of the ladder.

2. Place ladders on secure footing.

3. Tie in ladders at the top to prevent movement when at all possible, especially if used as a fixed ladder.

4. Ladders with broken side rails or cleats, or of faulty or defective construction should be repaired or destroyed immediately.

5. **Replace**, do not repair, broken side rails or cleats.

6. Do not splice short ladders together to provide long sections.

7. Ladder should extend at least three feet above top landing so workers can grasp it firmly when descending.

8. When base of ladder is placed on steel or concrete, use uncleated end for base. Use cleated end as the base when placed on scaffold planks.

Woodworth also listed the following construction rules as essential to safe ladder building:

1. Cleats and side rails should be clear lumber, straight-grained and free from defects that will impair its

strength. Low-density wood should not be used.

2. Cross grain in cleats should not be allowed.

3. Side rails and cleats should be dressed to remove sharp edges and splinters.

4. Use 2" x 4" side rails when length is 19 feet or less.

5. Use 2" x 6" side rails when length is 19' to 30'.

6. Wood cleats should be housed into the edges of the side rails ½", or filler blocks used.

7. Cleats should be nailed to each rail with three 10d wire nails.

8. Uniform step spacing should be used, and should not exceed 12".

9. Portable ladders more than 30' in length should not be used.

10. Non-slip cleats should be installed on end of ladder.

◆

ANOTHER REASON FOR A SHORTER WORK WEEK

The world's largest ditcher, the Gar Wood-Buckeye 330, digs trapezoidal irrigation canals for a vast project in Cameron County, Texas. The 55-ton giant can dig a ditch 22 feet wide. During a single day's operation, it excavates enough dirt to fill a fleet of a thousand large dump trucks.

◆

SIGN OF THE TIMES

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that Marion Mills division of Munsingwear was guilty of unfair labor practices by interrogating employees concerning their union sympathies and making improper threats and promises, and has issued a "cease and desist" order. But the NLRB ruled against the union on the discharge of eight employees in the women's bloomer department. It held that they were not discriminatorily fired, but were discharged because bloomers have gone out of style.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

◆

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2532	Sandpoint, Idaho
2535	Waco, Texas
2546	Atlanta, Ga.
2551	Shawano, Wis.
2557	Orillia, Ont., Can.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

AMRHEIM, VALENTINE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
ANDERSON, J. B., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
ANTEL, EDWARD L., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ARBESFELD, ABRAHAM, L. U. 791, New York, N. Y.
ARCHER, MICHAEL B., L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
AUEL, WILLIAM, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BARKER, GEORGE D., L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
BEAUDOIN, EMILE, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
BENDER, ROYBERT, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
BERTHOUX, WALTER L., L. U. 1029, Johnston City, Ill.
BICKNELL, CHARLES, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
BIEL, LUDWIG, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
BINGMAN, CHESTER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
BLOOM, BERNARD, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
BONANNO, NICOLO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
BOYD, CHARLES A., L. U. 1998, Prince George, B. C.
BOYLE, JOHN P., L. U. 1893, Fredericton, N. B.
BREAUX, B. P., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
BRIGHTMAN, S. G., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
BROWN, JOHN E., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
BRYANT, W. L., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
BUTTENHOF, HERMAN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
CASCELLA, MODESTO, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
CASTANON, TONY Jr., L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
CHAPPEL, HERBERT, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
COCHRAN, BURTON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
COFFMAN, J. B., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas.
COLLIER, LEE, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
COMPTON, JOHN H., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
COX, BUFORD T., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CUMMINGS, CLIFTON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CUSACK, JOHN, L. U. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
DAWE, ROBERT, L. U. 579, St. John's, Newfoundland
DEISTCH, GUS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
DeVOLL, HAROLD A., L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
DILLON, JOHN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
DOLPHIN, RAY, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.
DONAHUE, M. S., L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
DUNN, WILLIAM, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
DYSON, ERNEST, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
EARL, LESLIE, L. U. 121, Vineland, N. J.
EDLUND, HENRY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
EDWARDS, WILLIAM, L. U. 964, Rockland Co. & Vic., N. Y.
EHRLICHMAN, FRED, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
EIDSON, OBED, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
ENGLERT, HENRY, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
FARROW, PEYTON FRANK, L. U. 2232, Houston, Texas
FAYARD, E. H., L. U. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
FELD, STEVE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
FIFIELD, HUBERT, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
FOLEY, WALTER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
FRANKSON, LOUIS, L. U. 220, Wallace, Idaho
FRANTA, PHILIP J., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
FREDERICKSEN, FRED, L. U. 791, New York, N. Y.
FROMAN, A. A., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
GAGNON, EMILE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
GARIEPY, ALFRED, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que.
GHASTIN, BURL, L. U. 1461, Traverse City, Mich.
GILMORE, PAUL W., L. U. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
GODKINS, JOSEPH T., L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
GOUGE, H. M., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
GREGORICH, EDWARD, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.
GRIEPENSTROH, ALBERT J., L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
GUFFEY, JOE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
GUILMET, LOUIS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
GUNDERSON, OMEY, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
HALLER, ROBERT F., L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
HANN, DAVID, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
HARKINS, E. L., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
HARNER, JOHN H., L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
HAYAKAWA, K., L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
HAYFORD, GEORGE H., L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
HEDBERG, EMIL, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.
HENCH, HAROLD L., L. U. 1478, Rendondo Beach, Cal.
HOBLER, FRANK, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
HOLT, GUSTAVE, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
HORSEY, WILLIAM T., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HOUSE, L. C., L. U. 2232, Houston, Texas
HOWE, MILTON, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
HUEMMER, JOSEPH B., L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

In Memoriam

HUNDSNURSCHER, JOE, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
HUTCHENS, JOHN F., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
IULIANELLI, FRANK, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JEAN, A., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JEAN, AUGUSTINE E., L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
JOHNSON, ELMER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
JOHNSON, ERNEST A., L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHNSON, E. S., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHNSON, FRED W., L. U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
JOHNSON, HENRY, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
JUSTUS, ROY, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
KEGLOWITZ, JOHN, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.
KRAFT, WILLIAM, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
KRUSE, R. B., L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
KUEBLER, JOHN, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
LARSSEN, TRYGVE, L. U. 791, New York, N. Y.
LARY, ROOSEVELT, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
LAUDERDALE, J. H., L. U. 1379, Miami, Fla.
LAVENDER, WALTER WILLIAM, L. U. 2079, Houston, Texas
LAYNE, GEORGE, L. U. 1888, New York, N. Y.
LEICHTFUSS, FRED R., L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
LERMAR, BENJAMIN, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
LEWIS, JACK C., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
LOCKHART, ROBERT, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
LOTTERMOSER, GEORGE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
MARTIN, LAWRENCE, L. U. 1379, Miami, Fla.
MARTIN, SAM, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
McMORRIS, JOHNNY, L. U. 2039, New Orleans, La.
MELVILLE, JAMES A., L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
MEYTROTT, H. J., L. U. 401, Pittston, Pa.
MIEIR, VINTON H., L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
MILLER, GEORGE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
MORRIS, WALTER, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
MUNCH, LOUIS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
NEWNHAM, CHARLES, L. U. 1268, Johnstown, N. Y.
NICOLSON, ALEX, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
NORTON, A. L., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
NORTON, BERCH M., L. U. 776, Marshall, Texas
OMICK, HUBERT O., L. U. 2678, Charles City, Iowa
O'NEILL, THOMAS, L. U. 2232, Houston, Tex.
OSWALD, LOUIS, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
PATERSON, ANDREW, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
PAULY, WILLIAM, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
POSTON, WALTER, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
QUENTAL, DENNIS M., L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
RANGE, JAMES T., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
REEDER, ARTHUR E., L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
REEVE, M. CLAYTON, L. U. 1224, Emporia, Kans.
REID, JAMES, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
RILEY, P. J., L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
RINNE, I., L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
ROULEAU, JOHN, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
ROWLES, GEORGE O., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
SCHMIDT, CLARENCE, L. U. 253, Omaha, Nebr.
SHEARS, CHRISTOPHER, L. U. 791, New York, N. Y.
SHIFLETT, JAMES, L. U. 253, Omaha, Nebr.
SLAWKOWSKI, JOSEPH, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
SMITH, CHARLES, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
SMITH, J. HARLEY, L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia.
SMITH, RAY S., L. U. 1273, Eugene, Ore.
SPILLE, OTTO, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
STANFIELD, A. A., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
STARK, SIGMUND J., L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
STARRETT, THEODORE H., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
STICH, JOHN N., L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
STOWICKI, STANLEY, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
STRANGE, A. D., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
STRASSER, CLEO, L. U. 1224, Emporia, Kans.
SULLENBERGER, LOUIS, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas
SWANSON, AUGUST, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
SWANSON, JOHN, L. U. 241, Moline, Ill.
TAFT, CLARENCE A., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
TAYLOR, HENRY A., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
TAYLOR, JOHN E., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
THOMPSON, ROY, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.
TUCEK, MICHAEL, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
TUCKER, JACK T., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
VAN LEUVEN, BELDON, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
VIERRA, JOSEPH, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
WAITKUS, WALTER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
WALKER, JOHNNY, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
WALKER, WILLIAM, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
WEISS, ALEX, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
WEISS, JOE, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
WESTBY, JOHN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
WETTERMAN, THEODORE, L. U. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
WHALEN, JOSEPH, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
WIGGINS, THOMAS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
WINDTBERG, JOHN A., L. U. 253, Omaha, Nebr.
WILSON, LUTHER, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
WISEHEART, GEORGE B., L. U. 44, Champaign & Urbana, Ill.
WOLFE, CLYDE A., L. U. 1332, Grand Coulee, Wash.
WRIGHT, G. C., L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
YOUNG, WILLIAM, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

NEW YORK L. U. 257 PASSES MILESTONE

July 6 marked a very important milestone in the life of Local Union No. 257, New York, N. Y. At a meeting that evening the Union burned the mortgage on its building.

The event was made doubly significant by the presence of Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board member and president of the New York District Council. Brother Edward J. Bjork, vice president of the New York District Council, was also on hand for the momentous occasion.

The burning of the mortgage fulfilled a long-standing dream of the officers and members of Local 257. The building and all its facilities, its meeting hall, day room and offices are now the property of the Union without any encumbrances. The building stands as a monument to the determination and willingness to sacrifice on the part of a great many members, past and present, particularly President Emeritus Charles W. Hanson who, throughout his long and honorable career, displayed a loyalty, patience and capacity to adhere only to the highest principles of sound unionism.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

Pride and happiness is the lot of all members of the Union whose contributions made the mortgage-burning possible.

Local Union No. 257 thus provides another example of the progress that can be achieved through consistent effort.

The camera recorded for history the important moment when Local Union No. 257 burned its mortgage. In the above picture General Executive Board member Charles Johnson, Jr., is applying the match to the mortgage held by Martin Porges, secretary-treasurer of the Local. Others in the picture are, from left to right: Charles Borgeson, trustee; Joseph Seidler, conductor; Martin Nevins, warden; George Gustafson, trustee; Ernest Danielson, vice president and business representative; Charles Johnson, Jr.; Conrad F. Olsen, Local president; Martin Porges; William Graziano, recording secretary and business representative; and Edward Bjork. James McGonigal, trustee, was absent due to illness.

NEW BEDFORD LOCAL PINS FOUR OLD-TIMERS

A called meeting was held July 6, 1959 by the membership of Local 1416, of New Bedford, Mass., for the purpose of honoring four of their oldest and most faithful members. The honored foursome includes Moise Cormier, 51 years' membership; Henry Dupont, 50 years; Joseph Lapointe, 50 years; and Napoleon Ouellette, 50 years.

From left to right: Henry Bowles, President; Henry Dupont, Moise Cormier and Napoleon Ouellette.

Henry Bowles, president of the Local, presented three of the old-timers with 50-year gold pins. As this was also installation night, the honored members and their Brothers were served with refreshments and sat reminiscing about old times. Brother Lapointe, unable to attend due to hospitalization, received his pin from a special delegation which motored to the hospital in Wrentham, Mass.

Over the years the four old-timers helped to build both the New Bedford area of the state and the prestige and standing of Local Union No. 1416. The example they have set should serve as an inspiration to the younger men in the trade.

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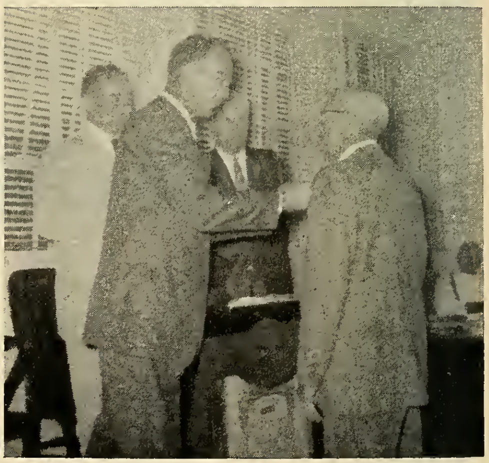
LOCAL UNION No. 751 HONORS SENIOR MEMBERS

Last month, Local Union No. 751, Santa Rosa, California, held an old-timers' night to pay tribute to a fine group of union members whose loyalty and cooperation over the years made possible the steady growth of the Union.



A special guest was Brother Harry Harkleroad, secretary of the California State Council, who made the presentations of the service pins to the old-timers. Also in attendance were Representatives James Curry and H. H. Williams.

During the course of the evening some 9 old-timers were given recognition for their long and honorable careers in the Union.

The old-timers honored were: James Tremlett, 27 years; Walter Terwilliger, 40 years; R. E. Petitt, 40 years; Hans Gloe, 39 years; Howard Lone, 25 years, and Dan Bossa, 36 years. Unable to attend the gathering but honored in absentia were Joe Wright, 25 years; L. S. Wimer, 37 years; C. R. Williams, 32 years; and Louis Gaudet, 56 years.

The affair was an occasion for reminiscing and re-living some of the good times and bad times that beset the Union over its long history. The old-timers honored played an important part in guiding the Union through its trials and tribulations, and the officers and members were proud to accord them the recognition offered by the occasion.

In the above photo, Brother Harry Harkleroad, secretary of the California State Council of Carpenters, is shown pinning a 27-year pin on lapel of Brother James Tremlett, under the supervision of Co-Master of Ceremonies Representatives James Curry and H. H. Williams.

RICHMOND, CAL. FETES OLD-TIMERS

Recently, Local Union No. 642, Richmond, California, held a real old-timers' night.

During the course of the evening, Brother R. L. Goodwin, past financial secretary and a member of the United Brotherhood for 45 years, pinned a 50-year pin on Brother Lanse T. Curtis, past president of the Union and a member for 37 years.

Brother Curtis joined Local Union No. 586, Sacramento, on July 20, 1909. In his 50 years of membership he has belonged to only three Local Unions, namely: Local 586, Sacramento; Local 971, Reno, Nevada, and Local 642, Richmond, which he served as president for some 20 years.

Local Union 642 was chartered in October of 1901. It has lived through many difficult times, but it has managed to overcome all difficulties and to bounce back stronger after each setback.

The efforts of Brothers Lanse Curtis and Ralph Goodwin contributed much to this progress and the Local Union is proud of these two solid unionists of long standing.

Pictured, reading from left to right, are Brothers John Blom, a member 29 years; Frank Blackard, 22 years; Ray Charnock, 22 years; John Conners, first to complete his apprenticeship training under Local 642; Bert Wood, 36-year-member who with Brother Blom instituted the first Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Brothers Curtis and Goodwin; Bobby Robertson, outstanding apprentice of 1958; Virgil Johnson, vice president, and President Thomas A. Phillips.

Local Union 642 has 3 other 50-year members, who were unable to attend this presentation: Ole Overaa, John Pekar and Fred Baker.

◆

COSTA MESA, CAL. HOLDS SURPRISE EVENT

At a special called meeting of Local Union No. 1453, Costa Mesa, California, the new officers of the Union for the ensuing 2 years were installed.

However, the meeting was made even more significant by the presentation of service pins to 9 of the 13 members of the Union who have more than 25 years of service. The veteran members were unaware that they were going to be honored and the presentation of the service pins was a very pleasantly surprising event.

Pictured above are the new officers of the Local and the members who were awarded 25-year service pins. From left to right (front row): William Penchansky, Ralph Ames, George Linn. Second row: Jack Makely, Louis Larson, Elmer Cole, William Titchenal, Walter Ross and David Gray. All of the above were awarded 25-year service pins.

New officers for the next 2 years are (standing): Hugh Hoover, treasurer; Chester LePage, warden; William Payne, conductor; Cyril Fritz, financial secretary; Linus Decant, president; John Caughron, vice president, and R. M. Towle, recording secretary.

Other members having 25-year service, who are not in the picture, are: Harry Bowers, William Cowenberg, Joseph Tarantino and S. B. Ward.

◆

LABOR DAY PARADE TO BE SUFFOLK COUNTY'S FIRST

The Suffolk County District Council of Carpenters, New York, is reviving a fine old tradition, the Labor Day Parade.

This will be the first Labor Day Parade ever held in the area. For that reason the Council is determined to make it an outstanding one. Furthermore, it is the hope of the Council to make the Labor Day Parade an annual affair in order that the union men of the area can stand up and be counted proudly on the one day in the year devoted exclusively to honoring those who work for a living.

The Council has secured support of the United Veterans Council, the Chambers of Commerce and other civic and fraternal organizations. Many dignitaries from both Albany and Washington, D. C. have been lined up as Reviewing Officers and guest speakers.

All in all, the Committee is convinced that the Labor Day Parade will be one of the most outstanding events ever witnessed by the community.

In the above picture the Planning Committee is shown after one of its numerous meetings.

Congratulations are in order for the Suffolk District Council, since a revival of the spirit of Labor Day that once made it a very important occasion in any community is desirable in this day and age when labor is being criticized from all sides, with or without justification.

◆

ORANGE COUNTY, CAL. BOWLERS ARE CHAMPS (at fun, not bowling)

The Carpenters of Orange County, California, may not be the best bowlers in the state, but they are the loudest. The Orange County Sportsman, a magazine for bowlers, is authority for this observation. In a recent issue it featured the doings of the 10-team Carpenters League which takes over Van's Bowl every Tuesday evening.

According to the magazine, the alleys, the gutters, the refreshments, and occasionally the pins take a real beating on Carpenters Night. The teams are sponsored by various contracting firms in the area, but just to keep things from getting monotonous, one team is sponsored by a bank and another by a dry cleaning firm, although there is no indication the bank hires Carpenters to count money or the dry cleaning firm to press pants.

However, the Orange County Carpenters have a whale of a good time and get a good deal of both relaxation and fellowship out of their bowling activities.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 370

Old Kitchens.—Here is a wide and fertile field for the carpenter who has a set of well-chosen power tools. There are a great many homes that still have the old-fashioned kitchens. Many of these kitchens will be modernized sooner or later. The workman who is prepared to do this kind of work well, and by advertising, can convince owners of such out-of-date kitchens, that they should be remodeled, will be on the road to a business of his own. For instance, in the block where this writer lives, within the last two years, three old kitchens have

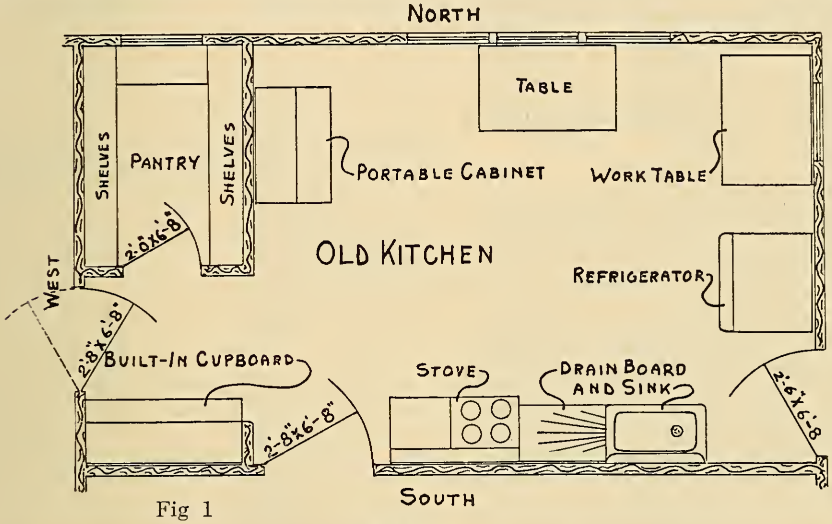

NORTH
TABLE
SHELVES
PANTRY
SHELVES
PORTABLE CABINET
WORK TABLE
2'-0"x6'-8"
OLD KITCHEN
WEST
REFRIGERATOR
EAST
2'-8"x6'-8"
BUILT-IN CUPBOARD
STOVE
DRAIN BOARD AND SINK
2'-8"x6'-8"
2'-6"x6'-8"
SOUTH

Fig 1

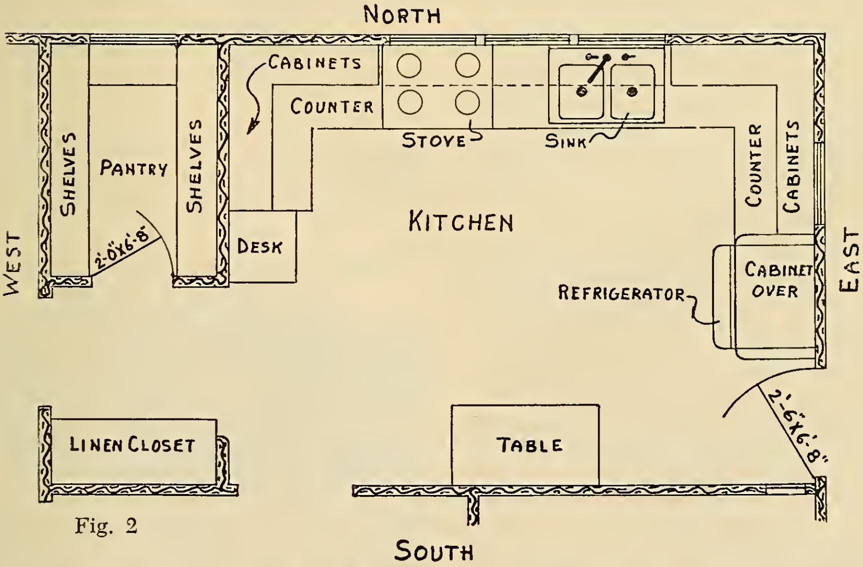

NORTH
CABINETS
COUNTER
SHELVES
PANTRY
SHELVES
STOVE
SINK
COUNTER
CABINETS
KITCHEN
DESK
2'-0"x6'-8"
WEST
CABINET OVER
EAST
REFRIGERATOR
2'-6"x6'-8"
LINEN CLOSET
TABLE
SOUTH

Fig. 2

been modernized. One of those kitchens is the one that is shown in Fig. 1, as it was. Fig. 2 shows how it was changed into a modern kitchen.

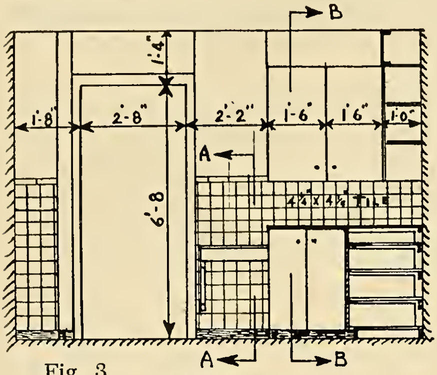
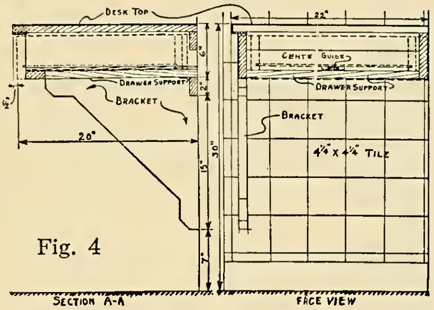

B
1'-4"
1'-8"
2'-8"
2'-2"
1'-6"
1'-6"
1'-0"
A
6'-8"
4¼ x 4¼ TILE
A
B

Fig. 3

WEST WALL

West Wall.—Fig. 3 gives a drawing of the west wall of the kitchen, as shown by Fig. 2. The wainscoting is made of 4¼" x 4¼" tile. Fig. 4 shows a section through A-A.


DESK TOP
22"
CENTE GUIDE
DRAWER SUPPORT
DRAWER SUPPORT
BRACKET
BRACKET
4½"
20"
6"
2"
30"
15"
7"
4¼ x 4¼ TILE
Fig. 4
SECTION A-A
FACE VIEW

To the left is shown a cross section, giving the construction of a desk, which we will call the housewife's desk. In this desk she can keep pencil, paper, recipes, cook book, telephone directory, and many other little things that she wants to keep in a convenient place. The desk topping is pointed out. In this case Formica was used, but there are different kinds of material that can be used, which should be looked into before a final decision is made. Perhaps the best material to use for supporting the topping,

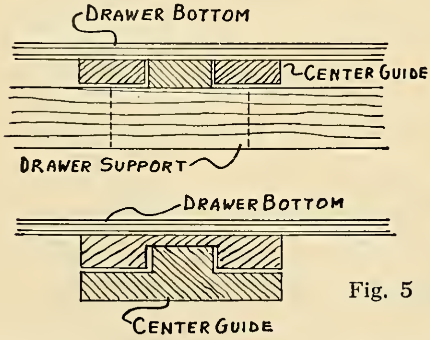

DRAWER BOTTOM
CENTER GUIDE
DRAWER SUPPORT
DRAWER BOTTOM
CENTER GUIDE

Fig. 5

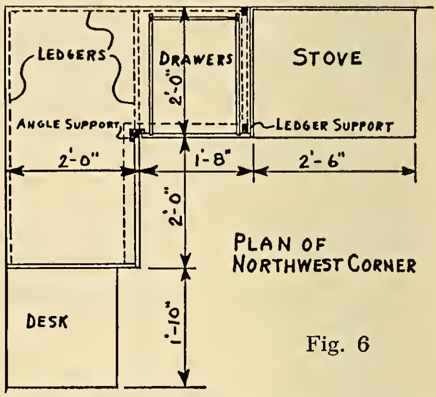

LEDGERS
DRAWERS
STOVE
2'-0"
ANGLE SUPPORT
LEDGER SUPPORT
2'-0"
1'-8"
2'-6"
2'-0"
PLAN OF NORTHWEST CORNER
DESK
1'-10"

Fig. 6

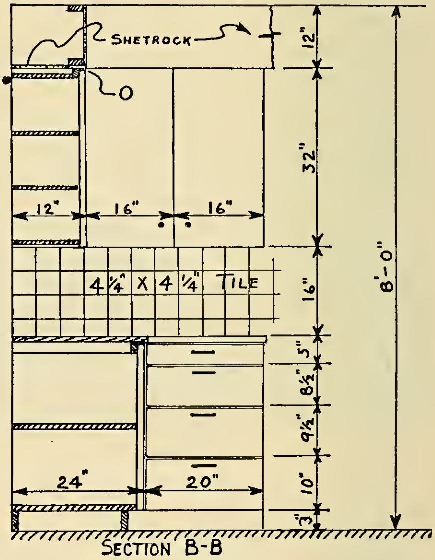

SHETROCK
O
12"
32"
8'-0"
12"
16"
16"
4¼ X 4¼ TILE
16"
5"
8½"
9½"
10"
3"
24"
20"
SECTION B-B

Fig. 7

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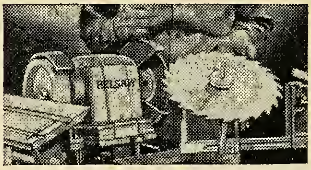

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is ¾-inch plywood. Here again, the designer should take into consideration materials that are available, and choose, if the choice is left to him, the material that will give the best results under the circumstances. The drawer, both in the section to the left and in the face view to the right, is indicated by dotted lines. The bracket is cut out of ¾-inch plywood. Only one bracket is needed, since one side of the desk is joined to the counter, which supports it. The height of the desk is 30 inches, as shown by figures between the two views. The center guide is pointed out on the face view.

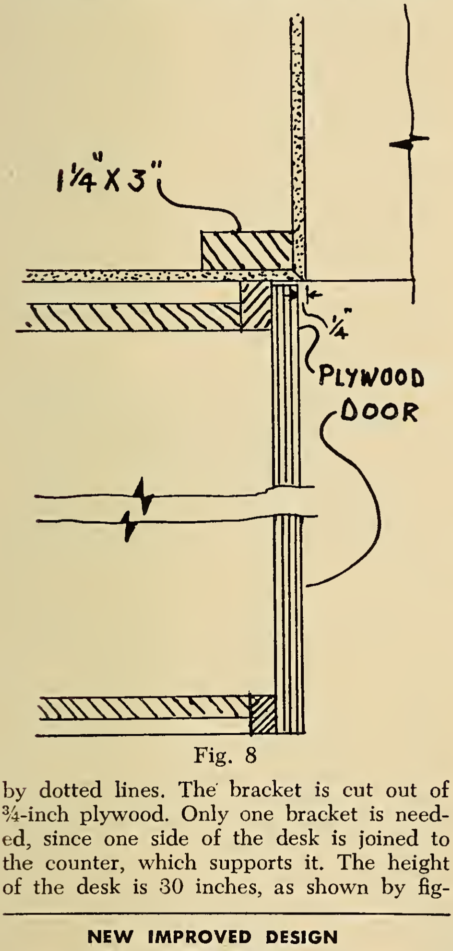

Fig. 8

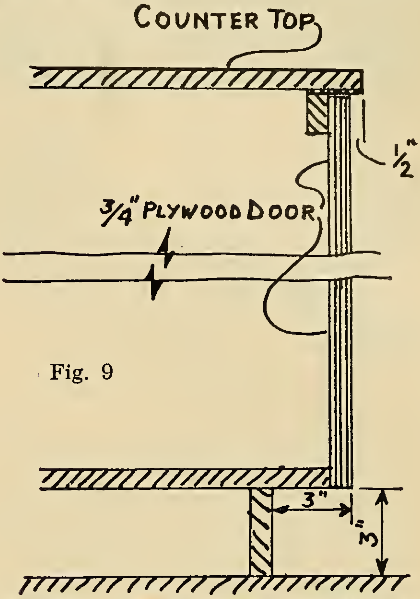

Fig. 9

Details of Center Guides.—Fig. 5 shows two designs of center guides. The strips to

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the right and to the left, on the upper drawing are fastened to the bottom of the drawer with glue and small brads. The center piece is fastened to the drawer support, also with glue and brads. The bottom drawing shows a tongue and groove center guide.

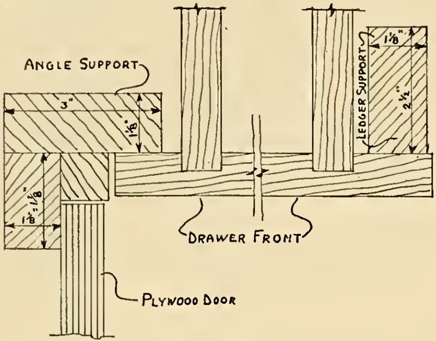

Fig. 10

Plan of Northwest Corner.—The plan shown by Fig. 6 is of the northwest corner of the pattern kitchen. Here we show the desk and counter that join the west wall. The drawers and stove that are shown in this drawing, join the north wall. Ledgers that support the counter top are indicated by dotted lines.

Section B-B.—Section B-B, Fig. 7, shows the construction of the dropped ceiling above the cabinets and also the construction of the cabinet. At the bottom it shows the construction of the counter. A face view of the dropped ceiling, cabinets, wainscoting, and the drawers, that join the north wall toward the west end, are shown here in elevation. Fig. 8 is a detail of the construction where the cases join the dropped ceiling, particularly at point o, Fig. 7. Fig. 9 shows a similar detail of the counter. Fig. 10 gives in detail the construction of angle support and the ledger support, showing the relationship of them to the drawers. To the left the plywood door, in part, is shown.

In the next lesson the linen closet, indicated on the drawing of the modernized kitchen, shown by Fig. 2, and sliding cabinet doors, will be taken up.

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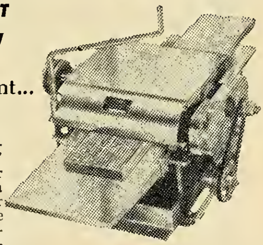

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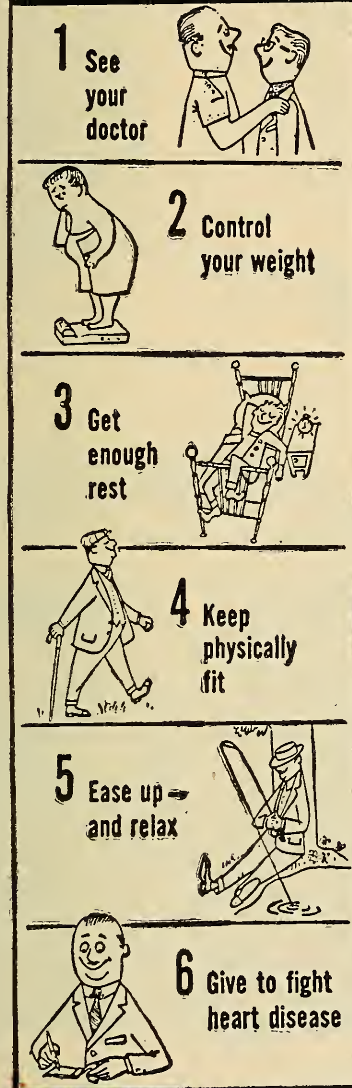

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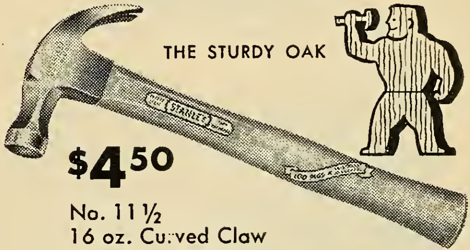

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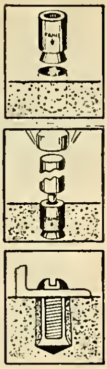

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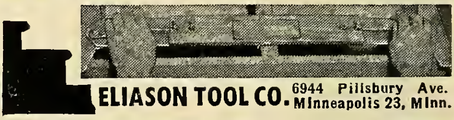

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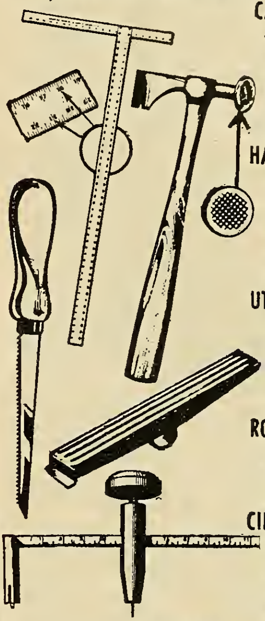

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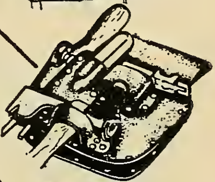

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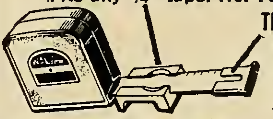

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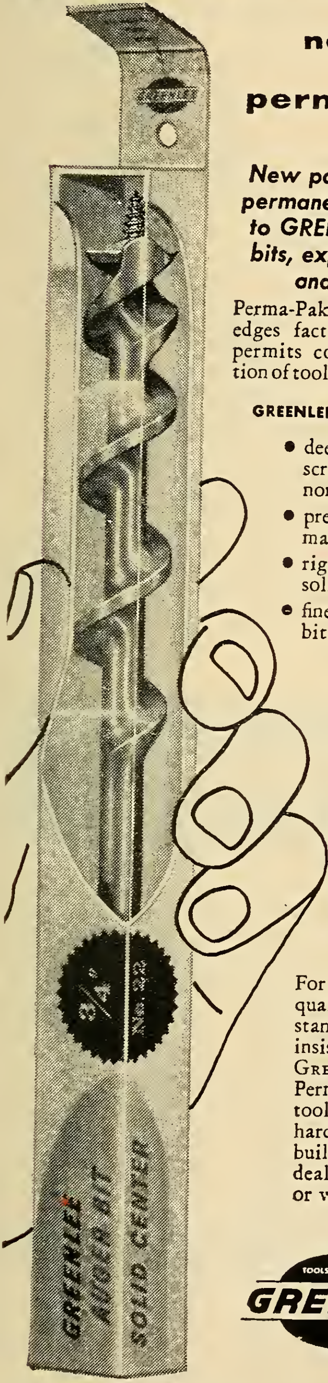

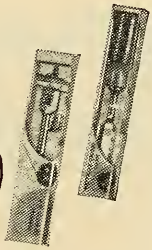

For highest quality, outstanding service, insist on Greenlee Perma-Pak tools at your hardware or building supply dealer . . . or write

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GREENLEE

GREENLEE TOOL CO.
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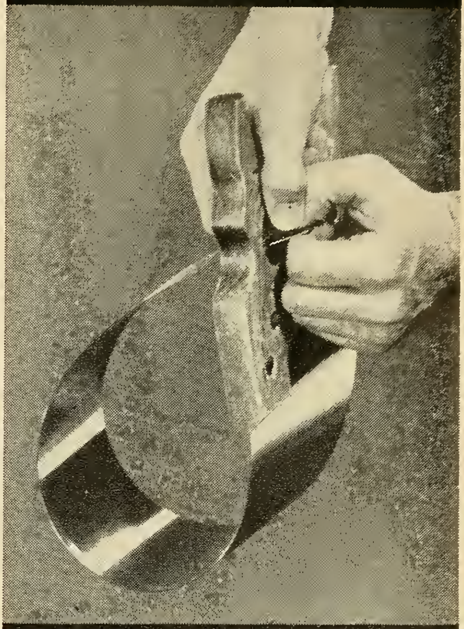
Don't try this



with any saw but a

DISSTON

DISSTON LIGHTWEIGHT STRAIGHT-BACK HAND SAW

You can do this with a Disston saw, because *only* Disston saws are made with Disston craftsmanship—the extra ingredient that turns quality materials into an outstanding product. That's why Disston—the lifetime saw—is the saw most carpenters use! At leading hardware stores.

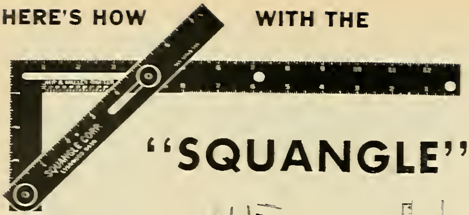
DISSTON DIVISION

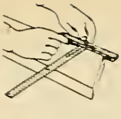
PORTER

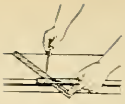
H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

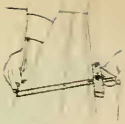
Divisions: Connors Steel, Delta-Star Electric, Disston, Forge and Fittings, Leschen Wire Rope, Mouldings, National Electric, Refractories, Riverside-Alloy Metal, Thermoid, Vulcan-Kidd Steel, H. K. Porter Company de Mexico, H. K. Porter Company (Canada) Ltd.

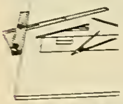
HERE'S HOW WITH THE "SQUANGLE"



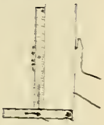

SQUARE LUMBER 12 INCHES WIDE

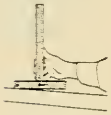

MARK DEGREES 45° to 90°

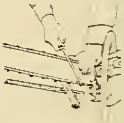

SCRIBING PARALLEL LINES—0 TO 12"

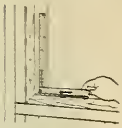

DRAFTING AS SHOWN

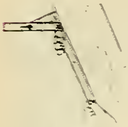
HANDY TO CARRY

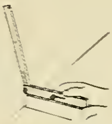

CHECKING PLUMB BY SQUANGLE LEVEL

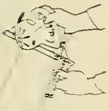

LOCATE GRADE IN DEGREES

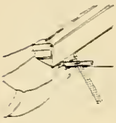

FOR CHAIN-SAW FILING

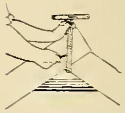

IN THE CORNER OR FOR LEVEL

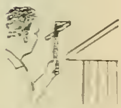

LOCATE DEGREE BY SQUANGLE LEVEL

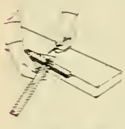

BEVEL-COMPARES PITCH & DEGREES

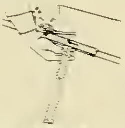

POWER-SAW GUIDE

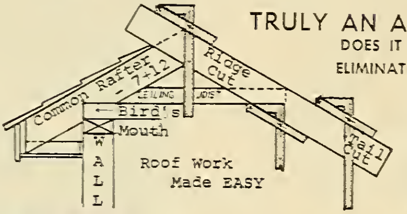

FINDING PITCH BY SQUANGLE LEVEL


MARKING PLUMB BY SQUANGLE LEVEL


DETERMINE PITCH BY LINE OF SIGHT


MARKING BIRDS-MOUTH-COMMON RAFTER


SCRIBING BIRDS-MOUTH-HIP OR VALLEY RAFTER



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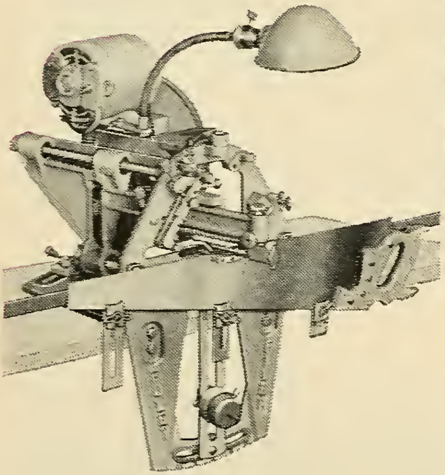
FILE SAWS EASILY, AUTOMATICALLY



You don't need special "know-how" or previous experience to get perfect results when you use the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Mechanically accurate, easy to operate—merely follow step-by-step instructions. Used by saw manufacturers themselves. The new 1959 model 200 Foley Saw Filer is the *first* and *only* machine that files hand, band and both "combination" and cross-cut circular saws. Foley shows how to establish a profitable saw filing service, how to get business, etc.

The Foley Saw Filer files all hand saws, "combination" and cross-cut circular saws from 4" to 24" in diameter, and all band saws to 4½" wide—with 3 to 16 points per inch. Exclusive Foley jointing action returns uneven teeth to perfect size, spacing and alignment.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

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Please send complete information on Foley Saw Filer and how to succeed in saw filing business.

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City____________ State____________

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FS-109

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There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼″ each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

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A hip roof is 48′-9¼″ wide. Pitch is 7½″ rise to 12″ run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and IN ONE MINUTE the cuts. Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

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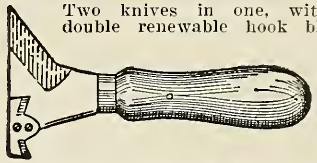
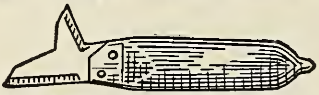
"LAUB" Roofing Knife 6¼ in.

Two knives in one, with a double renewable hook blade.



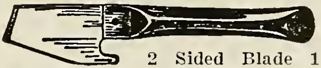
Handiest knife for trimming, Hips, Valleys, Gables and Starters. **One Dollar** for 1 knife. Extra hook blades $1.50 a Doz.

"LAUB" Siding & Insulation Knife 7 in.



Handiest knife for cutting insulation. Insulating siding, wood shingles, aluminum foil. Built-up roofing, cork. Double renewable blade. Strong light metal handle. $1.00 for 1 knife. Extra blades, 3 for $1.00.

9½″ Long "LAUB" Hang It, Putty Knife



2 Sided Blade 1″ and 2½″ wide. Knife hangs by hook on outside of container, to keep hands and work clean.

Price 75c for 1 Knife

If Your Local Hardware or Roofing Supply Dealer Cannot Supply

Send To: DAN C. LAUB
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Your

of **SAFETY** *is . . .*

ALWAYS

BE

CAREFUL

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

222 E. MICHIGAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

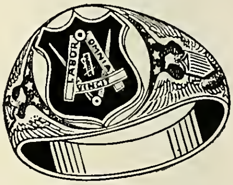
OCTOBER, 1959

★ Christmas Suggestions ★

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union.

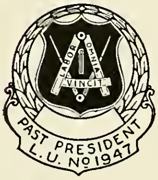
EMBLEM RINGS



This beautiful emblem ring makes a very acceptable gift for all occasions.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Put name of wearer on the strip. The price includes engraving of name. **Two Qualities: 10-K Solid Gold, $21.00 Each. Sterling Silver, $8.00 Each.** Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

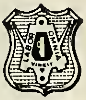
PAST OFFICERS' EMBLEM LAPEL BUTTON



10-K Solid Gold—**$16.50** each

Present these special emblems to retiring officers. They will be worn with honor to themselves and the cause of Labor—orders for past officers' buttons accepted only from Locals and Councils of the Brotherhood. Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

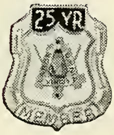
OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

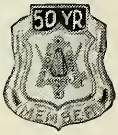


ACTUAL SIZE

Screw button back
Attractive small size
14K solid gold
$2.00 each

25 AND 50 YEARS SERVICE EMBLEMS

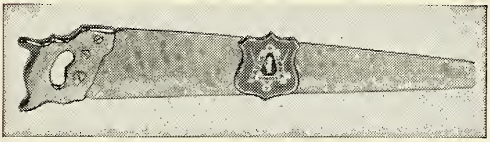




Present them to members of 25 and 50 years standing —Silver for 25 years; Gold for 50 years.

Prices, **$5.00** each for Sterling Silver; **$8.50** each for 10-K Solid Gold. Sold only thru Locals and Councils.

TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM



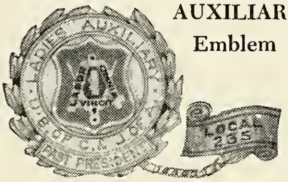
Holds tie neatly in place—is well made and moderately priced at **$1.50.** Members will be proud to wear them.

★

CUFF LINKS

Beautiful Cuff Links with Emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship. **Pair, $2.50**

PAST PRESIDENT LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN

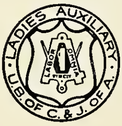


Emblem in colors—(10-K Gold) **$16.50** each

Allow approximately 60 days for delivery

Sold only through Locals and Councils

LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



Very popular
Solid Gold
Price $2.00 each

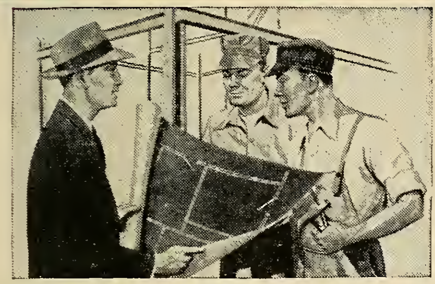
Print or type orders plainly—be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
222 E. MICHIGAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

CARPENTERS

BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



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The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

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LESSON

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CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE

TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
N-131 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name ____ Age_____

Address ______________________________ Occupation___________

City________________________________ Zone_____ State_______________

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1959

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Automation is eliminating simple jobs so fast that only those capable of learning a profession or a trade may have work in the years ahead.

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LATH HATCHET with
Replaceable Blade

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- Strongest Construction Known
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- Large Grip—gives complete comfort and handling ease

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Replaceable blade for easy sharpening. Special Tool Steel—Razor Sharp for easy scoring, necessary in breaking Rocklath. Ideal for all lathing work.

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Different
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Ready To
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☐ **Blue Ribbon Homes**—116 of our most popular plans............50c
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☐ **Homes For Narrow Lots**—Over 60 Plans. Many sizes. 2 & 3 bedroom. 50c
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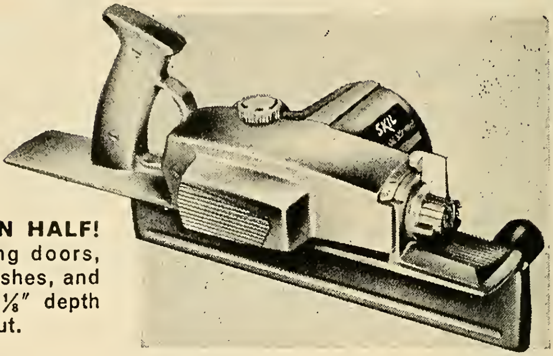

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Pension Referendum Carries Overwhelmingly

★ ★ ★

BY AN OVERWHELMING majority the eligible membership of our United Brotherhood voted to maintain the pension program as now constituted.

The vote, as announced by the Tabulating Committee, was 134,728 in favor of maintaining the pension plan through payment of an additional 25c per month, as opposed to 51,999 votes against.

The members themselves thus made the decision to perpetuate the pension program by increasing their tax an additional 25c per month.

As explained in the July issue of the CARPENTER, the pension program was on the verge of financial difficulties because outgo was exceeding income by more than half a million dollars a year.

The plight of the pension program was discussed at great length during the 28th General Convention, held in St. Louis last year. The Home and Pension Committee worked diligently, searching for a solution, but for all its study and hard work it finally reached the conclusion that more facts were needed before an intelligent solution could be worked out.

Upon recommendation of the Committee, the Convention mandated the General President to employ a firm of actuarial experts to make a study of the entire pension situation as a foundation for working out a financially stable program.

General President Hutcheson carried out the orders of the Convention. He employed the firm of Marsh & McLennan, nationally known insurance experts, to survey the pension program.

After a complete study, the firm turned over its findings to the special committee set up to handle the whole question of the pension program. Using the Marsh and McLennan study as a guidepost, the special pension committee determined that a minimum per capita increase of 25c per month was needed to insure perpetuation of the pension plan for the next 10 or 15 years.

As a result of this determination by the committee, the General Executive Board ordered that a referendum vote be submitted to the eligible membership as to whether they desired to maintain the pension fund by the payment of an additional 25c per capita tax, or allow the pension plan to peter out as funds were used up.

The answer of the eligible membership was a resounding vote in favor of maintaining the pension program. In no uncertain terms they expressed themselves as willing to pay an additional 25c per month to keep the pension program in effect.

Help Fight TB

1959·CHRISTMAS
GREETINGS·1959

Use Christmas Seals

In an official notification to subordinate bodies, General President Hutcheson sent the following letter regarding the result of the referendum vote:

"TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Greetings:

"In reference to the proposition which was sent out for special referendum vote on July 22, 1959, and for which the returns were to be filed in this office by September 1, 1959, the returns have been submitted to the Tabulation Committee, and enclosed is the result of this vote on the proposed amendment to the General Constitution (134,728 for; 51,999 against). The proposition submitted was to increase the per capita tax for the Home and Pension Fund in the amount of twenty-five cents per member, per month. As the Committee's report and tabulation indicates, this proposition was carried by a large majority to increase the per capita tax, and the General Executive Board has received the report of the Committee, and has established October 1, 1959 as the effective date.

"Financial Secretaries of beneficial local unions should take note in order to adjust their records in collecting dues for the last quarter of the year 1959. Remittances, including this increase in per capita tax for the Home and Pension Fund, will now be $1.50 per member, per month, and the increased per capita tax is effective for the month of October, due and payable November 1, 1959.

"The General Constitution will be revised in accordance with the amendment as quickly as possible, and all local unions will be notified when the new Constitutions are available.

Fraternally yours,
M. A. HUTCHESON
General President."

◆

LABOR KNOWS MEANING OF UNITED CAMPAIGN

All the vigorous, colorful signs of United Fund-Community Chest campaigns are now evident throughout the cities and towns of America. Campaign banners fly above the streets; campaign posters decorate poles and buildings; progress charts and massive goal thermometers dominate central city scenes. Pledge cards and volunteer rosters are the order of the day.

But the men and women of labor recognize fully that the real worth of a united campaign is not in the brilliantly-painted posters and the maze of campaign mechanics. The true value of these vast volunteer efforts can be found behind the doors of thousands of community agencies which seek to serve all who need them.

A carpenter has seen it in the face of a physical therapist as she works to help straighten the twisted legs of a crippled child.

A garment worker encounters the meaning of a campaign in the shining eyes of a little girl at a local orphanage.

So labor gives generously.

◆

STEEL STRIKE TO PINCH BUILDING

The construction industry, the nation's largest consumer of steel, has not been affected seriously by the steel strike so far, but the pinch of shortages will delay future construction projects for one to six months if the strike lasts until October 15.

These are the conclusions drawn from a survey of the effects of the steel strike on construction made by the Associated General Contractors of America and announced at the midyear meeting of the AGC's Governing and Advisory Boards in Kansas City, Mo. The results of the survey were presented in a report to the Board meeting by the Material Supply Committee of the AGC.

Canada's Autumn Serenade

★ ★

TRAVEL in Canada, delightful in any season of the year, has a special charm in autumn. New forest colors brilliantly replace summer's soft green hues, and the traveler's chief hazard is over-consumption of color film.

Canadian highways are clear and uncrowded, and accommodation is plentiful without the need for reservations. The air is crisp and stimulating, the sunshine bright and warming, the nights are blanket-cool.

The scenic National Parks of Canada, located in nine of the ten provinces, the woods along park highways become a riot of colors—orange, gold, green, crimson and russet-brown. The wildlife, sensing winter's approach, is more active than usual and more easily seen. Big game animals roam freely along leafy trails. The fish bite well, and annoying insects have disappeared. Migratory birds are restless with preparation for their southward flight.

The Canadian Rockies, which contain some of the most famous vacation areas in North America, are delightful in autumn. Here vacationers will find three of Canada's National Parks, Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes. They embrace almost 6,000 miles of lofty peaks, wooded valleys, rivers, glaciers, lakes, waterfalls and canyons in this great mountain region of Alberta.

One of the reasons for the popularity of the mountain parks is the wide range of accommodation available. Vacationers can choose some of the most luxurious hotels in North America as headquarters for their autumn holiday in the Rockies, while more modest accommodation can be had at very reasonable rates.

Autumn coloration unique in North America is found in Northern Ontario, where the bush country fills with golden light, touched with green, and from cool blue waters are reflected myriad shades of red. There is the sumach's vivid scarlet, the Norway pine's trim green, the oak's deep red, and a range of pinks and bronzes on the elm, beech, ironwood and maple.

Ontario's Muskoka district, one of the many attractive vacation regions, in that province is a choice blend of magnificent scenery, good roads and first class accommodation. Miles of pine forests, sparkling lakes, picturesque islands, winding inlets and rocky headlands offer scope for all kinds of autumn vacation fun. Resorts are of a variety to suit any taste; tourists can holiday as expensively or as inexpensively as they wish.

Muskoka is a natural spot for all types of sports, and in autumn the setting is truly a delight. Its beautiful lakes are ideal for boating and canoeing, and there are steamer and launch cruises on the main chain of lakes. A fall tour of this delightful holiday region might begin at Toronto and include the Martyr's Shrine at Midland, Ontario, and other points such as Orillia, Lake of Bays, Haliburton as well as Muskoka.

The larger resorts maintain fleets of boats and canoes, and almost any sort of craft can be hired at reasonable prices. Canoe trips of any length are easily arranged, and the fishing—especially in the fall—is good enough to provide for all types of anglers.

Autumn throughout the Laurentian Mountains and in the Gatineau Hills of Quebec is a kaleidoscope of color. An hour's drive from Montreal over four-lane Highway 11, the Laurentian Mountains begin to roll northeastward, reaching their highest point on the 3,100-foot summit of Mont Tremblant.

In this region are thousands of lakes for boating, sailing and water sports of every kind. There are sandy beaches, and fields of berries for the very young, and woodland trails for hikes, quiet side roads for saddle trails, fine tennis courts and some challenging golf courses.

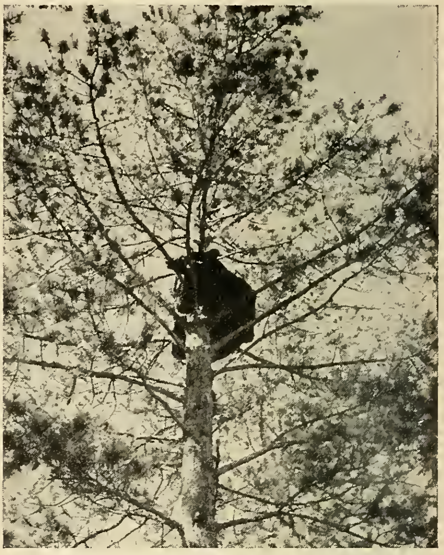
For generations, autumn in the Laurentians has brought thousands of Montrealers, as well as visitors from the provinces and the United States to view the beautiful scene where oak, beech and maple groves seem to set the hills aflame with splendor.

Thousands of summer vacation visitors now make it a habit to return to the Laurentian resort hotels for an autumn visit. They spend a weekend or a week in the beauty of the hills, motor along the secondary roads, and hike through the colored woods afoot.

The riding stables in the resort centers are busy in the fall as hundreds take to the hills to view the autumn scene from horseback.

Many will find this Laurentian route so captivating that they continue along Route 11 to its northern point at Mont Laurier. Surrounded by vast fishing and hunting territories, Mont Laurier is the outfitting center and jumping-off spot for thousands of sportsmen seeking moose, deer, bear and various species of trout, pike and bass.

A few miles further on, the highway turns southward and follows the beautiful Valley of the Gatineau River, winding along fast flowing rivers, past sparkling lakes, through wooded hills and pastoral valleys, down to Ottawa, Canada's capital. The Gatineau region offers accommodation ranging from resorts and hotels with modern conveniences to roadside cabins. Sportsmen will find local outfitters eager to assist them in planning their fishing or hunting trips.



Most of Canada's big game animals are quite active during the fall months but this bear is quite safe from hunters while taking a nap in Jasper National Park, Alberta.

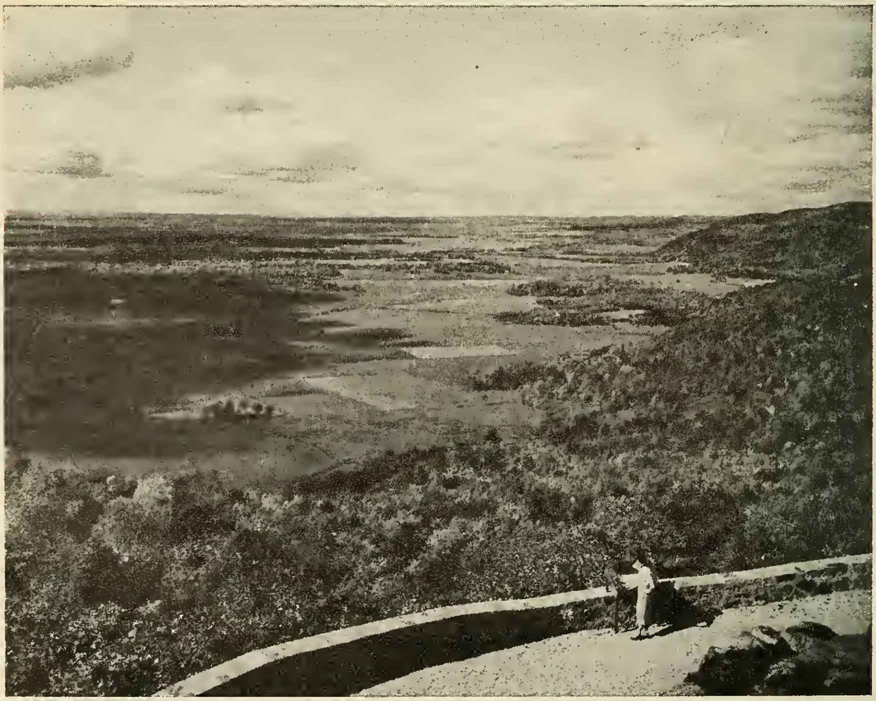
The trip through the Laurentians and Gatineau reaches its climax at Ottawa, famous for its floral displays along the scenic federal driveways during the tulip festival in the spring. Ottawa has a particular charm in the fall, when residential sections, parkways and federal buildings blaze with autumn colors.

Golf courses all across Canada are busy, even when the greens and

The lake trout are in top fighting condition during the autumn months and Canada has many areas that produce big ones like this catch from Lac La Ronge, Saskatchewan.

Hunting is a popular sport in Canada during the fall and the Province of New Brunswick rates high with game bird enthusiasts. (Photos from Canadian Government Travel Bureau).

Cape Breton Island National Park, Nova Scotia, attracts an ever increasing number of vacationers each year where the scenic Cabot Trail provides a pleasant route to the Park.



The picturesque Gatineau Hills, in Canada's province of Quebec, offer plenty of opportunities for camera fans to capture Nature's autumn colors on film.

fairways are covered with fallen leaves, for the bracing autumn air and the delightful spectacle of the woods in full color lure many golfers north.

There's special charm to hunting with gun or camera in Canada's most colorful season of the travel year, for the Canadian autumn offers intriguing opportunities for outdoor adventure and picture-taking fun.

As in other countries, the advance of civilization has had the effect of driving back the game and restricting its range, but Canada is fortunate in possessing still a vast hinterland of wild territory, in all its infinite variety of forest, lake, stream and mountain. There are many well-stocked game districts throughout the length and breadth of Canada which are tapped by railways or reached by modern motor roads.

Moose, deer, bear and small game are found in the wooded and unsettled areas of every Canadian province, while in the west there are such different varieties as caribou and lynx.

If you're hunting with a camera in the National Parks of Canada—which are federal game sanctuaries with hunter's guns forbidden, you'll see such species as buffalo, wapiti or elk, moose, Rocky Mountain sheep and goats, and of course the ever-present families of bear.

When animals learn that humans will not harm them—and they have been so educated in the parks for some decades now—they become astonishingly tame. So it is that in the National Parks of Canada visitors may photograph fawns at close range while the mother deer looks on, and the rest of the wild community shows a friendly interest in human callers. Deer, elk and moose will come quite close without fear, and on the mountain highways Bighorn sheep allow visitors within easy camera range.

In Eastern Canada, an ideal stalking ground for the camera-equipped traveler is Cape Breton Highlands National Park on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. It has white-tailed deer, bear and moose and great bald eagles soar above its highest hills.

Quebec game includes moose, deer, bear and wolf and the best deer grounds are the Laurentians, the Chaudiere district, Lake Megantic, Labelle county, the Gatineau district and the low Pontiac and Kipawa districts.

New Brunswick has more than 14,000,000 acres of woodland providing fine cover for white-tailed deer and black bear.

In Ontario, white-tailed deer are super-abundant in the area from the northwestern shore of Lake Superior to the Manitoba boundary, and are plentiful in a belt across the province from the Sault Ste. Marie region to Ottawa. Bear are numerous throughout Northern Ontario. The southern part of the province is, of course, densely settled, and game is not so easily found.

But you don't have to be a dyed-in-the-wool hunter to enjoy the vacation charm of this invigorating Canadian season. Cool sunny days, light highway traffic, and no insects make Indian Summer an especially delightful time for touring in the north. And wherever you go through the autumn-painted countryside, motel and resort owners are eager to share your company and spare your pocketbook.

Detailed information on where to go and where to stay in Canada during the autumn season is available for the asking, from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

IS WORK TO BECOME A PRIVILEGE?

★ ★

AUTOMATION is well on its way toward making machines obsolete that need human supervision. Is it destined to make ordinary human beings obsolete too?

That may seem to be a foolish question at first glance, but figures show that there is real cause for concern about the fate of individuals who possess no special talents or learning abilities. Consider the implications in the following table:

Civilian Population Distribution
by Occupation

	1900	1950	1958
Prof., technical	4.3%	8.6%	11.9%
Propr., managers	5.8	8.7	11.5
Clerical, sales	7.5	19.3	22.4
Craftsmen, foremen	10.5	14.1	14.3
Operatives	12.8	20.4	17.2
Laborers, non-farm	12.5	6.6	4.6
Pvt. household	5.4	2.6	2.3
Other service	3.6	7.9	7.7
Farmers, farm mgrs.	19.9	7.4	5.1
Farm workers	17.7	4.4	3.0

From the foregoing, it is apparent that human muscles are becoming obsolete faster than anything else. Unskilled laborers dropped from 12.5% of the civilian population in 1900 to 4.6% in 1958. However, that fact alone does not tell the whole story. Note that this type of labor dropped about 50% in the 50 years between 1900 and 1950, but it dropped 30% in the last eight years alone. In other words, the pace at which machines are displacing muscles is speeding up all the time.

In farm labor the decline of the common laborer has been even more dramatic. At one time, around the turn of the century, nearly 18 workers out of every hundred earned their living as farm workers. Today, barely 3% of them are employed in this pursuit.

While the demand for unskilled workers has decreased steadily, the demand for skilled and highly trained workers has increased considerably. The fact is, the trend is gaining momentum all the time. The higher the degree of skill or training a particular field demands, the greater is the demand for competent men. The nation could use untold thousands of additional scientists, research specialists and physicists, even though there are a hundred working today for every one that had a job a half-century ago.

The demand for craftsmen, managers, and technical help is on the upgrade too, but only for those who are adequately trained. Those with topnotch ability will have little trouble keeping employed.

But what of the run-of-the-mill individuals who have neither the mental capacity to become scientists nor the dexterity and patience to become craftsmen? How are they going to make a living?

There are some who believe that a large pool of unemployables will be an inevitable result of automation. The need for unskilled or semi-skilled labor is disappearing fast, they argue. At the same time, demands of the skilled trades are becoming more exacting. Therefore, eventually there will be vast hordes of people unsuited for any of the jobs that exist. In one way or another, society will be obligated to look after these, they believe.

In the future, more of those of working age must have skills, at the penalty of proving unemployable and saddling their weight on the working population. This will mean considerable expansion in the education and vocational training "industry." But it will mean more than that. Few of us develop our abilities to the full or exercise them at optimum levels.

There is much slack in human ability and human endeavor. Many men will have to take up that slack. They will have to change their attitudes toward learning and work, and the educational system will have to alter its methods and standards. Schools must do more to identify and measure human potentials and to guide students in their educational careers and in their occupational choices.

But for all that schools and training programs can do, there apparently will be vast armies of men and women without the mental equipment to compete in a high-gear technical society. What is to be done with these? Are they to be kept on a perpetual dole, or is our society smart enough to devise a system under which they can maintain self-sufficiency and a reasonable degree of dignity?

The hour of decision is not here yet; but eventually it will arrive. H. G. Wells once wrote a novel in which citizens of a future age were doing all work by hand while machines rusted in junk yards simply because man was unable to control the machine. That may provide one answer for increasing automation, but men who can build fabulous machines ought to be smart enough to devise ways and means of using them rather than being used by them.

◆

LABOR NOT TO BLAME FOR INFLATION

Business and Administration propaganda that high wage costs are to blame for the "creeping inflation" of the past few years have been blown sky-high in a study report prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Instead, most of the inflationary pressure came from the investment boom of 1955-57 and a sharp increase in overhead costs which did not involve the average wage earner, the study showed.

These conclusions are drawn in "Study Paper No. 1" prepared for the Committee by Professor Charles L. Schultze of Indiana University.

They come as a devastating blow to Administration and business propagandists who have been using the "wage cost" theory as a means of justifying high prices. In addition, they have used it as a way to beat down labor in wage negotiations such as are now going on in steel.

PLANE GOSSIP

AS THE TWIG IS BENT

An office boy noticed two women with the boss.

Office boy: "Who were those two girls?"

Boss: "Well, one was my wife and the other was Marilyn Monroe."

Office boy: "Which one was Marilyn Monroe?"

The boss took $1 out of his pocket and gave it to the boy.

Office boy: What's this for?"

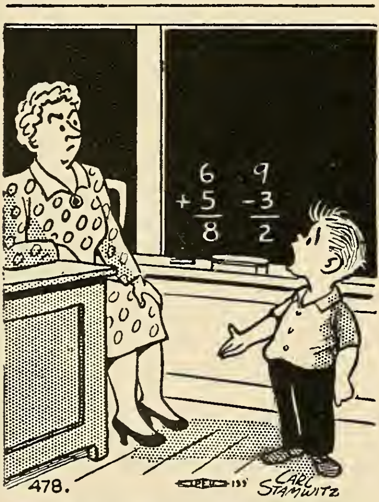
Boss: "Nothing. I just want you to remember, when you get to be president, that I once loaned you money."

★ ★ ★

THE WORLD MOVES ON

The parents of every generation tell their offspring how hard they had it when they were young. Today's crop of kids will be no exception.

They will be telling their progeny how hard they had it when they had to walk three blocks every morning to get to school from the parking lot.



"So why can't I become president?..My Pop says that the president has the wrong answers sometimes, too!"

THERE IS NO WINNING

We think we got troubles because we don't know what to do with our surplus corn and wheat. Consider some Eastern countries where there is a vast over-supply of brides because dowries have become so expensive.

The Indian Parliament recently deemed it advisable to place a legal maximum on brides so that dowries will not bankrupt families with several marriageable daughters.

Other places, the price of brides has suffered so much inflation only the tottering old men with bulging pocketbooks can compete in the market. This is making the poor but rugged younger men very unhappy.

At least we can build storehouses for our surplus grains, but how do you stockpile young men and young women with marriage on their minds?

Since the whole problem is beyond us, we will close the discussion by telling the story of an American guy who did get married. The trouble was, he constantly kept coming home drunk. The wife nagged, raved, ranted, swore and threw tantrums, but nothing helped. Finally she consulted a psychiatrist, who told her to change her tactics—smother him with kindness when he came home polluted. In theory this would shame him into sobriety.

So the next time hubby showed up spifficated she threw her arms around him, kissed him repeatedly, took off his coat, tie and shoes, and rumpled his hair. Finally she said, "Why don't you take a nap on the davenport while I fix dinner?"

And the guy replied: "I might as well; my wife is going to give me Hail Columbia when I get home anyhow."

★ ★ ★

NO FOOLING ABOUT IT

By the time this reaches print, Khrushchev will have come and gone. Of the millions of words written before Khrush's visit, we liked Joe Paup's best.

"There is too real freedom of speech in Russia," Joe remarked. "Russia is one country where a man can talk his head off."

HEADS THEY WIN, TAILS WE LOSE

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has a new argument for opposing wage increases. In a recent issue of its publication, Economic Intelligence, that august body maintains unions are unfair when they want raises just because a company may be making big profits. Profits may not be as big at some future date, the Chamber argues, so it is unfair to establish higher wage rates based on existing profits.

To our way of thinking, the Chamber wants to be like the guy with the leaky roof; when it was raining he couldn't fix it, and when it wasn't raining it didn't need fixing. When a company isn't making big profits it can't afford a raise; when it is, it isn't fair to ask for more money because profits might not be so big later on.

For no reason we can think of, the situation reminds us of the two boys in adjacent beds in a hospital ward.

Said one to the other: "Are you medical or surgical?"

"I don't know," replied the second, "what does that mean?"

"Well," continued the first, "were you sick when you came here, or did they make you sick after you got here?"

★ ★ ★

NO GUESSWORK

Preliminary estimates indicate that holiday travel set an all-time high this year. More Americans went more places than ever before in history. And if our friends are any yardstick, they also shot more movie film of interesting places than ever before.

This brings to mind what Joe Paup said about home-made movies.

"It is always easy to spot the villain in home-made movies. He's the guy running the projector."

★ ★ ★

SUCH IS ADVERTISING

A survey by the New York Department of Labor discloses that health insurance barely covers a third of the costs involved in staying well. Items such as medicine, eye glasses, hearing aids, etc. are seldom covered. However, the insurance ads sing the praises of group coverage.

It sort of reminds us of the two businessmen who were talking.

Said one to the other: "Is your advertising getting results?"

"It certainly is," replied the other. "Last week we advertised for a night watchman and the very next night our place was robbed."

THE CHARLIE WILSON OF SINGAPORE

Charlie Wilson, one-time General Motors Big Wig, earned immortality as Secretary of Defense when he called the unemployed "kennel dogs." It seems that other countries have "Charlie Wilsons" too.

In Singapore, textile manufacturer Yu Hoong Gee recently stirred up a hornet's nest when he publicly bawled out two union shop stewards by telling them he could get more work out of dogs. Now the Malayans may be short on pay but they are long on dignity. The whole crew took Mr. Gee's remarks as an insult, and all 425 of them walked out on strike.

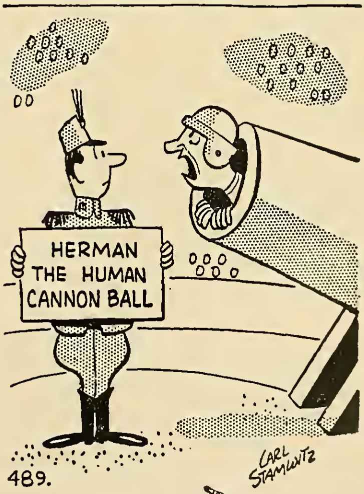
That night there was considerable activity around Mr. Gee's palatial estate. Before the night was over, some 300 dogs, each with a note pinned to his collar challenging Mr. Gee to "get more work out of us," were turned loose on Mr. Gee's estate. It took police two days to round up all the mutts, and by then Mr. Gee was sending emissaries to the union's headquarters to explain it was all a mistake.

The union accepted Mr. Gee's apologies and voted to go back to work, but not before a member demanded, "Let's feel out Mr. Gee on his attitude toward cats."

★ ★ ★

IT SEEMS THAT WAY

For most of us, experience is the thing that enables us to recognize the same mistake when we make it again.


HERMAN THE HUMAN CANNON BALL
489.
CARL STAMWITZ

"Tell the boss he can't fire me until he pays me more dough!"

A Case For Election Reforms

★ ★

WHAT happens to a Congressman who has the intestinal fortitude to stand up for a measure that displeases the moneyed interests in his district? What kind of pressures are brought to bear on him? What threats are made, what inducements offered?

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution provided something of an answer last month. Representative Erwin Mitchell was the lone Congressman from Georgia who refused to back the Landrum-Griffin Bill during the time it was under consideration by the House. He favored the labor "reform" bill reported out by the House Labor Committee. But the employers in his district wanted the Landrum Bill because they thought it was tougher.

Harold Davis, a reporter on the Journal, spent a good deal of time with Representative Mitchell studying the pressures that were being applied to him to change his stand. The story he came up with is not a pretty one. It emphasizes the need for an overhauling of our election procedures to de-emphasize the part that money plays in getting men elected to office.

Here is part of Reporter Davis' account of what Representative Mitchell had to stand up to because his convictions did not coincide with those of the moneyed people in his district. Incidentally, the Atlanta Journal-Constitution favored the Landrum Bill, too.

* * *

By nature Erwin Mitchell is a warm and gregarious person. But today he is a lonely man and, some think, a brave if perhaps mistaken man. In the emotional out-pouring that surrounded the passage of the Landrum Bill he stood by what he regarded as principle and stood off forces that would have powdered Stone Mountain.

Listen to this letter from E. T. (Gene) Barwick, a big manufacturer who runs E. T. Barwick Mills in Dalton and LaFayette, Georgia. It was the fifth communication Mr. Mitchell received from Barwick about the Landrum Bill, and was in response to a letter explaining Mitchell's position:

"I personally spent time, money and energy getting you elected, hoping that we had a man who would be above the ordinary. I can assure you that I will devote one hundredfold more energy, time and money in getting you out, if you support the kind of legislation you announce in your letter."

Here is a telegram from another manufacturer in the northern end of Mr. Mitchell's district:

"Received your two pages of hogwash. . . We along with many others are very disappointed that you are so confused in your thinking on this matter."

Nine Georgia solons in the House committed themselves to Phil Landrum. Erwin Mitchell withheld himself and backed the committee bill.

Why?

Any visitor to Mr. Mitchell's office during the week of August 3 to August 8 could have had the answer from the horse's mouth almost any hour of the day or night. Congressman Mitchell did little else from early morning until far into the night except sit at his desk, telephone to his ear, and try to explain to callers from Georgia why he was supporting the committee proposal and not the measure written by his fellow Georgian.

"I am backing the strongest labor bill that can become law," he said in answer to call after call.

"Despite Phil Landrum's sponsorship of it, the Landrum measure is a Republican bill. It has the endorsement of President Eisenhower and when it is voted on, the Republicans will supply the majority of the votes it gets."

Phone calls of this kind normally lasted between 15 and 30 minutes and were completely futile from Mr. Mitchell's point of view. He is not satisfied he convinced a soul he was right.

"The first call came from a member of a local Chamber of Commerce in the district before the Landrum Bill had even been introduced," Mr. Mitchell said.

"That was apparently the start. I told him I didn't know what was in the bill, that it had not even been printed, and that I didn't think he knew what was in it either.

"He was just buying a 'label' that the Landrum Bill was a strong labor bill."

That first call came on Friday, July 24.

The following Monday, three or four more came in saying "that I was supposed to be wavering on the Landrum Bill, and they were apparently related somehow to the first call.

"I told the callers I could not support a bill I had never read and that was not even in print."

The word then darted around the Seventh District that Mr. Mitchell was "wavering" on the Landrum Bill.

"From then on," said the congressman, "the tempo began to pick up day by day and night by night. All day Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, I was taking call after call and was doing nothing else.

"When we finally closed the office at night and I went to the Coronet Hotel to get some rest, I always carried a fist-full of unreturned call slips with me and tried to make the calls from the hotel.

"I was often on the phone until one a. m."

Almost without exception, said the congressman, the telephone pressure was from manufacturers or somebody representing manufacturers. (The Seventh District has more than 100 manufacturing plants in the tufted textile group alone.)

"I either knew every one of them personally or had had dealings with them over the telephone or by mail. Most of them were supporters of mine."

Many did not mince words.

One of the wealthiest and most influential businessmen in the district called and said: "Don't make it difficult for us to support you, Erwin." Then he added, "Campaigns are expensive, you know."

Many of the calls were from the congressman's bewildered friends and family, who found themselves suddenly under great pressure.

"One of my friends who was very active and prominent in my campaign called me at least a dozen times over the whole period," said Mr. Mitchell.

"He said pressure was being applied to him in the manufacturing end of his textile business.

"He said he was going to stay with me politically but that he wondered if I wasn't hurting myself."

Another long-time friend said: "They have been after me all week. I've had eight or ten calls coming mostly from Atlanta. I've just about given up working and am trying to protect you from getting lynched. I am spending all my time on the telephone."

On Thursday of that week, the pressure was so intense that Mr. Mitchell came out of his office, his face gray with fatigue, and said: "You know, I've been saying everybody has called me but my wife and my banker. Well, my banker just called." (It was a friendly, cordial one).

One fact kept creeping into all the friendly telephone messages.

"The pressure is coming from Atlanta," they all said.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution called the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce in the Forsyth Building in Atlanta, to inquire if the state chamber were responsible.

"We are not trying to put the heat on" (Mr. Mitchell), said Walter Cates of the state chamber in a telephone interview.

"We just want him to know that he's got some constituents down here who support the Landrum Bill."

Cates said the state chamber enlisted the aid of the Associated Industries of Georgia and the Cotton Manufacturers group in getting a stream of telephone calls directed toward the congressman and his friends.

Mr. Mitchell said the pressure was the most terrible he was ever under in his life, even worse than when he was a fighter pilot with 18 missions in World War II. The pressure was made worse by the physical exhaustion from staying on the telephone 14 hours a day.

There was also another worry. Rep. Mitchell's father, D. W. Mitchell Sr. of Dalton, is recovering from two heart attacks and he was being kept on the phone several hours a day, both by friends and by pressure-lobbyists.

Finally, the congressman told his father to stop answering the telephone and to tell everybody to call Washington collect.

It is a well-known medical fact that there is a connection between nerves and physical well-being. On Wednesday in the week of August 3-8, the palms of Rep. Mitchell's hands broke out in mottles, purely a nervous symptom.

In addition, there was nerve-wracking pressure of a wholly different kind.

Georgia is going to lose a congressional seat as a result of the 1960 census. A report was out that Rep. Carl Vinson of Milledgeville, aware that his own Sixth District is the most vulnerable geographically and the easiest to split up, had decided to pick out another sacrificial goat to get himself off the spot.

The report said he had selected Mr. Mitchell.

Accounts that Mr. Vinson would like to purge Mr. Mitchell reached print in Georgia and caused a flurry of mail to arrive in the nation's capital.

Most of the businessmen who wrote thought Rep. Vinson had a splendid idea.

Finally, the pressure, inwardly and outwardly, became almost too much.

Rep. Mitchell thought he was having a heart attack.

Seated at his desk talking on the telephone, he suffered an intense pain in the arm, shoulders and chest, often the symptoms of a coronary.

After the initial fright wore off, it was revealed as being nothing but extreme tension and nerves.

* * *

That is Reporter Davis' account of what Congressman Mitchell had to endure for daring to stand up for what he thought was right. How many Congressmen could withstand the heat he took without crumbling? In our election procedures, money plays a very big part. Without ample financial backing, candidates have little chance of winning. Consequently when big campaign contributors threaten reprisals against an elected official he practically commits political hari-kari if he refuses to fall in line.

Such a situation tends to defeat the purposes of representative government. Until such time as legislation effectively limits the amount of money that can be spent on political campaigns, pressure from moneyed interests will call the shots in far too many instances.

BUYING POWER OF FACTORY WORKERS DROPS

Despite a drop in the cost of living during August the buying power of factory workers slid down again for the third successive month.

The Department of Labor blamed the drop both in take-home pay and buying power mostly to the steel strike and the decline in automobile payrolls due to model changeovers.

On the cost of living front there was a drop of one-tenth of a point from the July figures, but this was entirely due to a sharp decrease of nine-tenths of a point in food costs as harvest supplies came in. On every other front there was an increase with rents, clothing, transportation, medical costs and personal services all going up.

The statistical story ran this way:

Factory workers' take-home pay fell about 90 cents over the month to $79.75 a week for a worker with three dependents and to $72.23 for a worker with no dependents. This compared with a high last June of $81.03 for the married man and $73.49 for the single worker.

There was roughly a two-point drop in buying power for both workers as a result of the drop in take-home pay and increases, until this month, in living costs.

Living costs as reflected in the August Consumer Price Index dropped one-tenth of a point over the month to 124.8 per cent of the 1947-49 average. The index, nevertheless, was nine-tenths of a point higher than a year ago.

Biggest drop between July and August came in meats, poultry, fish, fruits and vegetables.

In other areas, the long slow climb in the cost of living continued.

Housing was up three-tenths over the month; clothing was up five-tenths with footwear alone going up more than two points.

Transportation was up four-tenths, mostly because of increases in gasoline and used car prices.

Medical care was up four-tenths because of higher rates for hospitalization insurance.

McGuire Honored On Labor Day

★ ★

CARRYING on a tradition of long standing, trade unionists and public figures in the Camden area of New Jersey made another pilgrimage to the grave of Peter J. McGuire on Labor Day this year. Some 300 men and women who believe in the sound principles of trade unionism laid down by the immortal McGuire gathered at his graveside in Arlington Cemetery to honor his memory and the many contributions he made to the development of a free and democratic labor movement.

In front of the simple yet imposing monument erected to his memory by the United Brotherhood he helped to found, a long list of distinguished speakers recalled the selfless years of service Brother McGuire devoted to the American labor movement. In a hostile climate and against great odds he struck a spark of unionism in an era of dark exploitation and human frustration. Throughout his life he nurtured that spark and helped fan it into a mighty flame that is gradually burning away the blots of insecurity, hunger and want.

Second General Vice President Blaier warns that the Landrum-Griffin Bill is a threat to the kind of free, democratic unionism Peter J. McGuire espoused.

Among the special guests at this year's McGuire Memorial Service was Jim Mitchell, Secretary of Labor. In a short extemporaneous address Secretary Mitchell called for a rededication to the principles which McGuire established and espoused. McGuire was a great exponent of human freedom and dignity, Mr. Mitchell said. Today many evil forces are plotting against the extension of these basic qualities. Only by adhering more tenaciously than ever to the ideals promulgated by Peter J. McGuire can we survive the threat of totalitarianism, Mr. Mitchell pointed out.

The visit of Khrushchev to the United States will pose a great challenge to American labor, Mr. Mitchell said. As the head of a state, he should be accorded the courtesies his office calls for, but we should not be fooled for a moment by any warm smiles or peaceful words; the prime objective of Communism still remains complete conquest of the world.

Second General Vice President O. William Blaier was another featured speaker at the memorial service. He told the assemblage that passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill wrote another sad page in American labor history.

"Despite assertions to the contrary, the so-called McClellan Bill of Rights provisions of this bill grant no new rights to the American Trade Unionists," Vice President Blaier said. "For, in addition to encouraging dissident minorities to obstruct and disrupt unions at every level and permitting them to thwart the will of the majority, it paves the way for the infiltration of unions by employers' spies, racketeers, gangsters, and even Communists.

"It does this by protecting these disruptive and divisive minorities against any internal discipline on the part of the majority. In fact, the anti-labor forces who so often accuse organized labor of a "lack of responsibility" have taken away the tools by which it can be responsible. The forces who have accused organized labor of being undemocratic have now taken away the prime prerequisite of democracy, the principle of majority rule.

"The true tragedy of this legislation is that it is class legislation, a concept that is alien to our free American traditions. And since it is class legislation, it will establish a dangerous precedent in our society. Those that seek to weaken the economic effectiveness of the American labor movement will do well to remember that while this Congress can legislate against labor along class lines, another Congress in another time can just as easily legislate against business and industry along class lines. That is the true and tragic import of anti-labor class legislation."

Vice President Blaier and Secretary of Labor Mitchell, featured speakers at the memorial service, chat a moment before heading home.

Other speakers and invited guests included: Robert Gray, secretary-treasurer, Metropolitan District Council, Philadelphia; Alfred Pierce, mayor of Camden; Frank Meloni, Camden County assemblyman; J. W. Cowgill, state senator, and many other political figures.

Mrs. Catherine Caya and Lillian McGuire, daughters of the man being honored, also participated in the ceremonies.

Year by year Labor Day ceremonies at the graveside of Peter J. McGurie grow in importance. Eventually the memorial service may become a national institution because he gave Labor Day to the entire nation.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

HANDSAW MANUAL

A 28-page, pocket size manual is available at 10c a copy telling the proper way to handle and care for a handsaw, what goes into the manufacture of a quality saw, and what quick tests for quality can be made. Types of saws and saw teeth, instructions on jointing, shaping, setting and sharpening are described and illustrated as well as the tools and accessories used in saw care. The manual, protected by a heavy blue cover stock, gives information for the home or professional carpenter, such as decimal equivalents, roof framing information, shingling and plastering data, and nail sizes and count, it is said. Discounts on quantity orders are offered to schools, trade unions and other organizations. Address Education Dept., Atkins Saw Division, Borg-Warner Corp., Indianapolis 25, Ind.

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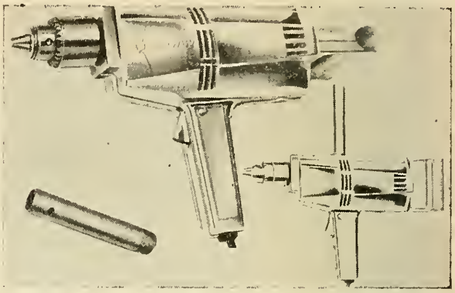
A new convex plane-type model (No. 397) to shape, shave and smooth curved surfaces and to file and form recessed areas. Claimed to be a fast cutting and forming tool on wood, aluminum and copper as well as plastics, asphalt tile, laminated counter tops and metals up to the toughness of mild steel, it has a new blade formed of 500 individual, sharpened cutting edges that will not clog because of the chips passing through it. Manufactured by The Stanley Works, 111 Elm St., New Britain, Conn.

Two new portable electric drills with 6.5-amp rating have removable top handle and two-position rear handle to provide ease of operation in any position, it is said. Both have ½-inch drilling capacity in steel, 1-inch in wood. No. 40-R is shown at lower right, with all 3 handles, including rear one, in vertical position. It has equal speed forward or reverse, a feature that facilitates backing drills and bits out of holes. No. 40 is shown with top handle removed (lower left) and with rear handle in horizontal position. Introduced by SpeedWay Div., Thor Power Tool Co., La Grange Park, Ill.



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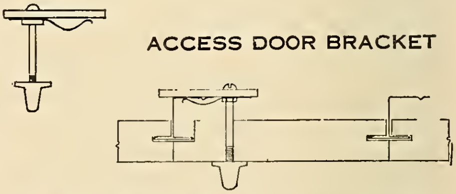
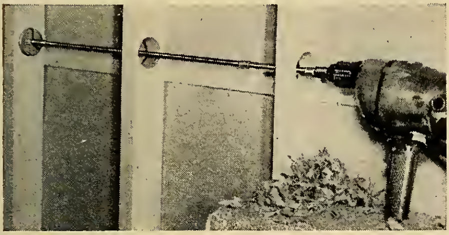
An Access Door Bracket for acoustic ceilings on bars provides access for necessary hidden controls above the ceiling. The bracket clamps on the top flange of the bar and a stud protrude through the ceiling tile. Tile is held in place by an aluminum flanged cup nut and is used as an access door that is easy to install and to remove without danger of tile damage, its inventor claims. To prepare the tile, the kerf is cut away on one side to form a rabbet, then a hole is punched in the tile for stud to go through. For more information, write to Brotherhood member Fred Grosskortenhaus, 168 Old Country Rd., Deer Park, L. I., N. Y.


ACCESS DOOR BRACKET

Safe-T-Bit drills holes up to 2 9/16" in diameter with a ¼" or ½" drill. Featuring replaceable, M2 hack saw grade tool steel blades that require no sharpening, this bit makes it easy to install new plumbing and wiring without disturbing existing plastered walls, claims the manufacturer. Holes can be drilled to any depth with no gouging or kick-back. Manufactured by Time Saver Tools, Inc., 27 Park Ave., Mundelein, Ill.



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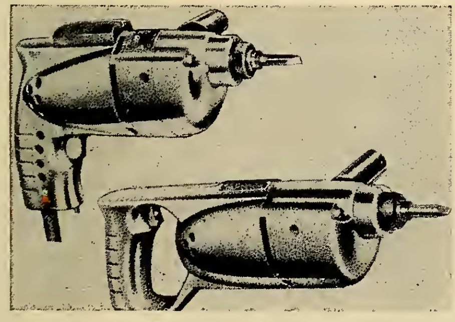
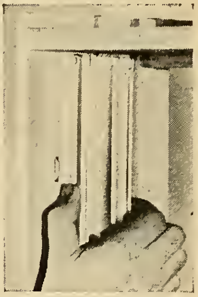
"Mitey-Mite" 2 lb. drilling hammer, unbreakable, with one-piece solid steel head-handle and shock-absorbent cushion grip, is a fine tool for all hand drilling jobs in masonry, for cutting with cold chisels, masonry form work and as a mash hammer for bricklayers, among other uses, according to the manufacturer. Write Estwing Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.

◆

A power tool for use as a ⅜" drill or as a high-torque positive screwdriver. Has a reversing switch for backing out screws, operates at 275 RPM. Has ability to handle #14-3" wood screws and ⅜" bit in steel. Available with saw or pistol grip handle from Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.



This small steel Press-In Jamb Clip grips weatherstrip edges, as shown, and is applied permanently to the jamb by simple thumb-pressure into the parting-stop groove, according to the manufacturer. It eliminates nailing or stapling and enables builders to remove sash and weatherstrip to paint or glaze or for protection during plastering. Made by Precision Weatherstrip Co., 7300 S. University, Chicago, Ill.



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Both right-handed and left-handed persons can operate this electric tool for floor edging, boat and deck sanding, paint removal and concrete surfacing, claims its maker. It controls disc sanding without gouging or marring and is adjustable for depth of surface to be removed and for flush sanding. The Porter-Cable Machine Co., 137 Exchange St., Syracuse 4, N. Y.

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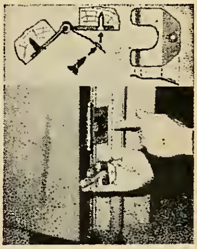
A pair of friction brakes easily installed on existing door hinges to correct the problem of doors opening or closing by themselves, without interfering with manual door action. "Door-Brakes" are of springy bronze and will fit on any standard butt hinges measuring 3½, 4, 4½ or 5 inches, according to the manufacturer, The Magnolia Machine Works, 618 Magnolia Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.



Editorial

What's Right With Labor

If there is anything in American life that produces more hypocrisy than Labor Day, we do not know what it is. All the venal politicians and reactionary public figures who spend 51 weeks of the year trying to torpedo labor in every way possible put on their I-love-labor hats during Labor Day Week and mouth pious platitudes about the sanctity and dignity of organized labor.

This year was no exception. Dozens of Big-Wigs who usually go way out in left field to take legislative cracks at labor made pretty Labor Day speeches about the important part labor plays in the American scheme of things. It was enough to make an honest man upchuck his cookies.

There were two notable exceptions, however. Two men of exceptional caliber paid tribute to organized labor from honest convictions. One was Alf M. Landon, former governor of Kansas and Republican nominee for president in 1936. The other was Paul Getty, generally conceded to be the richest man in the world. Neither of these gentlemen made a Labor Day speech, but both of them expressed deep sympathies with the aims and aspirations of organized labor.

Speaking before a Topeka convention of the State Federation, Governor Landon recalled that he first came in contact with unionism half a century ago while going to school. He noted then that labor was spearheading the drives for laws to eliminate child labor and afford special protection for women workers. In part, he said:

"That's when I became a believer in the rights of labor to organize, and I have never seen any reason to change my mind."

Mr. Landon pointed out that in 40 years in politics he has had ample opportunity to study the legislative goals of organized labor. "In all that time I have never known of more public-spirited lobbyists than the representatives of labor," he emphasized.

"They have always been for better education, better roads, better conservation, improved recreational facilities, and better sanitation and safety measures," he said. "Also, the farmers of this state would not have Rural Electrification Administration facilities had it not been for the vigorous support of that legislation by the labor organizations."

Mr. Landon decried the exposures of corruption in a few unions, but he stressed that corruption exists in business as well as labor.

"But there is one fundamental difference in the two," he asserted. "Big Business has made little effort to clean its own house. However, the AFL-CIO is making a vigorous attempt to do just that, and is entitled to wholehearted support from government officials, management and the public."

He wound up his address by insisting that labor is able to handle its own affairs capably and government interference in union matters ought to be held to the minimum essential to public protection.

J. Paul Getty, a man who amassed a fortune estimated to run as high as two billion dollars, voiced pretty much the same sentiments in an article in LOOK Magazine, which hit the newsstands just before Labor Day. The article, entitled "What's Wrong With American Business," blistered American businessmen who try to blame all their own shortcomings on organized labor, high taxes, and creeping socialism.

"I consider that a prime example of what is wrong with business is the tendency of some businessmen to automatically attribute every setback and failure to these cliche alibis," said Getty.

Free and honest unions, Getty continued, have not only helped create the American way of life, "but they are among its strongest, most reliable bulwarks. We must keep in mind one important fact—union members are not only employes, they are also customers.

"The gains organized labor wins at the bargaining table contribute not only to the financial welfare of union members, but to the prosperity and growth of the entire nation," Getty stressed.

"I sometimes suspect," he continued, "that businessmen occasionally vent their anti-union feelings because they are jealous and resentful of the really good union leaders' initiative, drive and ability.

"I've dealt with many representatives of organized labor," said billionaire Getty. "Some have been outstanding men who would make top executives and formidable business competitors if they were on the other side of the fence. Unions are here to stay. The smart businessman accepts, understands and respects them."

Moreover, said Getty, "management weaknesses and executive timidity have cost stockholders more in lost dividends than all the labor stoppages in history."

Also, he said, "I hardly think that socialism is 'galloping' or even 'creeping' very far in America. Our government meddles in business far less than do the governments of most countries."

He lashed out at "featherbedding" practices in today's big corporations. As an example he cited the "penchant for wallowing in welters of paper work and administrative detail. Very often, there appear to be more memo writers, readers and filers than productive workers in large offices. The cost of this is staggering."

Also, he declared that "nothing wrecks an organization's morale faster than the familiar type of executive who comes into the office late, takes a three-hour lunch, then leaves early for a golf-course 'business conference.' He is setting a rotten example.

"Who can blame an $80-a-week employe for dragging his feet when a $50,000-a-year executive makes a career of 'goofing off'? The half-strength executive isn't fooling anyone."

After teeing off also on such corporate practices as holding a committee meeting to make any important decision, hiring expensive outside "consultants" and dividing management into a "honeycomb of air-tight compartments," Getty said that nonetheless this nation has a great future.

"No one in this whole world can work industrial miracles as well as the American businessman and the American worker when the chips are down," he declared.

Peace Should Not Be Something To Fear

The visit of dictator Khrushchev to the United States last month evoked millions of words of newspaper copy from editors and columnists. All sorts of implications, some sinister, some benign, were read into the visit of the Red boss. But columnist Sylvia Porter is the only one who raised an issue of vital concern to all working people in the United States and Canada.

What, Miss Porter asks, would be the effect on the lives of our people if Khrushchev's visit resulted in a complete understanding between Russia and America, and an end to the cold war?

She points out that two-thirds of our 80-billion-plus budget goes to national defense. Millions of our people are provided jobs through these defense efforts. If the need for huge defense outlays disappeared overnight, where and how could these displaced workers be put to work?

That's a very good question. There are many who insist that we are not adequately equipped to wage war. That may or may not be true. But there is no doubt that we are totally unprepared to wage peace. If all world tensions vanished tomorrow, the only alternatives we would have would be to continue making useless armaments or allow millions to join the ranks of the unemployed. Neither prospect is attractive.

However, grim realities of sudden peace are not lost on all our Congressmen. Senator Humphrey is proposing a study of the situation as a forerunner to the drawing up of a peace plan capable of preventing economic chaos in the event of total disarmament. Senator Murray recently introduced a bill that would commit the United States to plan a vast program of natural resources development for implementation when joblessness became too acute.

These are steps in the right direction. However, a great deal more planning and study need to be given the matter of waging peace. The needs of the nation in flood control, water conservation, soil protection, re-forestation, etc., are almost limitless. Every dollar spent in these avenues makes the nation stronger, healthier and a better place in which to live. Surely these are proper goals for a nation to pursue.

It seems almost incredible that peace—the almost universal concern of mankind—should be a matter to fear. Certainly it need not be. All it takes is a little of the same zeal for waging peace that we always show for waging war.

The Steel Workers' Fight Is Everybody's Fight

As this issue of the journal was going to press, the Steel Workers were starting their 80th day on strike. And settlement of the strike seemed as far away as ever. The steel companies were adamant in their refusal to budge from their original position that the steel workers must give up many of the conditions they established through years of collective bargaining and union struggle.

No wonder that the AFL-CIO convention at San Francisco unanimously voted to set up a Steel Workers Defense Fund.

In the first six months of this year the steel companies made fabulous profits. Yet they demanded that their workers actually take a cut in conditions as the price for peace in the industry.

Figures released by the American Iron and Steel Institute show that in 1951 the industry produced 105.2 million tons with 567,800 employes. For the first six months of this year its production was running at an annual rate of 128.6 million tons although employment was down to 513,800. In other words, the production rate this year was 23 million tons higher than it was in 1951, although there were 54,000 fewer men working in the industry than there were eight years ago. Yet the steel industry insists it cannot increase wages, and even if it did the result would be more inflation.

In view of the arbitrary attitude of the steel companies, there is little doubt but that the real aim of the industry is to try the union on for size. If the Steel Workers can be starved into submission, the resistance of all industries to reasonable wage increases will be strengthened.

The San Francisco Convention of the AFL-CIO recognized the logic of this reasoning. Consequently, the Convention took action to make the fight of the Steel Workers the fight of all organized labor, which in truth it is.

After two months on the picket lines, the Steel Workers have used up their reserves. Their ability to hold out depends on the support they can get from the labor movement as a whole.

To give the Steel Workers the assistance they need, the General Board of the AFL-CIO unanimously voted in San Francisco to set up a special Steel Workers Defense Fund based on a recommendation of one hour's pay per month from every union member for the duration of the strike.

The fund is to be under the administration of AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler, and each National or International Union is to assume responsibility for achieving this goal among its members.

The outcome of the steel strike will have a large bearing on the kind of progress organized labor will be able to make in the years ahead. The steel companies cannot be allowed to starve out their workers, who are asking nothing unreasonable. If the steel companies succeed, every industry will climb on the same high horse. In the long run, a few dollars donated to the Steel Workers today may mean the difference between a wage increase and no wage increase at next contract negotiation time for all workers.

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Everybody Won But The People

Two pieces of publicity hit our desk the same day last month. One was a blurb from the NAM boasting about how well its legislative program fared in the last Congress. The other was a sober reminder from Congressman Dent of Pennsylvania that the people got short shrift from Capitol Hill this year.

"Apparently lost in the shuffle," he said, "are the real issues: minimum wage extension, social security improvements, reduction of income taxes in the lower income brackets, aid to distressed areas, re-examination of our trade and aid programs, Federal standards for unemployment compensation, Federal aid to education, and other measures where the effect upon our daily lives touches all of us in and out of the labor movement."

Dent also declared: "One wonders whether it wasn't planned that way. By hammering Hoffa and unions, the people were made to forget the problems that loomed so high on the horizon last January."

No comment needed.

"No Knuckling Under"—AFL-CIO Theme

By HARRY CONN

★ ★

"DESIGNED to withstand the current calculated onslaught on organized labor and to further advance American workers and their unions."

This was the label placed on an omnibus program drawn up by the more than 900 delegates, representing almost 14 million trade unionists, at the third AFL-CIO constitutional convention in San Francisco last month.

"From this convention and from the record that is written, every officer of every union can, by studying the various resolutions and statements, find the road to the future of labor," declared AFL-CIO President George Meany.

"It's not going to be an easy road. We have problems and we are going to continue to have problems. However, we have something to combat the people who are opposed to us. We have the traditions of our organization."

The convention set in motion a positive plan to resolve internal disputes and evolved programs of action in such fields as organizing the unorganized, collective bargaining, political education and legislation.

"The trade union movement will not knuckle under," the convention declared. "The multi-pronged attack is being recognized for what it is. It will be exposed, fought and turned back."

The convention recognized that "we stand at a point when forces of change are in operation in many fields—political, social, economic. They are all converging upon the labor movement to form the single important question: Will trade unionism be a continuing, indispensable factor in American life, or a segment of the national scene holding a position of diminishing significance?"

The immediate threat, the delegates agreed, was in the "calculated attack" on the United Steelworkers. And the convention unanimously approved a historic plan to support the steel strikers, calling for each member of each affiliate to give one hour's pay each month. In addition, affiliates were contributing vast sums from their own treasuries.

Following is the broad program in critical areas as adopted by the convention:

Internal Disputes—The resolving of disputes between unions was called "our number one job."

The convention, in a complete switch on traditional views, voted to direct the executive council to work out a plan for "final and binding arbitration." A special committee will work out details which will be submitted to a special convention, probably in 1960.

"We must unify our ranks so that we can go out as a solid organization," declared Meany. It was stressed that the disputes plan will not alter the jurisdiction of any affiliate.

Organizing the Unorganized—The convention noted that the Taft-Hartley Act had a "deterring effect upon organizing, due in part to the pro-employer bias of some of the administrative rulings."

The new labor control act of 1959 will have an additionally bad effect on organizing, it was observed.

To meet this critical picture, the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions "pledged themselves to intensify their organizing efforts to enroll as union members all workers in all industries, crafts and services in all sections of the country."

Collective Bargaining—"The big business plan to cut down unions is evident," a convention resolution held. "It seeks to create public hostility to union bargaining efforts through a massive propaganda outpouring designed particularly to sell the notion that union-negotiated wage increases cause higher prices and to spread the trumped-up charge that union 'work rules' mean inefficient operations."

The convention asked that "no one be deluded by anti-union attacks cloaked in the guise of a 'fight on inflation'."

It was emphasized that "wage increases are needed by the economy to provide increased purchasing power to keep pace with rising productive power and to stimulate a steady growth and expanding rate of economic growth."

Political Education—"A malignant conspiracy exists between certain leaders of large industrial corporations and groups within both political parties, which has as its immediate objective the use of political power to so constrict labor unions as to render them ineffective at the bargaining table," the convention held.

To counter this "conspiracy" on the political education front the convention asked all affiliated organizations to intensify their work with the Committee on Political Education.

A program stressing registration and voting, voting records, literature and voluntary contributions was outlined.

"We have no cause that is not our country's cause," declared the convention. "We have no goals save those which are the goals of the vast majority of the nation's millions."

Legislation—The convention centered its attack on the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress which, it charged, "thwarted all efforts to meet our pressing school problems, raise the minimum wage to levels consistent with the capacity of our economy, help the family farmer, meet our housing needs, develop our natural resources for the benefit of all, provide some measure of security against the hazards of ill health and restore to our government the vigor and vision that characterized the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

"It must be the task of organized labor, together with all other Americans, whose will and wishes have been thwarted by this reactionary bipartisan coalition to see that it does not happen again.

"We declare it shameful that the indecent crusade for the Landrum-Griffin bill, a child of this coalition, received the active support of President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon and members of the cabinet."

In other activities the convention sharpened its weapons in such fields as the union label, trade union education, the fight against discrimination, publications and public relations, international affairs and many others.

DeMille, Right-To-Work Shill

★ ★

HOW DID right-to-work legislation originate? Who conceived the idea, and what were the motives of those who pushed it in its early stages? Were they sincerely interested—as they so often proclaimed—in the status of the little man, or were they most interested in pushing right-to-work as a cover-up for a campaign to destroy unions?

A partial answer to these questions comes from a new book just off the press telling about the life and career of the granddaddy of all right-to-workers, movie-maker Cecil B. DeMille.

Cecil B. DeMille's longest and most bitter fight—the famous "dollar controversy" with the American Federation of Radio Artists—was an attempt backed by powerful interests to destroy unionism in California. That conclusion is clearly set out in the book YES, MR. DE MILLE, written by an associate of the late showman, Phil Koury, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Koury names Y. Frank Freeman, former head of Paramount Pictures studio; the late Bill Jeffers, president of Union Pacific; and Author Lloyd C. Douglas as among DeMille's advisors in the campaign to bring the open shop to California.

Jeffers and Freeman spent long hours with the veteran film-maker in formulating strategy to put over the 1944 "Right-to-Work" proposition on the California ballot. The measure was defeated by the voters.

However, Koury writes, long before the election DeMille realized "he was in a mess" with AFRA, and urged an aide, Bill Pine, to get him out of it if he could. Pine hit upon the solution of paying one of his own dollars to AFRA, but DeMille wouldn't let him.

DeMille's unsuccessful 14-year effort cost him his $98,200-a-year job as toast-master of the Lux Radio Theater, and led to successive defeats in the courts, including the United States Supreme Court.

"The one great battle DeMille lost was the one he wanted to win most," Koury writes.

The producer had been a member of AFRA about ten years, eight years as master of ceremonies of the Lux program. In the fall of 1944 AFRA asked its members to pay $1 each into the union treasury. The assessment was to help defeat Proposition 12 on the California ballot.

"DeMille favored Proposition 12. He did not want to contribute his money—not a cent—toward its defeat," the book states. "It was the sort of talk studio executives liked to hear at the time . . . they viewed the prospect of making motion pictures without unions with a pleasure almost too great to bear. Proposition 12 held the promise of great reward.

"Around the country, supporters of 'Right-to-Work' legislation were jubilant . . . A DeMille success in California, a key state, would jolt unionism and something that unionism had to have to stay alive, collective bargaining."

Koury points out that DeMille felt for a time in the early stage that AFRA would back away, "unwilling to project so important an issue with so worthy an opponent." But when the local didn't, DeMille organized his Political Freedom Foundation and sent representatives around the country helping states enact "Right-to-Work" laws. The Foundation, still in existence, has thrived on contributions (non-deductible) from corporations and industrial leaders.

"Time and time again DeMille told (staff members) that the AFRA fight was the work of Communists, and at one point a staff member was assigned the task of ascertaining whether there were any card-carrying members in responsible AFRA positions. DeMille was furious when the search failed to yield a single Commie or even a radical."

Demille suffered three lower-court defeats. The U. S. Supreme Court's refusal to review his case "meant that in the court's view his constitutional rights had not been prejudiced by AFRA. From then on, DeMille viewed the judicial system with morbid contempt."

"He was certain that a world Communist conspiracy was at work against him personally. At a luncheon one day he said he had spoken with the ex-Communist, Louis Budenz. 'He told me the Communists had gotten me off the air but they couldn't get Fulton J. Lewis, Jr. off.'"

In this period, whenever a major newspaper critic bludgeoned a DeMille movie, "DeMille would order one of us to check up on the critic's political beliefs."

YES, MR. DEMILLE is the first book about the Hollywood producer, who died last January.

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NEW YORK ASKS CURBS ON STRIKEBREAKING

Legislation to compel agencies which recruit strikebreakers to register and make public their activities has been recommended by a special New York investigating committee.

The Committee also asked that all employment agencies be required to inform job applicants if they are to take the jobs of striking workers.

The findings and recommendations were revealed by Martin P. Catherwood, State Industrial Commissioner, who promised to forward the report to appropriate committees of Congress and the state legislature.

The committee was named by former Industrial Commissioner Isidor Lubin. He acted after the International Typographical Union charged that a chain of Macy newspapers in Westchester County had imported strikebreakers to break a printers' strike.

The committee said in its report that one commercial agency, Schleppey-Klein, owned and operated by Bloor Schleppey of Zionsville, Ind., was actively engaged in supplying strikebreakers to Macy and two other New York publishers. Associated with Schleppey was Miss Shirley Klein, now an executive in the Macy chain.

According to the committee, the agency supplied 117 strikebreakers in three New York disputes. Students in a Florida training school were taken to Westchester for jobs without being told they were to be strikebreakers.

Beware of Car Repair Traps

By Sidney Margolius

Consumer Expert for Organized Labor

★

AMERICAN families are riding their cars harder and longer. Today the average car is 12½ years old and has gone 110,000 miles before it's scrapped, says the Automobile Manufacturers Association. In 1925, the average vehicle hit the scrap heap when it was only 6½ years old with just under 26,000 miles on the speedometer.

That's testimony to (1) the fact that modern cars actually do last longer, and (2) they've gone up so much in price—42 per cent since 1951—that as far as many families are concerned, they'd better last longer.

There's no doubt that people are spending heavy money on keeping their cars in operating condition. One authority says the average owner now spends $587 a year on car and repair. This sounds very high, but parts especially have become expensive. A repair specialist reports that parts now cost about three times more than ten years ago. Even ordinary ignition points which used to cost 65 cents a set now cost $1.65, he says.

One way car owners hold on to their vehicles is by replacing motors and transmissions with rebuilts. The idea of trading a motor instead of the whole car, if the body and chassis are in good condition, is logical enough. But the incidence of misleading advertising in this business makes it advisable to shop with care and knowledge.

There are many reputable motor and transmission exchange shops performing a valuable service but a few cause continual complaints, the St. Louis Better Business Bureau reports. Among the complaints are misleading ads, misquoted prices, keeping cars longer after promising one-day service, and "10,000-mile guarantees" with no mention of the time limit.

In Atlanta, one rebuilding shop even was indicted by the Grand Jury, and the BBB there reports persistent complaints against a number of firms. One widespread practice has been to advertise prices as low as $119.50 for rebuilts. But customers have complained that additional unauthorized work often is done and the bills in reality may run over $250.

If you do get into this kind of situation, and your local BBB can't force the shop to make an adjustment, your only remedy is to have a lawyer file a civil action, or make a complaint to your city's district attorney or county Grand Jury for investigation.

Preventive care at the right time can lengthen the life of your motor and save large repair and rebuilding costs later. One authority lists four danger zones when an engine gives tell-tale clues. If you know these you can provide the care required at that point:

FIRST DANGER ZONE. Symptom: Your engine seems to be losing pep.

Remedy: See if a major tune-up will revive it before you try costlier remedies. The tune-up includes cleaning, adjusting and re-timing ignition; cleaning and adjusting carburetor; and possibly valve repairs.

SECOND DANGER ZONE. **Symptom:** Engine begins to smoke, and you are using noticably more oil.

Remedy: Have the compression tested. At this time you may be able to save your engine with comparatively minor repairs, including replacement of piston rings, alignment and adjustment of rods, reseating and refacing valves, plus a tune-up.

THIRD DANGER ZONE. **Symptom:** Engine pumps oil badly, you need to add oil frequently with no sign it's merely leaking out.

Remedy: You now may require major repairs, including new piston rings and pins, adjustment of rods, valve repairs, and quite possibly, replacement of main bearings and rod bearings. These repairs are costly but can give you thousands of additional miles of engine life.

FOURTH DANGER ZONE. **Symptom:** Your engine has little power left, is noisy, refuses to idle evenly and shows other signs of destructive wear. Now it may need to be rebuilt at a cost of possibly $125-$200, depending on your model, the condition of the engine and local rates.

Whether the engine is worth rebuilding depends primarily on whether the cylinder wall must be rebored. The other alternative is to exchange your engine for a factory-rebuilt replacement, which may not cost much more than rebuilding. But you need first to ascertain whether the body and other components are in good enough condition to warrant replacing the engine.

A good rebuilt six-cylinder engine costs in the neighborhood of $250-$350, including installation and the credit for your old engine. Some shops do a cheaper job using lower-grade rebuilts. These often do not include cylinder heads, oil pans or installation gaskets, but should include rebuilt oil pumps. Nor do the cheaper rebuilts have as many new or reconditioned parts as the better grade. Make sure the replacement engine is actually re-manufactured and not just an overhaul.

Many costly repairs and replacements can be avoided if car owners practice careful maintenance, especially changing oil frequently enough. Motorists who drive constantly in heavy traffic may have to change as often as 500-1000 miles, especially in the winter months. For a car in fairly good condition, it's worth buying at least the middle-priced grade of oil, called "MM" grade, which has detergents and chemicals added to help keep the engine clean.

FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS WITH CHRISTMAS SEALS

1959 CHRISTMAS GREETINGS 1959

ON LETTERS AND PACKAGES

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department** without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

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Notice to Recording Secretaries

The Quarterly Circular for the months October, November and December, 1959, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ABLE, RATHERT, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ANDERSON, SVEN M., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ANDERSON, W. A., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
ARTOPE, R. L., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
BARBER, JOHN R., L. U. 168, Kansas City, Kans.
BARNETT, ROBERT, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
BEARD, R. P., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
BELFIORE, ALEXANDER, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
BENDER, HARVEY E., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
BERG, HENRY, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
BLAKE, THOMAS, L. U. 44, Champaign & Urbana, Ill.
BOGAR, JOHN HENRY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
BREAZZEAL, WILLIAM H., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
BRIZZOLARA, PAUL R., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, C. M., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
BRYAN, FLOYD C., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
CAMPBELL, RALPH F., L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
CASTY, LOUIS J., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CHRISTENSEN, CHRIST, L. U. 1246, Marinette, Wis.
DEAS, HARVEY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
DONALDSON, DAVID, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
DUVALL, N. O., L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
DYKHOUSE, PETER, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
ELLIS, JOSEPH, L. U. 1786, Tinley Park, Ill.
FAHLER, EDWIN V., L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
FINCH, W. W., L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas
FOX, CLARENCE, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
FRANSON, CARL, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
GAULT, BURLEY, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
GAYLORD, EVERETT, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
GLISSON, R. W., L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
GOULD, MURNEY, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
GRAY, EVERETT, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
GUILLOT, HAROLD H., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
HEAD, N. P., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
HEBERT, PHILIP, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
HENRICKS, LEONARD F., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
HOKKE, NICKOLAS, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
HORNING, AMOS, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
HULT, OSCAR, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
ISADOR, JOHN, L. U. 1919, Stevens Point, Wisc.
JEAN, AUGUSTINE E., L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
JENNINGS, EDWARD P., L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
JORGENSEN, JORGEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
KAMP, FRED J., L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
KARNER, CHARLES M., L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
KENNY, JOHN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
KETTENRING, RAY F., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
KINNUNEN, MATT, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
KNIGHT, JIM, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
KRUSE, R. B., L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
LANIER, M. T., L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
LANSFORD, EARL W., L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
LATTERELL, ADRIAN W., L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.
LEDBETTER, J. J., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
LEMING, MARION, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
LOCKE, R. H., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
LONG, W. J., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
LORD, FRANK, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
LOYD, W. J. Sr., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
MARSHALL, PORT R., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
MARTIN, HAROLD H., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas.
MASON, GUS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
MAULDIN, L. K., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
McARTHUR, EBER, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
McCORD, FORREST W., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
McCORD, WALTER E., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
McCORMICK, B. C., L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
MISENHIMER, KENNETH E., L. U. 3088, Stockton, Cal.
NELSON, AUGUST, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ONLEY, JOHN A., L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
ORTEGA, JOSE, L. U. 1967, Santurce, San Juan, Puerto Rico
PALSINEY, JOSEPH, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
PARDUE, ERVIN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
PAULSON, PAUL E., L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
PAXSON, RAYMOND, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
PERKINS, OREN M., L. U. 2902, Burns, Ore.
PETERSON, EINAR, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
PHILLIPS, JOHN B., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
PIPER, LUDWELL, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
PUNSHON, VICTOR, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
QUILL, GILMORE O., L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. D.
RADTKE, PETER J., L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
REEDY, SAM J., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
REITZ, CLARENCE A., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.

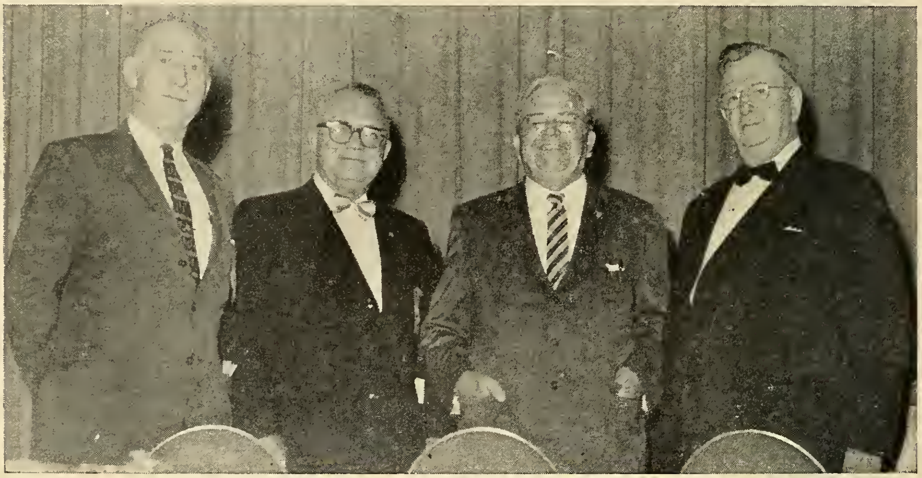
Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL CONVENES

The Illinois State Council of Carpenters met in convention, August 27 through 29, 1959, in Peoria. One hundred and sixty-seven delegates, 7 fraternal delegates and several guests, including First General Vice President John R. Stevenson, were present for the annual event. Temporary chairman was A. L. Thompson, Board Member of the Third District and president of Local Union No. 183 of Peoria.

With appropriate ceremony President J. Earl Welch was presented a gavel, which was made by a member of Local Union 183. President Welch then officially opened the Convention. Interesting addresses were given by First General Vice President Stevenson, General Representative Cheesman, President Reuben Soderstrom and Executive Secretary Stanley L. Johnson of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, as well as by fraternal delegates and guests.



From left to right: President J. Earl Welch; Secretary-Treasurer Jack Hill; President Reuben Soderstrom, and First General Vice President John R. Stevenson.

This being election year, the ballot boxes got a workout. All officers and board members were returned to office except that Charles Mileur replaced Board Member Bantel in the Eighth District.

Social activities, enjoyed by all who attended, included a dinner-dance on the evening of August 27, sponsored by the Council, and a get-together on the following night which was sparked by the host Local.

Resolutions pertaining to the welfare of the Brotherhood were considered and acted upon, and after all business had been transacted including the selection of Springfield as the 1960 Convention city, President Welch adjourned the Convention sine die.

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EASTBAY MAN GETS KEY U. S. LABOR POST

Morris E. Skinner of Walnut Creek, Cal., who for six years directed labor apprenticeship work in Oakland and the Eastbay, has been named State Supervisor of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training activities in California.

The promotion of the 14-year veteran in federal service was announced from the Washington offices of W. C. Christensen, director of the Department's Bureau.

Skinner, who has been promoting and stimulating programs to broaden and improve the skills of America's work force in this area since 1953, succeeds William J. Logue who retired in May.

Skinner is a 20-year member of the Carpenter Union Local No. 36, Oakland. His various assignments have included close consultation with the State Council of Carpenters and State Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee. He was a key man in the development of Construction Superintendents' Program which was piloted in Contra Costa County. This program has been adopted as a guide which will ultimately be used throughout all Regions of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor.

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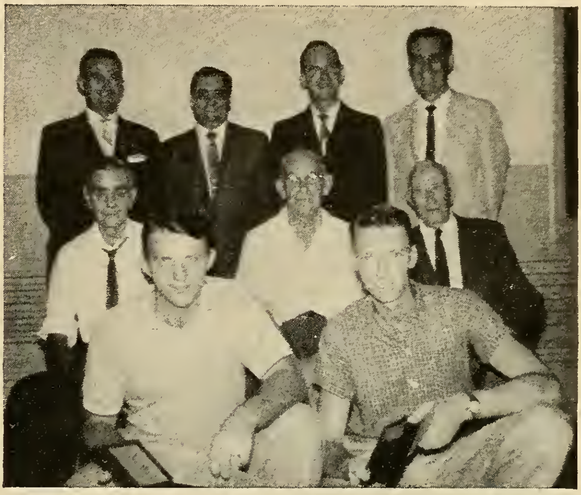
LOCAL UNION No. 122 HONORS FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS

Local Union No. 122, Philadelphia, paid tribute to five of its members who have fifty years of membership in our Brotherhood at special ceremonies held Monday, August 31. They are Brothers John Hager, Ernest Helm, Jacob Rotter, Joseph Supper and William Will. Brothers Rotter and Will, being unable to attend, were honored in absentia.

President Emil Lips presented the fifty-year pins and expressed on behalf of Local Union 122 the union's appreciation for the effort and sacrifice these old-timers have made over the years.

On this occasion tribute was also paid to two of the Local's young members, in recognition of their scholastic attainment as officially brought to light in the recent graduation of apprentices. These Brothers are John Payer, who graduated with first honors, and Thomas Armstrong, who graduated with second honors. President Lips presented the honor graduates with plaques and fifty-dollar bonds.

Distinguished guests present were Raymond Ginnetti, General Representative; Robert H. Gray, Secretary-Treasurer of the Metropolitan District Council, and Joseph Elder, Business Representative.



Pictured, from left to right are—back row—William Durkin, Business Representative; Raymond Ginnetti; Emil Lips; Robert H. Gray. Middle row—John Hager, Joseph Supper and Ernest Helm, fifty-year members. Front row—John Payer and Thomas Armstrong, honor graduates.

A catered lunch and refreshments were served.

The evening was an enjoyable one of meeting the distinguished guests, visiting with old friends and meeting new ones—altogether, a night to be remembered.

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NEW YORK UNIONS SET HIGH STANDARD OF GIVING

Unions always have been among the most generous contributors to worthy causes. Whenever a community drive is underway, whether it is a drive for blood to build up a blood bank or a drive for funds to put over a Community Chest program, organized labor always can be counted on to do its full share.

New York City unions are no exception. Over the years they have built up enviable records as supporters of all worthy causes sponsored on a community-wide basis. Recently, however, three of them—Local Unions Nos. 3127, 3172 and 2920—added something new. Now when they make contributions to a worthy cause, they do so in the name of the General Officers of our Brotherhood. They thus help a worthy cause and at the same time honor the men who guide the destinies of our Brotherhood. The result has been a great deal of favorable recognition for our organization.

Over the past year the three Local Unions have made contributions to the following organizations, among others:

Protestant Council of New York City
Father Flanagan's Boys Town
Hebrew National Orphan Home
Muscular Dystrophy Association
Assoc. for the Help of Retarded Children
Damon Runyon Cancer Fund
Our Lady Queen of Peace Church of Rockland State Hospital
Myasthenia Gravis Fund
Heart Fund
Institute for Kidney Disease
Humanities Fund, El Diario
Catholic Charities
New York City Police Honor Legion—Widows & Orphans Fund
New York City Fire Dept.—Honor Emergency Fund
Athletics for the Blind, Inc.
Industrial Home for the Blind
Guild for the Jewish Blind
Sociedad de Orientacion Latino-Americano, Inc.
City of Hope
NAACP
Abyssinian Baptist Church

Each of the contributions was made in the name of a Brotherhood official. Grateful letters of acknowledgment have been received from virtually all recipients of the three unions' generosity. A typical response is the following letter which was received last month by General Secretary Richard E. Livingston from the director of Boys Town, famed refuge for under-privileged boys:

"You will be pleased to learn that Local Union #3172 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO, 130 West 42nd Street, New York, 36, New York, sent a generous gift of $250.00 to Boys Town in your honor. The liberality of your friends is, indeed, appreciated by all of us here at Boys Town.

"In order that you may be more familiar with this Home I am sending, under separate cover, a copy of a booklet prepared by the noted news analyst and commentator Mr. Bob Considine. I believe that you will find the booklet to be both enjoyable and interesting.

"The vacation program here is following the lines of other years, but I am sure that every lad is finding it interesting and an escape from monotony. Each is allowed a reasonable freedom in planning his vacation. It is by the use that he makes of his freedom that we can determine the degree of responsibility he possesses. He is permitted to choose his hobbies and sports on the campus and also at a week's summer camp at Lake Okoboji with a group of 50 others.

"A growing boy also wants, and needs, some useful work, adapted to his capabilities. Hence, our boys do certain minor jobs about the Home, such as mowing the lawn, assisting in milking and making simple repairs, according to their desires. Some also earn a little extra money by caddying on neighboring golf courses.

"The practical benevolence of good friends, like you, affords me greater assurance in formulating plans for the welfare of our previously underprivileged boys." Signed, Father Nicholas H. Wegner.

The program initiated by Local Unions Nos. 3127, 3172 and 2920 sets a high standard for union giving. The officers and members of the unions deserve sincere commendations.

N. Y. CONVENTION PICKS UP THE GAUNTLET

Some 350 delegates to the New York State Council of Carpenters' 53rd Convention, held in Watertown last August, served notice on anti-labor Congressmen that labor may have lost an important battle with passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill, but that does not mean the war is over. A roar of approval that shook the rafters greeted Charles Johnson, Junior's opening remarks that organized labor has no intention of taking the vicious attacks on its very existence lying down. Brother Johnson is both president of the State Council and General Executive Board member for the First District.

Too often, Johnson said, candidates who profess pro-labor sympathies during elections, turn their backs on the unions when the chips are down. The answer, he insisted, lies in greater union participation in the political arena. Politics has advanced from a secondary union consideration to a prime one. Harder work, he emphasized, can undo most of the wrongs perpetrated on labor both in the halls of Congress and the state legislatures.

Harold Hanover, president of the State Federation, named names in putting the finger on those New York representatives who supped at labor's table only to turn their backs when it was time to stand up and be counted.

A special guest to the convention was General Secretary Richard E. Livingston. General Secretary Livingston reviewed the programs the General Office is developing to combat the wave of anti-unionism that is being fostered and promoted by interests that want to see labor rendered totally ineffective. Labor has had its back to the wall before, he pointed out, but it always emerged triumphant because it contained a hard core of dedicated union men who did not know the meaning of the word "quit." A revival of that spirit can overcome the present difficulties, too, he concluded.

Organization, he said, offered an effective answer to professionally fostered anti-union drives. And the convention overwhelmingly placed its stamp of approval on a continuation of the organizing drives which have met with much success in recent years. Another answer, Secretary Livingston pointed out, is a stepped-up campaign to improve wages and working conditions—areas where New York unions have been highly successful in recent years.

Not since the depression of the 1930's has a state convention engendered a fighting spirit equal to that prevailing in Watertown last August. The first round may be lost, but the New York State Council can be counted on to come out fighting when the bell sounds for the second round.

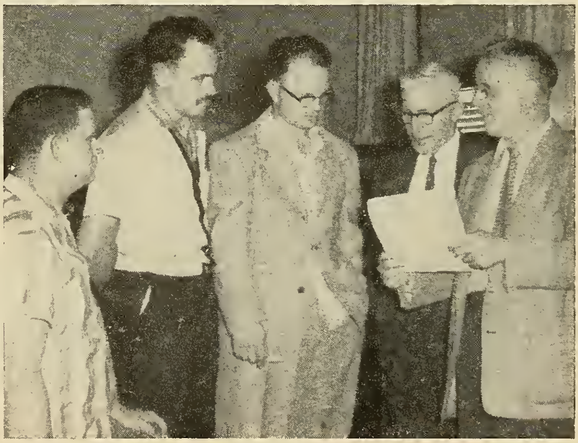
OREGON OFFICERS GO BACK TO SCHOOL

Officers of Local Unions in jurisdiction of Willamette Valley District Council went to school at Eugene, Oregon, September 12 and 13, when a two-day workshop sponsored by the Council provided them with a better understanding of responsibilities.

Joseph Kirkhoff, Brotherhood general office records manager, was one of the instructors, giving detailed information on what is expected from financial secretaries, treasurers and trustees. He also addressed the general assembly on the first day. He was assisted by John Truman, Brotherhood representative.

Besides the group under Kirkhoff, another consisted of recording secretaries, vice presidents and presidents covering parliamentary procedure. Oscar Slack, Brotherhood representative, assisted this group.

The two-day meeting heard discussions on Lumber and Sawmill Workers' progress and on the Brotherhood by Kenneth Davis, Brotherhood West Coast co-ordinator. Others taking part in the program included: Julius Viancour, assistant to Earl Hartley, executive secretary of the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers; E. R. Busselle, editor of the official publication, "The Union Register"; Zoe Wilson, representing Oregon AFL-CIO department of COPE, and Paul Bailey, Portland labor attorney. Warren Davis, vice president of Willamette Valley District Council, chairmanned the two-day instruction meeting in absence of President John Gamblin.



A two-day workshop was held recently by Willamette Valley District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers in Eugene, Ore., with top attendance by officers from Local Unions in jurisdiction of Council. Above, Joseph Kirkhoff, Brotherhood general office records manager (right), confers with Don Bates, Neal Meyer, Norman Lee, business agent of Roseburg, Oregon Local 2949, and Ted Prusia, executive secretary of the conference. The workshop was second for the Council, the first being held in 1957.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

SPOKANE HOST TO AUXILIARIES CONVENTION

To the Editor:

In conjunction with the 38th Annual Convention of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, the Washington State Council of Carpenters' Auxiliaries held its 20th Annual Convention at the Davenport Hotel in Spokane, May 13-16, 1959. In attendance were 33 delegates from 18 Auxiliaries, 27 delegates from fraternal organizations, and a number of guests.

As the initial event, State President Ellen Paddock, assisted by Spokane Auxiliary 722, gave a tea and open house, with a movie, "Crippled Children," being shown.

LADIES AUXILIARY of the WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL of CARPENTERS
MAY 14-15-16th 1959 -- SPOKANE WASH.

Hostess to the Auxiliaries Convention was Auxiliary 722, whose president, Jewel Pedey, opened the meeting on May 14, and then turned the gavel over to Ellen Paddock. Following this, a lovely turkey luncheon was served by Auxiliary 722 and co-hostess Moscow-Pullman Auxiliary 769. Corsages made by the Moscow Auxiliary were given to each lady present, and a hand-knitted stole was raffled. A count of members showed that Pasco-Kennewick Auxiliary 472 had the most ladies present. Adjournment came early so that the ladies could accompany the men on a tour of Carpenter Local 98's new building.

In the evening the host, Local 98 of Spokane, held an open house at the Eagles Lodge, with entertainment, refreshments and dancing. Ladies from Auxiliaries 722, Renton 628 and Tacoma 267 presented a program.

An all-day meeting took place the next day and included talks on labor, mental health, naturalization, and handicapped children. There was an especially interesting talk on the history of the State Council Auxiliary that was delivered by a member of Bellingham Auxiliary 198.

Following the Banquet, officers for the coming year were installed by past President Velma Osborne and Auxiliary 267 Installing Team. Those elected were: Loretta Hodgen, president; Maxine Adams, vice president; Katheryne Severn, recording secretary, and Junie Fruchtl, treasurer. Dancing completed the evening.

The 1960 Convention will be held in Mt. Vernon, Washington.

Fraternally,
Katheryne Severn, Recording Secretary

LIVELY FIRST VISIT OF AUXILIARY No. 769

To the Editor:

The remark was heard recently at one of our meetings, "What I want to know is why we never read anything about US in THE CARPENTER!"

So, on behalf of Moscow (Idaho)—Pullman (Washington) Auxiliary No. 769, we'd like to crash the party and contribute our two bits' worth.

From left to right, front row: Pauline Anderson, financial secretary-treasurer; Dorothy Lloyd, recording secretary; Mary Shields, vice-president; Joy Schumacher, president; Fronna Martin, conductor; Shirley Rathbun, warden.

Second row: May Plumley, trustee; Beatrice Bunch, trustee; Betty Holder, trustee; Mrs. Paul Rudd, Tacoma; Mrs. Bill Kimmel, Spokane; Velma Osborne, past president of Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries; Mrs. Dresser, Pasco.

We celebrated our first birthday in April. We've had a very busy year and a most interesting one. The largest portion of our activities has been social or money-making, but we helped constructively in the "Right-to-Work" fight with a lot of foot (and mouth) work. We enclose herewith our picture, which was taken at the time of the installation of our charter.

We're looking forward to letting you hear from us again—we're anticipating big things.

Fraternally yours,
Dorothy Lloyd, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 371

Linen Closet.—A linen closet, built-in or otherwise, is a necessity in any modern home. Such a closet can be built into a wall, or it can be built onto a wall, depending to a great extent on existing circumstances.

Fig. 1 shows, at the bottom, a plan of a simple linen closet. The dotted lines, one to the left and one to the right, show how such a closet can be built into a wall, with part of the cabinet extending out from the wall, as these lines indicate. The dotted line shown toward the front on the plan, indicates the inside edges of the grooved sills—the two that separate the three sections, and the one at the bottom. More will be said on this when the details are taken up. Shelves, finger pulls, and the masonite sliding doors are pointed out on the two upper drawings. To the left we have a cross section, and to the right an elevation of the cabinet. Three dimensions of this cabinet are shown in figures. The assumption here is that the shelves are housed into the side pieces of the cabinet.

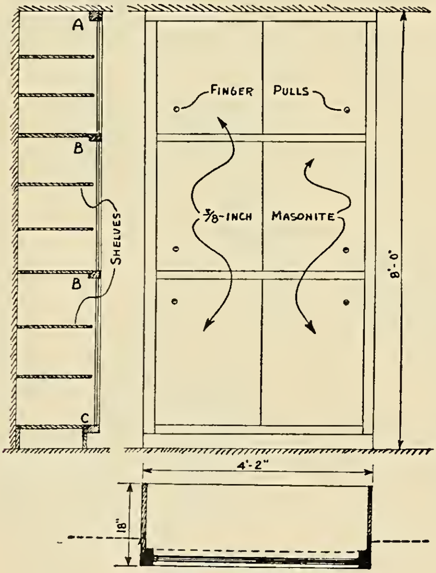


Fig. 1

Details of Cabinets.—Two parts of a cabinet similar to the one shown in Fig. 1, are shown in Fig. 2. These drawings show a much better design than what is shown by the previous drawings. Here only the four principal shelves are housed into the side pieces, while the rest of the shelves are supported by metal standards, indicating that the shelves are adjustable. The details here show a one-fourth-inch plywood back. The purpose in showing different constructions is to give the workman, or student, a chance to make a decision as to what construction will take care of the existing needs the best.

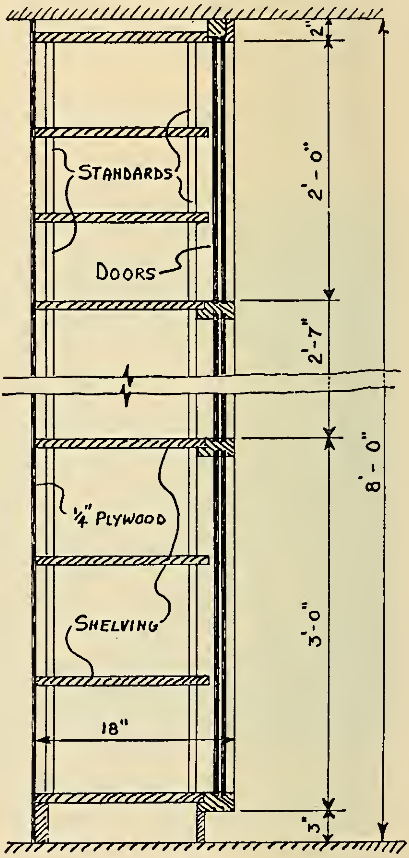


Fig. 2

Fig. 3 shows details of the top rail, marked "A", and the sills, marked "B" in Fig. 1. How the top rail and the sills are grooved for the sliding doors is shown here. The ⅜-inch masonite doors in parts, are also shown. Notice that the grooves for the upper part of the doors are made deeper than for the bottom part, so that the doors can be slipped up enough to let them into place easily—in other words, so that the doors can be put into place and taken out without difficulty. Study the drawings. Fig. 4 shows the construction of the toe-room at the bottom of the cabinet, and the bottom sill, marked C here and in Fig. 1,—it also shows the relationship of the doors to the sill marked B. How the shelves join the sills should be noted.

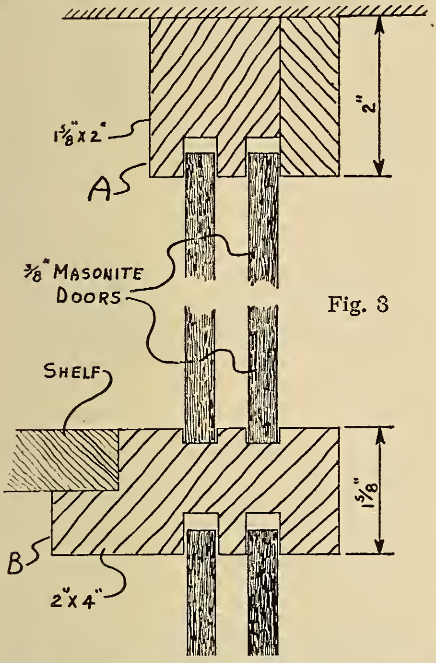


Fig. 3

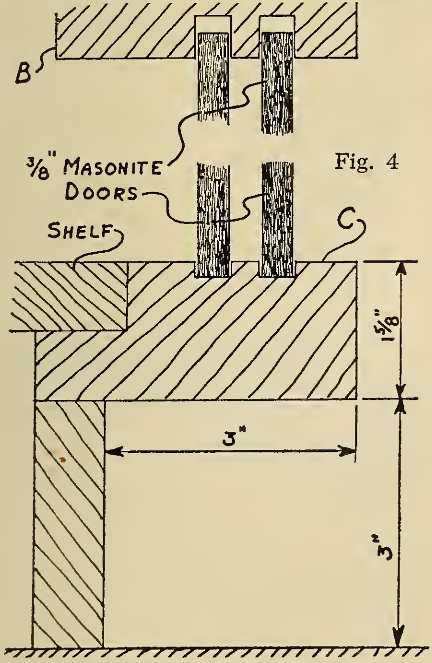


Fig. 4

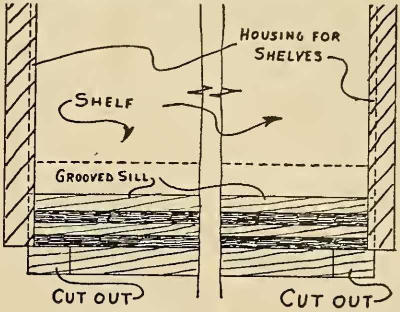


Fig. 5

The details given by Fig. 5 show how the shelves and the grooved sills are housed

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into the sides of the cabinet. The depth of the housing is indicated by dotted lines. How the grooved sills are cut out for the casings, is shown by the "cut out" indicators. The horizontal dotted line, indicates the back edge of the grooved sill, where it is rabbeted to receive the shelving. See Fig. 6, where to the left, a face view of a grooved sill is shown, joined to a side piece.

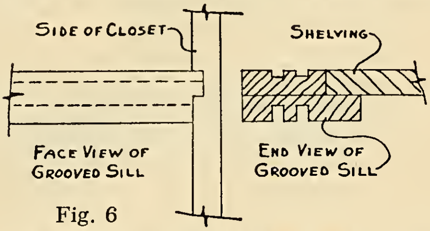

Fig. 6

To the right we have an end view of the sill and shelving, before they are joined to the side piece. Fig. 7 shows the layout shown by Fig. 5, after the jambs and casings were put in place. The student should study the relationship of the different drawings carefully.

Different Method.—Fig. 8 shows, perhaps a better method of holding the sliding doors in place, although it will require more work to do the job. In this method the bottom edge of the door has a small tongue worked on it, as shown by the upper part of the drawing, while the upper part of the door has a longer tongue worked onto it, as shown by the bottom part of the drawing.

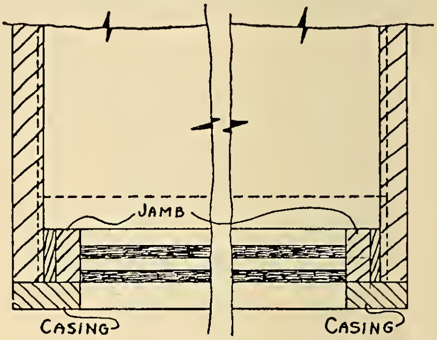

Fig. 7

The advantage in this way of installing sliding doors, is that the doors can be held much closer together, as a comparison of Fig. 3 with Fig. 8 will reveal. The appearance, also will be better.

Finger Pulls.—Fig. 9 gives a full-size drawing of a finger pull, such as are com-

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monly used on sliding cabinet doors. At A is shown a hole bored in the door to receive the finger pull, while at B we have a cross section of the same hole. At C is shown a face view of the finger pull in place, and at D we have a cross section of the same pull in place.

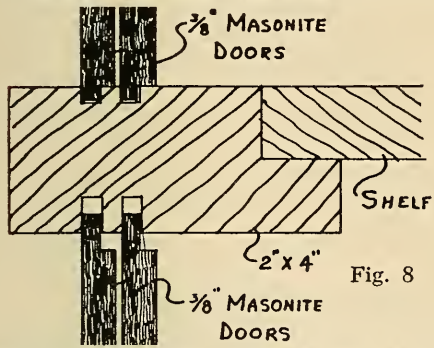


Fig. 8

Play and Smoothness.—A word should be said here about the matter of making sliding doors of cabinets work smoothly. There are several ways to do this. First, the groove should be made as smooth as possible. Second, there should be ample play for the door when in place, but at the same time not too much. Third, the grooves and the contact edges of the sliding doors should have a thorough treatment of wax. Paraffin wax is often used, and gives good results. A good quality of floor wax will also give excellent results. Whatever will add smoothness to the door when it is used is all right. Fourth, avoid any material for the doors that will warp in seasoning to the extent that it will cause enough friction in the grooves so as to become obstructive to smoothness in the operation of the doors.

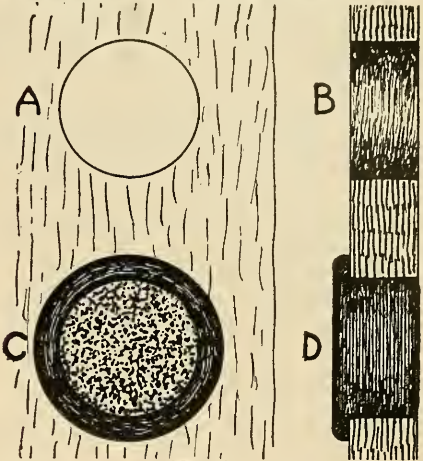
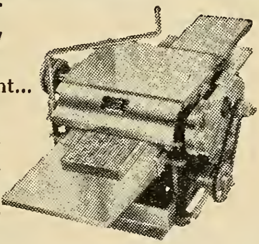


Fig. 9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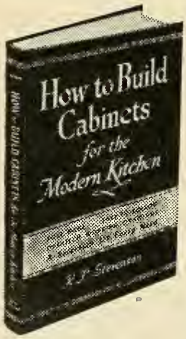

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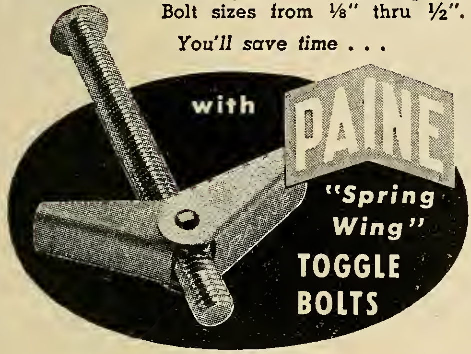

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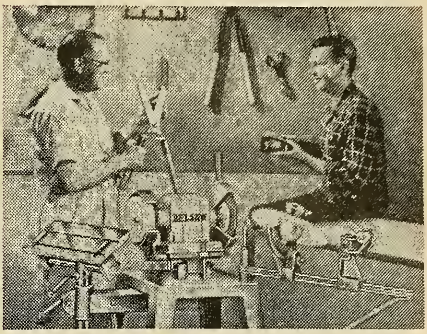

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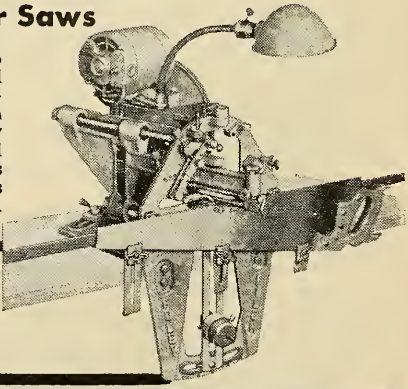

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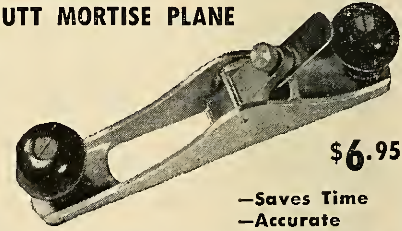

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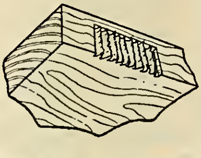

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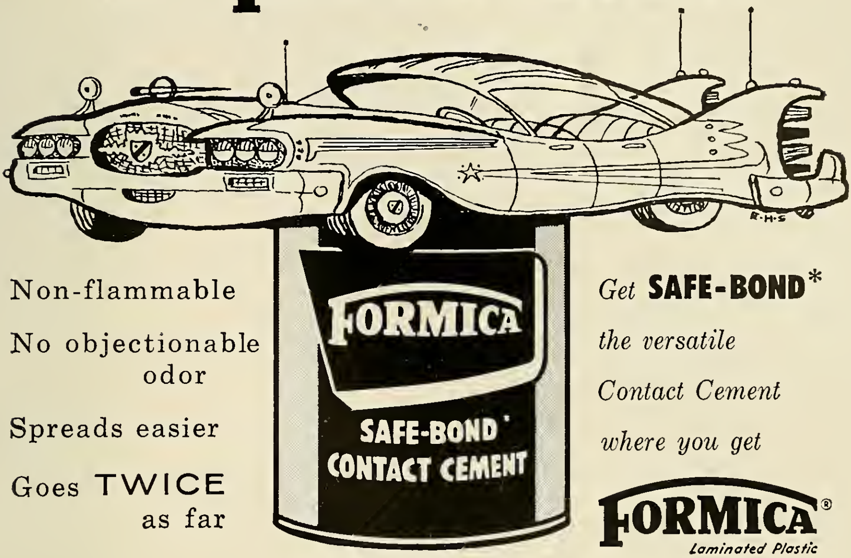

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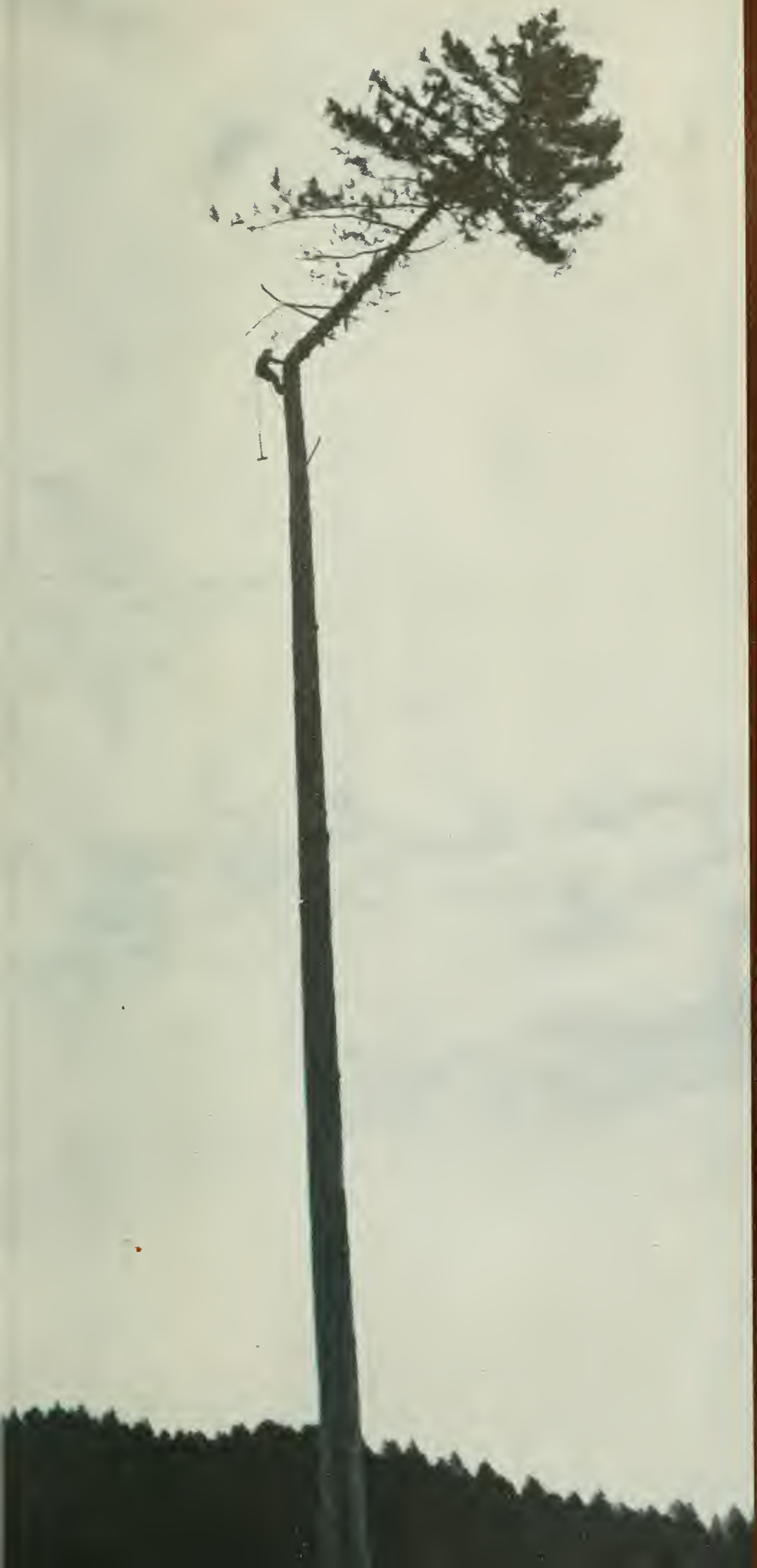

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

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Official Publication
of the
United Brotherhood
of
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NOVEMBER, 1959

★ Christmas Suggestions ★

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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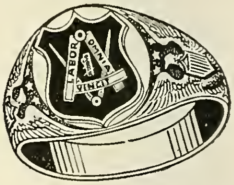

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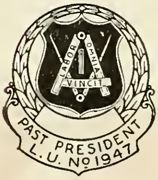

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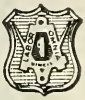

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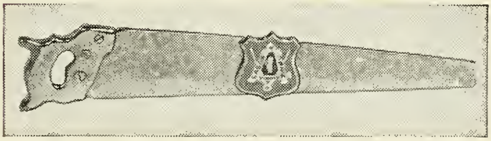

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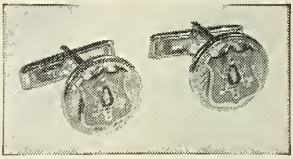

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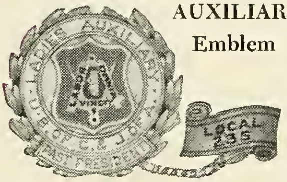

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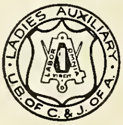

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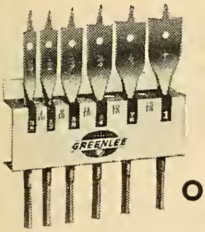

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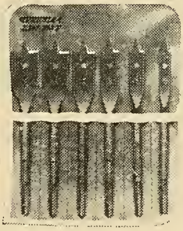

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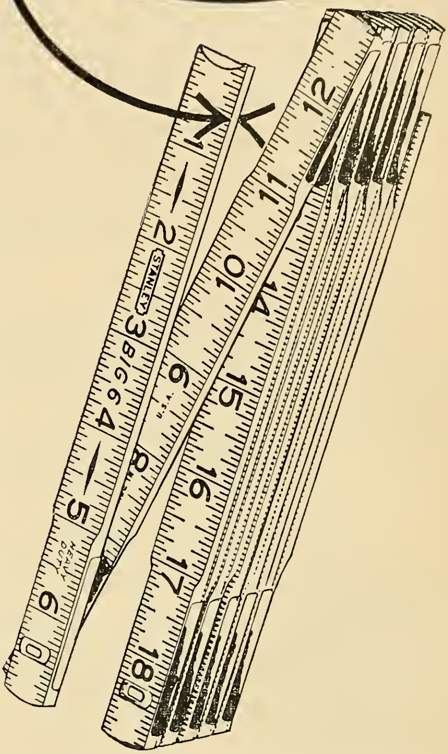

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1959

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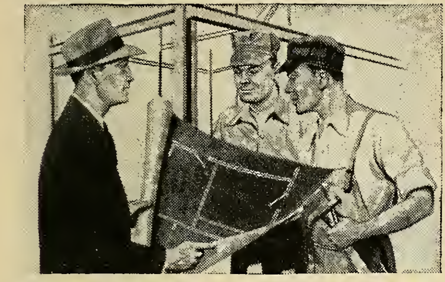

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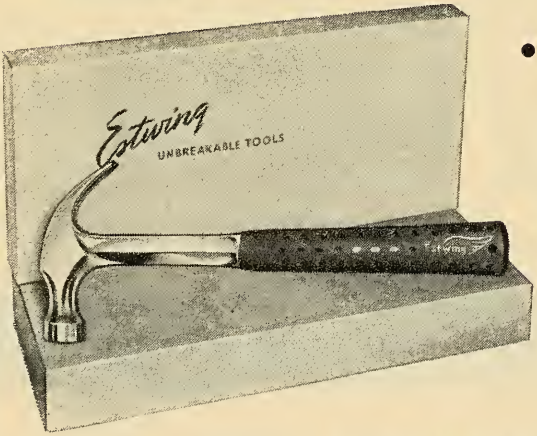
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Why Do Drugs Cost So Much?

By David W. Angevine

★ ★ ★

JAMES COOK, a writer for the **New York Post**, asked a physician friend of his to write him a dozen identical prescriptions. Each called for 50 .1-milligram tablets of a common tranquilizer drug, reserpine. Then Cook took them, one by one, to a dozen different drug stores in New York City.

One pharmacist charged him 95c for the prescription. Another charged him $4.95—five times as much. At five drug stores he paid $2.50. The other five charged different prices, ranging from $1.79 to $2.85.

Cook isn't the only person who's bewildered by what he pays for prescription drugs. Chicago University's National Opinion Research Center found more than a third of the people (38%) believing the cost of prescriptions is "much too high."

Shoppers who help the U. S. Department of Labor keep abreast of the cost of living found that the same brand of vitamin capsules sold for $3.07 a 100 in Minneapolis and $6.53 in Kansas City. In New York City the capsules cost $3.50. In San Francisco they cost $4.62.

What's the reason? If one druggist can fill a prescription for 95c and stay in business, why does another druggist in the same city charge $4.95?

Cook gives some clues to the answer in his thorough and carefully written book, **Remedies and Rackets** (Norton, 1958, $3.75).

"Because of fair trade, the law of supply and demand has been largely inoperative in the drug business for many years," he says. The so-called fair trade laws let drug manufacturers fix minimum retail prices for their products. Most states have such laws. No group of businessmen have equalled the retail druggists in their efforts year after year to enact fair trade laws, defend them in the courts, and keep them on the statute books.

The people who buy prescriptions don't do much to help maintain competition, either. As Cook says, "Theoretically, the customer can go into several drug stores and get price quotations. In practice, however, the sick man rarely does this. He usually just hands his neighborhood pharmacist the prescription and hopes for the best."

Nor can the customer wait until prices come down a little, the way he often does when he shops for a car or a refrigerator. He's sick now, not next summer.

Druggists themselves offer another explanation—the terrific number of bottles they must have on their shelves to fill prescriptions. A generation ago, pharmacists compounded prescriptions from several score basic drugs. Today they are mainly engaged in transferring tablets or capsules from big bottles to little bottles. To do this, however, they must keep hundreds—even thousands—of the big bottles on their shelves.

Some of the bottles are identical in formula and differ only in brand name. Since physicians more and more write their prescriptions not by drug content but by brand name, a druggist must carry them all. For he is forbidden by law to substitute.

Dr. Claude Forkner, professor of clinical medicine at Cornell University, says there are three or four sulfonamide preparations that doctors find useful. Yet drug makers are offering 200 different sulfonamide products. There are, Forkner says, three or four good antihistamine drugs and 130 antihistamine products.

"There are over 300 preparations on the market listed as hematinics"—drugs that increase the red cells in the blood. "This is ridiculous. Not more than eight or ten useful drugs are necessary to treat anemia, and for the vast majority of cases, only two or three."

Drug manufacturers put out 370 new prescription drugs in 1958, 400 in 1957, and 401 in 1956. Few of these involved previously unknown substances. Nearly all of them were old drugs in new combinations, in more potent or less potent forms, or in, say, ampules instead of tablets.

It's expensive for the druggist to maintain such an inventory. Yet he must, and of course the people who pay for this plethora of identical or similar preparations are the druggists' customers.

The druggists know they are under fire from their customers, and they seek to shift responsibility for the high cost of prescriptions by pointing to two other groups—the big pharmaceutical manufacturers and the physicians who write your prescriptions.

Last year one of the nation's biggest drug makers, Pfizer Laboratories, stepped up promotion of its trademarked antibiotic, Sigmamycin. Pfizer mailed each of the nation's 200,000 doctors of medicine a folder describing Sigmamycin as "the antibiotic formulation with the greatest potential value and the least probable risk ... highly effective, clinically proved, new..."

A banner of bold type across the top of the ad read, "Every day . . . everywhere . . . more and more physicians find Sigmamycin the antibiotic therapy of choice." Underneath the banner Pfizer printed the professional cards of eight physicians, scattered across the country. The cards were complete in every detail—name, medical degree, street address, phone number, office hours.

John Lear, science editor for **Saturday Review**, was curious. Were these eight doctors really among those who "every day, everywhere" are turning to Sigmamycin? Did they endorse Pfizer's product as their choice of antibiotics?

He wrote each doctor, asking if he had published any of his clinical experiences with Sigmamycin and, if so, requesting a reprint. The letters came back, marked "return to writer," "no such address," "unknown." So he wired each of the doctors. Western Union reported back it could find none of them. Just to be sure, he called the eight doctors. In every case, telephone operators reported there were no such numbers.

Armed with this information, Sam Armstrong of the **St. Louis Post-Dispatch** went out to see the young president of Pfizer Laboratories, John McKeen, at his plant in Brooklyn. Yes, McKeen agreed, the doctors named in the ad were quite fictitious—"symbolic," he called them.

Armstrong felt the inference was clear that these were among the physicians who find Sigmamycin the antibiotic of their choice. But it was only an inference. Nowhere did Pfizer specifically say so.

"We think it would be clear to the medical profession that the ad was not intended to create the impression that Sigmamycin was indorsed by any specific physician. It was simply a symbolic way of indicating that the antibiotic was in widespread use," McKeen said.

Was the ad misleading? Even purposely misleading? Was it false? Or fraudulent? No matter. For section 15 of the act creating the Federal Trade Commission says, "No advertisement of a drug shall be deemed false if it is disseminated only to members of the medical profession."

FTC did cite Pfizer for the Sigmamycin ads, not on grounds that they might mislead doctors, but on grounds that they represented unfair competition with other drug makers. The commission has not yet concluded its hearings.

Doctors are buried under the ads of pharmaceutical manufacturers. A recent survey shows the ordinary physician gets 4,900 drug ads in the mail a year—13 every sunrise. To plug one product, the manufacturer made 69 separate mailings during the year. This total doesn't include the drug ads—in one case, 14 pages long—that doctors are exposed to as they leaf through their various medical journals.

In addition, each drug manufacturer has "detail men" whose job is to explain to the physicians the new products his firm puts on the market. These 20,000 highly skilled detail men often know more about medicine than the doctor and the druggist rolled into one. They know how each of their products has worked under clinical conditions, whether it has harmful side effects, and doctors' experience with varying doses. With few exceptions they uphold the highest ethical standards, and many physicians would be quite lost without them.

Troublesome facts remain, however. Each detail man is plugging a single line of products, even though he has no order book in his briefcase. It is his job to impress each doctor with the worth of his firm's products. And, most disturbing of all, is the medical profession's vast dependence on them.

Last year the various pharmaceutical manufacturers spent $300 million to promote the sale of prescription drugs. In the same year, all 85 of the nation's accredited medical schools spent only $272 million to train doctors. This $300 million is almost triple the drug industry's widely-publicized expenditures for research, totaling $110 million.

(The next article will examine what effect the drug industry's "hard sell" has on doctors and the price of prescriptions.)

◆

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA IS A MUST

Teen-agers who held summer jobs are sometimes tempted to continue work and forget about returning to school. They have become accustomed to the feeling of independence and having money in their pockets and can see no need of further schooling. But these are the ones who fail to take a look into the future and see what is ahead of them. For if they did, they would surely find it folly to neglect their education.

Studies have shown that the high school graduate makes 30 per cent more in his peak earning years than the non-graduate. The graduate also has better opportunities for obtaining employment and moves up in his job faster than the high school drop-out. A high school diploma is becoming essential in this day of technological and scientific advances, and the student who fails to realize this fact will find himself in a precarious position.

President Eisenhower, Secretary of Labor Mitchell, and other leaders in government and in public life have urged children of high school age to stay in school and graduate. This advice should be taken to heart. It will pay off in the long run.

Brotherhood Canada's Second Largest Union

By JOHN BREWIN, CPA Ottawa Correspondent

★ ★

WHEN the move to rezone the Brotherhood's districts passed last year's convention, no one cheered more loudly than the Canadian delegates. For with the creation of Canadian districts Nine and Ten, the Canadian section of the Brotherhood had finally come of age in the International.

In Canada the Brotherhood was always recognized as a pioneer in the trade union movement. The first district Trades and Labour Council in the 1880's was formed on the initiative of the Carpenters' union. Brotherhood members had always played a leading role in the growth and development of unionism in Canada. Now, the Canadians felt, they had won recognition in their own union. Instead of only one executive board member, there will be two. British Columbia, formerly part of District Six, moved back into the Canadian milieu and formed the core of District Ten, an all-Canadian district covering the Dominion's western provinces.

The new move, perhaps, was also in recognition of the tremendous growth in the Brotherhood since the end of the second World War. In 1947 membership stood at 24,000 with only 162 locals. Now the latest figures show the total membership has tripled and 76,501 carpenters, millworkers, millwright, bushworkers and affiliated trades groups are members of the Brotherhood, making the Carpenters the second largest trade union in Canada.

Not so long ago, Canadian business agents were being pushed to organize the thousands of untouched workers in the Brotherhood's jurisdictions. Missives were sent from head office exhorting Canadians on to greater activity. "Build, organize and build," was the message. Provincial conventions were told that the International wanted to see a greater improvement in Canadian membership rolls.

With winter construction techniques slowly making themselves felt in Canada and with the booming construction business that followed the war with the opening up of new industry and new cities; with the homes needed to house Canada's mushrooming population, the potential for the Brotherhood was great.

Regional offices were set up to coordinate activities and bring the Canadian section into closer liaison with the head office in the States. Extra field men were hired and sent out to organize the construction trade and to build up the union's strength in allied fields.

The results were soon felt and the Brotherhood began to expand. New locals were constantly being formed and new members brought under contract. The past three years alone have seen the membership jump from 56,000. In Toronto six locals have been joined by 12 others with the biggest gains in the commercial and heavy construction field.

The growth has not been limited to gains in membership. Wages and the number of people covered by contracts have shown marked improvement in the past few years throughout the whole of Canada.

In 1957 the millwrights in Ontario, for example, were operating under 13 different contracts in as many different communities. There were only two millwright locals.

Now there is one contract covering 1,000 millwright members negotiated with contractors and employers on a province-wide basis. The province is divided into five zones and as one zone has slightly lower wage rates, uniformity of wages has not quite been reached. This situation will be corrected in the next contract negotiations, Canadian officials confidently predict.

When the present drive started, millwrights' wages ran from $1.80 an hour. Only two years later, wages are standing at $2.95 or $3.00 minimum an hour. British Columbia already has a $2.80 minimum written into a province-wide contract that protects both millwrights and their employers from contractors who take advantage of the varieties in contracts and working conditions. Provincial standards are also expected soon in prairie provinces. How long it will take to establish uniformity of working conditions and wages throughout the Brotherhood's jurisdiction, only time will tell. It is certain that a stronger organization can go a long way to making the dream a reality.

As the Carpenters' Brotherhood is strengthened, so is the Canadian Labour movement. The Brotherhood has locals in every centre in Canada, is often the first trade union to organize in previously-unbroken territories, and often the first contacts other unions have with the local people.

Andrew Cooper, long-time general executive board member for District Seven and now board member from District Nine, is also a regional vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress. Active in the old Trades and Labour Congress (AFL), Mr. Cooper has played an active role in labour affairs and in 1955 represented Canada as a workers' delegate to the International Labor Organization in Geneva. He has been joined on the executive board by District Ten head George Bengough, son of former TLC president Percy Bengough.

The next few years are not devoid of problems. Many men have yet to be organized, particularly in the housing field. The construction industry, slowing down slightly under credit restrictions, is generally growing in Canada and the Brotherhood will have to grow with it. Automation is already causing some difficulties in the trade and one official in Toronto said that the growing tendency to move the work off the site will have a marked effect on the trade union.

The morale and confidence in the Canadian locals of the Brotherhood is high and when that spirit is accompanied by the pride of a long and honorable tradition in Canada, the challenge of the future will be met.

◆

"HOW TO RESIST UNIONS" COURSE DRAWS HOT FIRE

A proposed course for business executives at the University of Maryland on how to resist unions "in ways which do not constitute union busting" has drawn hot fire from labor leaders in the state.

Announcement of the course, which includes a 3-hour panel on "White Collar Unionization—Present and Future," brought protests not only from labor leadership but from a number of state legislators who told Maryland's Governor J. Millard Tawes that a publicly-supported university was no place for anti-labor activities.

What Tax Loopholes Cost Us

★ ★

IT TAKES the Internal Revenue Bureau quite a long time to analyse the 60,000,000 or so income tax returns it receives each year. Yet, when the figures finally are compiled they show a remarkable number of facts about the American economy that are highly important even though they may be a few years old.

They show, for example, that the old chestnut about 94 per cent confiscatory taxation for the upper brackets is the product of vivid imagination rather than fact. The Government is lucky to collect 50 per cent from the average millionaire after he gets through taking his deductions and threading his way through innumerable loopholes that Congress has been kind enough to enact.

They show, too, how many millionaires we have and whether their number is going up or down.

And, most of all, they show how tax loopholes play an important role in cutting down on government income, mostly for the benefit of the upper brackets.

Latest figures on detailed tax returns have just been published by the Internal Revenue Service. They are for taxable 1957 and they show with remarkable clarity the effects of the dividend credit tax loophole, one of the more recent loopholes provided by Congress.

Rep. Steven V. Carter, Iowa Democrat, who is trying to eliminate tax loopholes, has had the figures printed in the Congressional Record.

Here is what they show:

* that roughly 3 million taxpayers claimed the dividend credit or about 5 per cent of the 60 million tax returns made in 1957.

* that the total cost of the dividend credit to the U. S. Treasury was a shade under $300 million, and

* that only 3.4 per cent of the taxpayers—all with incomes of over $50,000—received 36.3 per cent of the tax credit.

This means that there was a tax bonanza of more than $100 million for roughly 100,000 upper bracket taxpayers, or about $1,000 each in addition to their basic dividend exclusion of $50 each.

Rep. Carter also noted that while the dividend tax bonanza of 1957 had amounted to $297,383,000, best available information indicated that it would run about $335 million this year, plus another $70 million for the $50 dividend exclusion provision of the law.

There are other things that the 1957 tax returns show. They show, for example, that income tax was paid on about $8.6 million in dividends after the $50 exclusion. Yet, Department of Commerce figures for the same year show dividend income of $12.5 billion or almost $4 billion more than appears in the 1957 tax returns.

How can we account for the missing $4 billion?

Some of it, of course, can be chalked up against the exclusion provision. Some of it undoubtedly can be attributed to dividend payments made to persons whose income was not enough to warrant the filing of a return.

But even at best, there would appear to be a sizeable amount that was never reported at all.

Efforts have been made to counter this discrepancy by compelling corporations making dividend payments to deduct the tax "at the source" as is done with wages and salaries. Other proposals have been to compel corporations at least to report dividend payments made to individuals as is also done with wages and salaries.

All these efforts have failed. Yet, undoubtedly, failure to "control" dividends as we "control" other types of income, notably wages and salaries, costs the Treasury millions of dollars in taxes each year.

Rep. Carter expressed the opinion that the dividend credit was "clearly contrary to the principles of progressive taxation and ability to pay."

What is also striking is that the dividend credit is exactly contrary to the tax philosophy of the original income tax system in our country.

Back in 1924 it was the wage-and-salaried taxpayer who got the tax break. In that year "earned income" was given a 25 per cent tax credit, a rate that gradually was lowered until 1943 when it dropped to 10 per cent. Dividend income paid full rates.

The tax credit on earned income was dropped as a war measure. In a sense it was part of the sacrifice America's workers made in behalf of the financial burdens of World War II.

It is ironical that when the "credit" system was restored by Congress after the war, it was the "dividend" drawer and not the wage-and-salaried worker who got the break.

Congress is expected to give the income tax a thorough going-over next year. When it does it will have a considerable number of bills before it designed to eliminate the dividend loophole.—PAI

BIAS AGAINST OLDER WORKER IS SENSELESS

Under-Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell recently lauded the Disabled American Veterans for their efforts "in dispelling the notion that a physically handicapped man should not be hired because he has a disability."

"All over America today, thousands of highly skilled, disabled veterans are daily performing a first-rate job; contributing measurably to our industrial might, our economic growth, and the improved well-being of all of us," he said.

The Under-Secretary urged the DAV at their national convention at Miami Beach to "lend support to the hopes" of other groups subject to discriminatory hiring practices—including the older worker.

"More and more, once the older worker finds himself out of a job, through one circumstance or another, he finds the door is closed to him at personnel office after personnel office."

Mr. O'Connell said Labor Department studies of the older worker show:

1. Output per man-hour reveals no significant decline until after age 55, and then only a small drop.

2. Older workers possess a high degree of stability; they are not job hoppers, an important quality in terms of turnover costs.

3. Absenteeism and safety factors are about the same among older and younger workers—and older workers display a high degree of continuous attachment to the labor force.

Mr. O'Connell pointed out that while older workers offer longer work experience and generally higher skill, they usually make up more than half the reservoir of unemployed skilled workers.

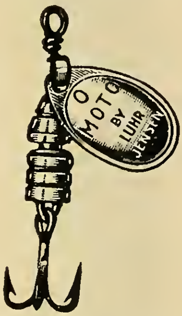
Name This Outdoor Column

? ? ? ? ? ?

How Goetz Gets 'em

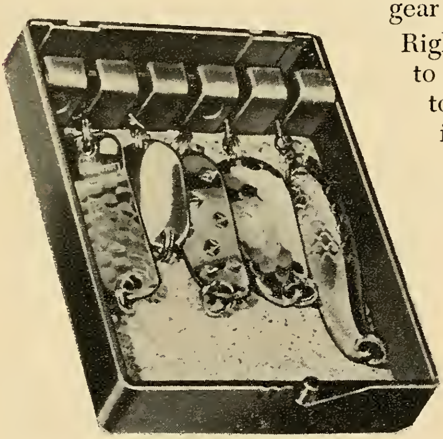
By Fred Goetz

Before rambling on 'bout the great outdoors and related subjects, let me say: It's a pleasure to act as your outdoor columnist, verbally to roam and reminisce with you 'round these far-flung acres.



One thing I'd like you to know at the start: This is your column. I'd like to hear your slant on outdoor sports, your fishing, hunting, and camping experiences in the wide open spaces. I'd like to hear your gripes, too. You must have a few. What outdoorsman doesn't?

From time to time we'll ask for photos and letters on outdoor subjects. You can earn useful items of sportsmen's gear by writing us.



Luhr Jensen fishing pack

Right now to get things off to a flying start, I'm going to ask you to name this column. Just send in a suggested title for these jottings and you will receive a Moto fishing lure shown here.

Then, four outstanding titles will be selected by a panel of judges and the senders of these four titles will receive one of the illustrated Luhr Jensen fishing packs. The final title will then be selected.

Send your suggested title to:
Fred Goetz c/o The Carpenter
222 E. Michigan, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

The Honorable William C. Long, in his position as judge of the Superior Court in Seattle, Washington, has had over 50,000 personal contacts with youngsters who somehow took the wrong road that led to the courtroom. The judge is a nationally recognized authority on juvenile delinquency.

It was Judge Long's observation that most of these youngsters—had they been given the opportunity to hike, fish and hunt—would have never seen the interior of the courtrooms.

He said: "I cannot recall a single case, in 20 years, of serious juvenile conduct involving a youngster whose recreational outlet was fishing."

These experiences with so many youngsters should qualify Judge Long in an appeal to parents to introduce their children to the bounties of the out-of-doors.

Make it a point to take a young'un fishing, hiking, or just meandering in the great outdoors.

—o—

Despite the gun barrage that ducks face along their flyway every year, some are highly successful in eluding the gunners.

Wisconsin Game Biologist Laurence Jahn reports that a mallard banded on Lake Puckaway in 1932 was shot in the same area 24 years later. Another mallard banded at Moon Lake in Wisconsin in 1932 was shot in Arkansas 22 years later!

—o—

The following nimrod philosophy has to do with an important phase of deer hunting: "signs".

There are quite a few "signs" in hunting country that can help determine where deer may be close by.

Fresh-bitten twigs, high as a man's shoulder, are likely to have been fed on by a deer.

A deer bed or form where the leaves lie flat has been occupied the night before. Leaves will curl a few hours after the top surface has dried.

A disturbed and nervous deer will usually make a looping, twisting trail; one that is frightened will travel in a straight line.

—o—

There is an ever-growing interest in the sport, hobby, economy measure (call it what you like) of handloading.

Friend of mine was over to the house the other night and got to griping about having to pay $4.55 per box for 30/06 ammo while I was loading my own 30/06 shells for less than $1.50. Couldn't blame my hunter-friend, the custom-ammo buyer, for griping.

Assuming you have your own shell cases, here's how the cost per round of 30/06 ammo stacks up:

Primer	.01
Bullet	.05
Powder	.01
Total	.07

We're not overlooking the fact that hand-loading equipment costs quite a bit. One way to lessen that financial blow is to go in with a couple of hunting-buddies on a cost-sharing basis, or if you want to assume the entire cost yourself, figure on doing a little hand-loading for your fellow nimrods and sell the ammo at a saving to them, and a reasonable profit to yourself.

Hand-loading shotgun shells can also be economical although the saving is not quite so sharp. Shotgun shells can be hand-loaded for around 6.8 cents per shell but the case is only good for around three firings. But compare this to the average of a high-base shell—around 15 cents each.

Fred Goetz, new wildlife columnist for The Carpenter is an old hand in the outdoor writer's circle. His wildlife columns appear in weekly and monthly publications throughout the United States.

He has roamed the nation's far-flung acres in quest of finny, furred and feathered gamesters and is recognized as one of the nation's spin-fishing pioneers. Born in Baltimore, Maryland, he is a transplanted westerner-at-large.

He is a long-time member of the Outdoor Writers' Association of America, and his writing has been cited as an outstanding feature column.

His base of operation is Portland, Oregon. He is married and has six children.

PLANE GOSSIP

By Les Finnegan

In Washington, D. C., union leaders were amused by the fact that nine full months after President Eisenhower announced his plan to create a National Goals Commission he had not yet been able to find anyone who would accept appointment to the Commission. Commented one labor official, "It looks as though Eisenhower's first goal should be to set up a Commission to find someone to serve on the Goals Commission."

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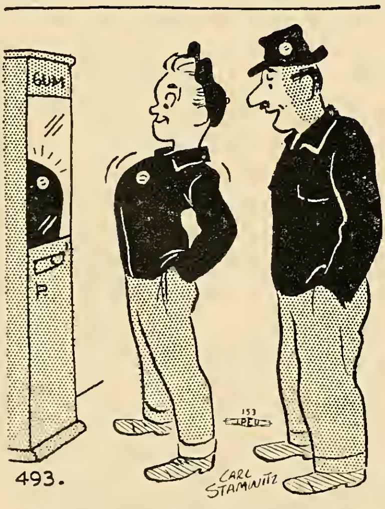
In London, England, the marriage of Steven Rockefeller to Anne Marie Rasmussen started a flood of applications by domestic servants for jobs in the United States. Normally each year about 1700 British girls take jobs in the U. S. where they get minimum wages of $31-a-week, which is about double what they receive in England. Commented one union official, "Too many of the girls go to the States with the idea of marrying Texas oil millionaires. Most of these are bound to become disillusioned, of course, but nevertheless about 90% of the British gals do marry Americans inside of 12 months." This year, because of the fairy-tale romance and marriage of Anne Marie Rasmussen, the number of girls seeking U. S. jobs has already reached 20,000.



"First union button?"

In Trenton, N. J., a strike by 800 union liquor salesmen was well on its way toward achieving what 13 years of prohibition could not—drying up the State of New Jersey. The salesmen, members of the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers Union, picketed plants and warehouses, while truck drivers refused to make deliveries to taverns, package stores, hotels and restaurants. Said a union official, "We'll keep picketing until the state is bone dry."

★ ★ ★

In Denver, Colo., AFL-CIO leaders were fascinated by a unique interpretation of the workmen's compensation laws which awarded benefits to a University of Denver football player who was injured in practice. Ernest Nemeth went to the University under an agreement whereby he would play football and receive, in return, free meals and a part-time job. But when he was injured in scrimmage, Nemeth not only was dropped from the team but lost his free meals and job as well.

Promptly he applied for workmen's compensation on the grounds that he was as much an employee as a student of the University. The school fought the claim but the Colorado Supreme Court backed up Nemeth's contention that he was an employee and awarded him $4636 for his injured back. Recently Nemeth asked for an additional award on the grounds he is now 50% disabled. Again the University opposed him but again the Colorado Supreme Court saw it Nemeth's way and awarded him another $5915. Most interesting part of the decision, however, was the way in which the court pinned the University's ears back. It is "inescapable," the Judges declared, "that an employer-employee relationship existed—the same as that which has existed between schools and players ever since football entered the ranks of big business."

★ ★ ★

In Richland, Pa., the Lancaster Synod of the United Church of Christ decided that it was no longer sufficient to recommend higher minimum wages for labor; the time had come to adopt the principle within the church itself. Consequently the church fathers recommended a minimum salary of $5,000-a-year for clergymen who have served 15 years or more in the ministry.

In Detroit, Mich., union bartenders welcomed scientific confirmation of one of their oldest and most cherished beliefs—that standing with one foot propped on a brass rail helps an aching back. It does exactly that, reported Dr. James K. Stack, associate professor of orthopedic surgery at Northwestern University. According to Stack, "Hooking your foot on the rail when you stand at a bar straightens your spine and reduces strain, thus making you more comfortable."

★ ★ ★

In Copenhagen, Denmark, officials of the Danish Typographical Union were so amazed at the happy popular uproar over a tiny typographical error that they debated making it an annual observance. The Typo made countless citizens jubilant when they discovered that their tax forms proclaimed that taxes for this year were not due till 1969. Of course the spoil-sport Treasury officials had to ruin it all by announcing that the form should have read 1960. But the memory of that wonderful false alarm is worth commemorating, said the Typo officials.

★ ★ ★

In Columbia, Mo., world-renowned anthropologist Margaret Mead blamed modern woman for the dull, routine jobs their husbands accept today. Here to help plan a $2,500,000 Learning Center for Stephens College, Miss Mead declared, "Women no longer want to marry men with interesting, but possibly risky, jobs. Girls marry boys who will take the safe, easy job with tenure and security and all the fringe benefits." Young women get this attitude from their parents who were victims of the Great Depression, said Miss Mead.

★ ★ ★

In Toronto, Ontario, the Canadian Labour Congress proudly celebrated the affiliation of its newest international union, the Int'l. Association of Siderographers. One reason for the pride was the fact that in this unique case 22% of the union's total membership is Canadian. The Siderographers, one of the world's most highly skilled crafts, make currency and banknotes in both the U. S. and Canada. The union's total membership in Canada is 10.

★ ★ ★

Learn from the mistakes of others—you can't possibly hope to make them all yourself.

In Havana, Cuba, a union boycott directed against a single individual, an American newspaper reporter, left the writer stranded on the 22nd floor of a new skyscraper hotel. The newsman, Jules Dubois, awoke one morning to find that he was being boycotted by the hotel and restaurant workers because he had allegedly written articles critical of Prime Minister Fidel Castro. Dubois discovered that his room service had been entirely cut off, that no incoming or outgoing calls were permitted, and that the elevator operators would not stop at his floor. Finally he was rescued by the hotel manager who operated the elevator personally.

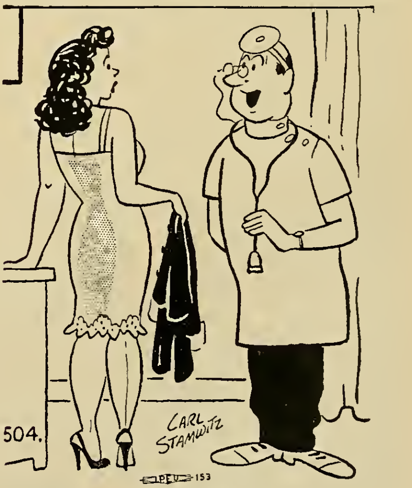
★ ★ ★

"What the government needs," says Joe Paup, "is more pruning and less grafting."

★ ★ ★

The Ohio State AFL-CIO has some good advice for the TV industry which is sweating out some mighty unsavory exposures of rigged quiz programs, fixed parlor games, etc.

This summer, instead of re-running moth-eaten Westerns and broken-down feature pictures that were stinkers even in the 1930's, why not bring back some of the quiz programs with their bank vice president, armed guards, glycerine beads of perspiration, etc.? They ought to be good for some real laughs.



"The accident clause in your husband's Health & Welfare Plan won't help you, Mrs. Sims—but the maternity clause will!"

Building With An "Elastic" Roof

★ ★

A GIGANTIC ROOF—the size of three football fields—that "rolls with the punches" of nature began taking form at Providence, Rhode Island, a few weeks ago.

The pouring of a reinforced concrete, thin-shell "elastic" roof for the world's first fully-mechanized post office is said to be one of the most precise construction efforts of its kind ever attempted.

Covering an area of 145,000 square feet, the 7,000-ton roof is expected to be completed within ninety days. The $20,000,000 post office is being constructed by Intelex Systems Incorporated, a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

"This is the only thin-shell concrete roof of spans over 60 feet ever to be erected on elastic supports," explained Perry R. Roehm, president of Intelex. "These supports are designed to permit the roof to move slightly on its column supports in response to atmospheric and temperature changes."

This elasticity is achieved by a new type of structural design, which resulted in the creation of huge steel "heads," each weighing nearly 6½ tons, through which the weight of the roof is distributed, and into which 7½ ton horizontal steel beams are locked to tie the corners together.

The base of each head is a flat plate. This rests on the domed top of each corner supporting column, 26 feet long and made of steel two inches thick and 24 inches square. In effect, the domed columntop is a bearing plate.

Projecting from the dome is a steel pin, two and a half inches in diameter and two and three-quarter inches long. This pin fits into a pocket in the center of the head's base plate.

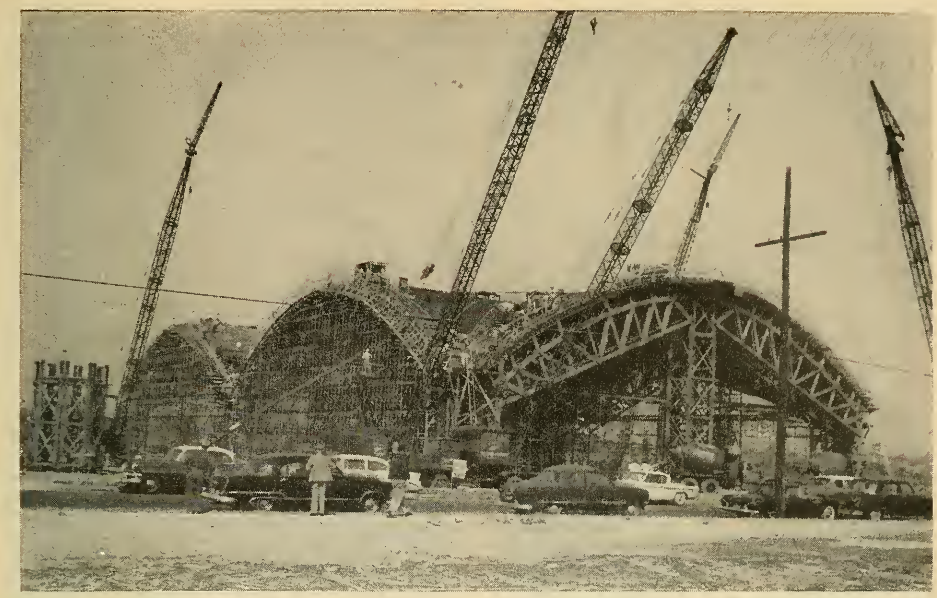
As the roof reacts to various natural forces—contraction and expansion resulting from temperatures changes inside or outside the structure, or from the pressures of winds—the head rotates on the dome, and the roof literally rolls with the punch. Engineers have designed a capability of movement up to two inches, although it's estimated it will probably never have to roll more than an inch.

The roof itself is a 6-inch shell of reinforced concrete with eight stiffener ribs of the same material moving diagonally from the center and at the edges.

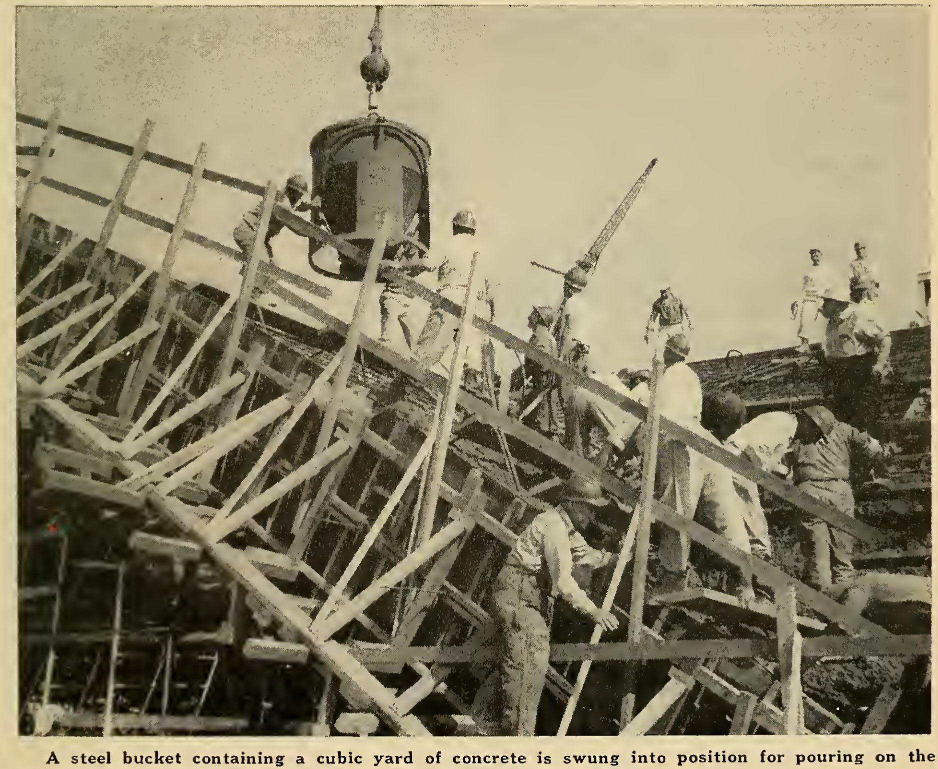
It is a type known as an intersecting barrel-arch roof. This method of construction was chosen to avoid the necessity of supporting the roof from the ground by flying buttresses. The latter method, engineers explain, would have resulted in a series of concrete "curtains" extending from the sides of the building and interfering with the flow of truck and other traffic vital to the operation of the post office.

The roof is being poured in six sections—or bays—each 150 by 140 feet.

Pouring of the roof required months of preparation. First to be created was a huge bed of shaped plywood, supported by 52 specially-designed wood-



This is the first section of the concrete roof under construction at Providence, R. I., for Project Turnkey, the nation's first automated post office. It is being built by Intelex Systems Incorporated, a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, for the Post Office Department.



A steel bucket containing a cubic yard of concrete is swung into position for pouring on the roof of Project Turnkey, the nation's first automated post office.

en trusses, ranging in length from 10 to 75 feet and radiating from a timbered center tower 56 feet high. This plywood bed provides the form on to which the concrete is placed.

Weeks of designing went into the planning of this form which—in effect—is like a photographer's negative, reproducing itself in positive form in concrete.

As each bay is poured, the 12-ton tie-beams are drawn into position by a "nutcracker," another specially-designed device which operates like enormous pliers. The beams are secured on one corner-end by cross-bolts. The opposite end of the beam is forged into four 4½-inch bolts extending seven feet from the beam. The bolt-ends are drawn and fitted through the head by the "nutcracker." This done, eight-inch nuts are tightened by a wrench taller than a man, and the beams are locked in, providing the ties for the supporting columns.

The concrete roof rests on 24 steel columns, each of which is supported by enormous concrete pedestals and slabs which, in turn, are rooted to concrete piles cast in place 70 feet into the earth.

When the interior of the post office is finished, the entire working area will be unobstructed except for two columnar rises. The sides will be unbroken.

The roof-pouring itself represents a complex planning of operation. As the pouring of each bay is completed—and the concrete has set—the supporting tower is lowered, laid on its side and moved out intact. Then the plywood form, with its trusses, comes down in pie-shaped sections, is moved and immediately re-erected on the tower and columns for the pouring of another bay.

Timing and control of movement is important. The concrete used is a type calculated to reach its design strength in seven days instead of the customary 28 days. The aggregate is a lightweight "expanded" shale which gives lightness without sacrificing strength. Because the setting time is critical—the concrete sets two hours after it is placed—the mixture must be delivered and poured within minutes.

To insure a steady, uninterrupted flow of concrete to the site, police are stationed at strategic street corners in Providence to avoid delay of mixers in traffic.

At the site itself, dispatchers are on hand directing each truck to one of five derricks to insure an even flow of concrete as it is poured upward from each corner.

Temperature and air moisture are equally important, too. Before the pour is started temperature is carefully checked. The weather for a period of 24 hours before must show a temperature forecast of less than 90 degrees and a "no-rain" forecast must be promised for 48 hours.

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AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME $5,087

The average income of American families rose slightly last year despite the recession, but higher living costs ate up all the gain.

The Census Bureau reported last month the 1958 median income with half of all families earning more and half earning less, was $5,087. This was an increase of $116 from 1957.

Whereas average incomes were up about 2½%, the consumer price index rose by closer to three per cent.

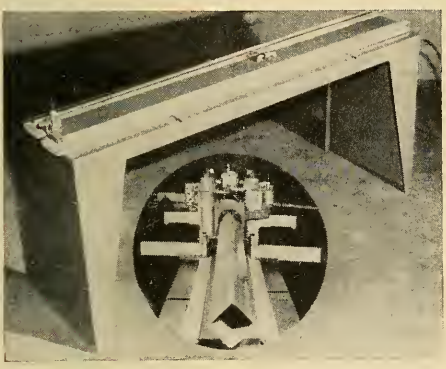
The report said income rose despite the business slump largely because of higher wage rates in most industries. Incomes fell during the 1954 recession but have climbed steadily since then.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

The Jamb and Stop Machine is said to be a time-saving device that automatically positions and holds both sides of door jambs in accurate relation to the stops. The operator activates the pneumatic clamps: instantly the jamb edge is set to specified distance from stop edge, and both are lined up precisely parallel. The operator nails jambs and stops together, releases the clamps, and is ready for the next set of jambs, as described by the manufacturer. Inset shows Monorail & Staple Gun Attachment. Made by Turn-A-Bore Equipment Co., P. O. Box 7072, Fort Worth, Texas. For literature, address Dept. E.



◆

Two models of the new Chromalox Roll Former make ¾" inside and outside radius bends in postformable, decorative plastic sheets. Types PFR-10-A and PFR-12-A will handle bends up to 10 feet long and 12 feet long, respectively. It is also claimed that Roll Former has electrically heated aluminum ¾" bending anvil, heating element, thermostat, chromium-plated follower roll (removable, to glue cove blocks and make inside bends), and 325° F. Tempil pellets for adjusting thermostat. Manufactured by Edwin L. Wiegand Co., 7500 Thomas Blvd., Pittsburgh 8, Pa.

The manufacturers of a newly developed circular saw blade for cutting plywood smoothly say that it ends the need to fill rough-up, splintered plywood with wood putty and that saw scream is eliminated and flutter minimized. Hollow ground, the blade gives clearance for reduced friction and long life, while a thick collar lends maximum rigidity, it is claimed. Made by Disston Division, H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Philadelphia 35, Pa.

PLYWOOD
DISSTON

◆

The "pocket" version of a line of surface forming tools for wood, metal and plastic is 5½ inches long and will trim and form with one-hand ease, the manufacturer states. The short blade has 250 individual fine-cut teeth with outlets for each tooth for chip clearance. Shown putting a chamfer on a piece of marine planking for final fitting and joining to the bottom of a boat. Convenient for trimming aluminum doors and windows, sticky drawers and other uses. Made by The Stanley Works, 111 Elm St., New Britain, Conn.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary
All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2301	Camdenton, Mo.	2587	Escanaba, Mich.
2308	New York, N. Y.	2921	Shippegan, N. B., Can.
2579	Goldendale, Wash.	3265	Albany, Ga.
2582	Muskegon, Mich.		

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ABSHIRE, WILLIAM N., L. U. 1453, Costa Mesa, Cal.
ALLUMS, M. C., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
ANDERSON, LEANDER, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ARENTSEN, HAAKON, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
ARTIQUE, PETER, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
BARNETT, OSCAR K., L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
BARNETT, R. J., L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
BARNICLE, PETER, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
BENSON, NICK, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
BIEHL, WILLIAM J. F. Sr., L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa.
BLYTHE, FRANK, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
BOLD, RAYMOND S., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
BOND, A. M., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
BOSCH, WILLIAM V. Sr., L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
BRADSHAW, FRANK, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
BRANDON, JOHN C., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
BRIGGS, BILLIE, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
BROWN, GEORGE L., L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
BUEHLER, CARL Sr., L. U. 1636, Whiting, Ind.
BUFF, HENRY, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
BURSON, CURTISS A., L. U. 241, Moline, Ill.
BURTCHEALL, JOHN, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
CAMPBELL, HAROLD, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Neb.
CARLOUGH, ERNEST, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
CAVALIER, VALERY, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
CLARIUS, PETER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
CLUBB, STALKER, L. U. 220, Wallace, Ida.
COMPS, LAWRENCE, L. U. 1777, Cheboygan, Mich.
CRESSON, JOHN R., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
CRIPPLE, CHARLES, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
CRONE, ARTHUR L., L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
DALFERES, ALEMAN, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
DEGG, CHRIS, L. U. 1659, Medicine Hat, Alta.
DEVEAU, ALPHIE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
DINSMORE, BYRON S., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
DIWALD, MATHIAS, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
DWYER, V. J., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
EBELING, GEORGE W., L. U. 1587, Hutchinson, Kans.
EDASI, GUS, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
EIDEN, ELIAS, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
EMANUELLO, JOHN D., L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
ERIKSON, ERIK A., L. U. 1606, Omaha, Neb.
FISHER, JESS J., L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
FLEMING, PAUL N., L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
FLOYD, PERCY, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
FLYNN, JAMES, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
FORD, WILLIAM J., L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa.
GALLOWAY, WALTER W., L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
GARRISON, A. L., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
GIACOLETTI, JOHN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
GIBBONS, MICHAEL, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
GORDON, SAM, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
GRAVINA, CARMELO, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
GRIFFITH, CYRIL, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GULBRANSON, GUS, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
GUSTAFSON, CARL, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
HAMPTON, J. M., L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
HARGRAVE, EDMUND, L. U. 495, Streator, Ill.
HEDRICK, CARL E., L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
HEIDIG, GEORGE, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
HENRY, HAL, L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
HENZELOFF, MEYER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
HICKEY, JOHN CALVIN, L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
HICKEY, ROBERT, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
HOPPER, CHARLES, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
HOWARD, WILLIAM L., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
HUBBARD, EDWARD, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
HULICK, S. C., L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
HULL, ALONZO, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
INNANEN, OTTO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHNSON, OSCAR, L. U. 791, New York, N. Y.
JONES, J. I., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JUNEAU, ROSNEY, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
KAHN, THOMAS, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
KARR, DAVID L., L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
KASPAZAK, THEODORE, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
KAY, ROBERT, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
KELLER, CLEVELAND, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
KEMP, CHARLES P., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
KLOHS, FRED E., L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
KOTLASKA, WALTER, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
KREPS, RUSSELL, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
KROSSNER, JOHN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KVILHAUG, NILS, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
LAMBERT, JOHN B., L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill.
LARSON, OLOF, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.

In Memoriam

LEITE, FRANK, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
LEMOINE, LEON, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
LIBBY, ALLIE I., L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
LITTLE, A. T., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
LONGSTAFF, GRANVILLE A., L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
LUOSTARINEN, ARTHUR, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
MacDONALD, HECTOR K., L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
MACK, ED., L. U. 1527, Wheaton, Ill.
MacLEOD, JOHN A., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
MAMOLA, GEORGE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
MARJAMAKI, ABEL, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
MARSH, BEN F., L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
MATHEWS, CLINTON B., L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
McELHEREN, MATT, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
McHUGH, JOHN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
McKEAN, WARREN B., L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa.
McLEOD, JOHN A., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
McMANUS, ALVIN, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
McNEIL, JOHN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
MELEN, BROR U., L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
MOODY, E., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
MOORE, WILLIAM C., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
MOORMAN, W. C., L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
MORRISON, JAMES C., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
MYKLEBUST, H., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
MYRICK, HAROLD E., L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
NAPOLITANO, A., L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
NAUGLER, MORRIS L., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
NETTLES, ROBERT A., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
NICOLOSI, JOHN, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
NORDLUND, LLOYD S., L. U. 1052, Los Angeles, Cal.
NYGREN, CHARLES F., L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
OLSON, THOMAS, L. U. 2027, Rapid City, S. D.
OSTLY, E. J., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
PALO, LAURI, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PARKER, TOM L., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
PETERSON, WILFORD, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
PILCHER, L. R., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
POE, AMILE, L. U. 3044, Warsaw, Ind.
POTTORFF, HERMAN, L. U. 1453, Costa Mesa, Cal.
PRICE, GEORGE A., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
PROWELL, C. A., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
QUICK, FRED, L. U. 791, New York, N. Y.
REICHERT, RUDOLPH, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
RHODES, R. L., L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
RICHARDSON, HARLEY B., L. U. 1158, Berkeley, Cal.
RIPPEL, HARRY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
RISKE, GEORGE A., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
ROBINSON, H. S., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
RUST, LESLIE, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
SALOMON, CHARLES, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
SANDE, JOSEPH, L. U. 2027, Rapid City, S. D.
SAPP, CALVIN, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
SCOTT, ARCHIBALD, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
SEMENOFF, PETER P., L. U. 2300, Castlegar, B. C.
SHAFFER, WILLIAM Sr., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
SHANE, CHARLES, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
SHANKS, FRANK, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
SHAVEY, L. A., L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
SHISBEY, ROY, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
SIGMAN, GEORGE E., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
SIMMONS, J. M., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
SIMS, SAM T., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
SINNESS, ANTON, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
SIUDA, STANLEY, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
SMITH, C. H., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
SMITH, JAMES P., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
SMITH, THOMAS P., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
SPAHT, LES, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
STAHL, WALTER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
STALLER, HARRY, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
SUCHOMEL, FRANK, L. U. 1786, Tinley Park, Ill.
TALLANT, ALFRED, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
TENWOLDE, CHARLES, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
THOMAS, WILLIAM J., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
THOMASSON, FRANK, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
THOMPSON, PERCY E., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
TIETJENS, MAX, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
TOLSON, O. C., L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
TRAVIS, THEO C., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
TURNER, IBRA, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
VALENTINI, NUNZIO, L. U. 791, New York, N. Y.
Van BENSCHOTEN, ROBERT C., L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
VINK, DICK, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
WADE, J. B., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
WAINSCOTT, R. W., L. U. 44, Champaign & Urbana, Ill.
WALTERS, JOHN H., L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
WEINGRAD, JOSEPH, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
WELD, RAIMON, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
WELLMAN, RAYMOND L., L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va.
WETZEL, RALPH, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
WHEELER, WILLIAM, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WHITING, WILLIAM, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
WICKBERG, ARTHUR, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, KENNETH, L. U. 2902, Burns, Ore.
WINTERS, IVAN, L. U. 791, New York, N. Y.
WITKOSKY, EDWARD H., L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
WITMER, TENNYSON E., L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa.
YAGER, JOSEPH, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
YARBROUGH, F. K., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
YOHN, CARL W., L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill.
YOUNG, MARTIN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
YOUNG, ROBERT, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ZACHARKOW, GEORGE, L. U. 1483, Patchogue, N. Y.
ZILLNER, J. J., L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.

DEATH CALLS S. P. MEADOWS

★

A long and full life—a life dedicated to the advancement of the United Brotherhood—came to an end when death called former General Treasurer Spurgeon P. Meadows on Saturday, October 17, in Indianapolis. Brother Meadows was 89 at the time of his passing, and 58 of those years were spent in the service of the labor movement.

The career of Brother Meadows stretched from the logging camps of his native Nova Scotia to the office of General Treasurer in Indianapolis. As a young man he found employment in the woods operations of his home locality. It was a rugged life. The hours were from sunup till sundown and neither blizzards nor 40 degree-below-zero weather closed down the camps. The strong survived and the weak fell by the wayside. For this kind of man-killing endeavor, the pay was a few cents an hour.

To Mr. Meadows it was obvious that little future existed in that kind of environment. He migrated to the United States and in the year 1896 he joined our Brotherhood as an apprentice.

The first official position Brother Meadows held in our Brotherhood was that of trustee of Local Union No. 7, Minneapolis, a post he was elected to shortly after becoming a member. In 1901 he moved to Indianapolis after a brief stopover in Peoria, Ill.

Brother Meadows deposited his card in old Indianapolis Local No. 281. Within a short while he was elected not only president but business agent as well. For 25 years thereafter he was re-elected each term, even though Local No. 281 consolidated with Local 75.

In 1928 General President William L. Hutcheson appointed Brother Meadows a General Representative. Eight years later, when the office of Second General Vice-president became vacant, Brother Meadows was the unanimous choice of General Officers and General Executive Board to fill the vacancy. Then in 1941 he was named General Treasurer upon the death of Thomas A. Neale. Brother Meadows filled this post with distinction until his retirement in 1954.

A quiet, studious man, Mr. Meadows won many staunch friends in all segments of the labor movement.

Surviving Mr. Meadows are his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Al Yetter and Mrs. Joseph Teipen, and seven grandchildren. Burial was at Memorial Park, Indianapolis.

Editorial

A Bold Statement By Land-Grant Educators

Recently the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities issued a statement of policy that merits a good deal of commendation from all who believe in equal educational opportunities for all.

The statement points out that an educational crisis is developing in America because ability to afford rather than ability to learn is the governing factor in the selection of students for college training.

A portion of the statement is well worth reprinting. In part, the educators' declaration said:

"American higher education, charged with the vital responsibility of safeguarding and nourishing our free institutions and ideals, faces today two basic dangers—one from without and one from within.

"Every enlightened American, whether plain citizen, educator or legislator, must recognize the crisis from without. A system of government and a regimented way of life that make man a robot are opposed to our system that draws its creative power and its moral strength from respect for the dignity and decency of every individual.

"The challenge from within is not so easily identified. No evil intent motivates it, yet what is happening needs to be better understood.

"The strange notion that ability to afford is more important than ability to learn leads to the growing demand that students and their families should bear an increasing share of the cost of their education. Each year thereby, capable American boys and girls find the academic gates to educational opportunity closed to them.

"More and more of the nation's leadership potential is lessened or lost by making personal financial ability the controlling factor in deciding who among our nation's youth shall contribute their fullest abilities to the country's future.

"It is as if blandly we are to declare to a rapidly increasing number of American youth: 'In time of war we will spare no expense in training and equipping you for the risk of death, but in time of peace your pocketbook must be the measure of whether we can use or need you.'"

This statement of state college presidents echoes a point of view that has been championed by organized labor for many, many years. It was the working people of the nation who through their first experimental unions demanded free education for all. Labor has adhered to this policy consistently over the years, and it is gratifying to find important educators falling in line with this idea.

Too many old fashioned educators hold the point of view that education benefits only the individual, and that therefore the individual should be responsible for financing his education on a pay-as-you-go basis. This concept organized labor finds to be spurious, and the events of the last few years dramatically emphasizes this position.

The Russian sputniks orbiting the earth and resting on the moon eloquently testify to the proposition that adequately educated men are an important national asset. There is no substitute for brains, and superior brains can be developed only by making complete educational facilities open to all who possess them, without regard to race, creed or pocketbook.

The declaration of policy by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities now hands the ball back to organized labor. It is our responsibility to push for a more universal system of higher education that is capable of eliminating any roadblocks imposed by financial limitations.

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The Bloodhounds Are Baying At Labor's Heels

Passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill was Act I of the script Big Business has drawn up to pulverize organized labor. Act II will go on as soon as Congress reconvenes next January.

The theme of Act II will be that "wages are too high." Already the advance publicity is out for this part of the big show. The United States Chamber of Commerce has selected Congressmen Landrum, poppa of the anti-labor bill bearing his name, for the star. They liked the way he wielded the hatchet against unions in Act I, so they are giving him a big star's build-up for Act II.

The Chamber of Commerce has alerted its members that the Davis-Bacon Act and the Walsh-Healey Act are next on the list for attack. These bills guarantee that men and women working on contracts financed by Federal funds will not be paid less than the prevailing wage. This, the Chamber feels, is too high.

In a circular bulletin to its members, the Chamber suggests that any of its members who have "run into difficulties with these two laws" should send a complete history of the case to the Chamber "for presentation to Congress."

"Next session," the Chamber news letter pointed out, Congressman Landrum promises his House labor standards subcommittee will investigate both these acts. Prompt, effective action may aid in getting these laws off the books or amended."

Rest assured that the Chamber will gather plenty of ammunition. Plenty of employers think that any wage above 60c an hour is too high. The fact that Federal legislation compels them to pay the prevailing wage for the area is an affront to their rugged individualism. Besides, such legislation places a floor under the amount of chiseling they can do.

So the great anti-labor drama moves ahead. Like any good play, Act I set the mood and the tempo of the play. It set the stage for the great conflict to come in Act II.

Act I effectively cast organized labor in the role of "villain." Everything wrong with our society was made the fault of organized labor. So the "hero," Big Business, the clean-cut, all American type of "hero," wove a legislative rope called Landrum-Griffin to hog-tie labor, the "villain." But that wasn't enough. Now the "villain" has to be kicked in the teeth while his hands are tied. This will give the "hero" an opportunity to court the flaxen-haired heroine called Profits, unmolested.

That is the kind of script Big Business has written. But the American people have seen that kind of a show before. And they have never given it much of a run before. They will not go for it this time either. After all, it is Big Business, not labor, which is trying to get the mortgage on the American homestead. All labor is interested in is keeping the homestead on a paying basis.

Any Western fan knows that the smoothie who poses as the hero in the first act ends up the bum by the time the curtain comes down.

Where There's A Will There's A Way

If organized labor has any one potent weapon to use against the coalition of reactionary forces that seem determined to smash the union movement entirely, that weapon is unity. The Third Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO, held in San Francisco a few weeks ago, provided ample proof that all labor realizes this fact full well.

At no convention in recent years was unity stressed as emphatically as it was in San Francisco. The Executive Council's report chronicled three important mergers since the previous convention: the amalgamation of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers and the United Wall Paper Craftsmen; the merging of the Papermakers and Paperworkers with the American Wire Weavers; and the consolidating of the Insurance Agents International Union and the Insurance Workers International Union. These three mergers welded together organizations that competed against each other for long periods of time.

During the convention, six airline unions announced the consummation of a mutual assistance pact that will bind the unions together for the purpose of increasing their bargaining strength in seeking many needed reforms.

Another encouraging convention development was the merging of the two Maritime organizations into one body under the banner of the Maritime Trades Department. Previously the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department and the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee were operating in the same field. Their actions did not always dovetail too effectively. As a merged organization they will now present a solid front to the world.

During the convention, too, the delegates voted to re-admit the International Longshoremen's Association as soon as it convinced the Executive Council that it has completed its clean-up campaign, a campaign that already has gone a long way toward cleaning up the abuses which originally placed the union in the doghouse.

Furthermore, the convention adopted an arbitration plan designed to bring order out of the dog-eat-dog jurisdictional picture.

By these actions, the convention moved a big step toward making the labor movement the strong, cohesive force that it can and should be.

For 20 years the labor movement has dissipated much of its strength in internal squabbles. Money and effort that might have been spent more profitably fighting for wages and working conditions were thrown into inter-union struggles. To what extent this internecine warfare assisted the foes of labor in their campaign to hamstring labor through restrictive legislation is anybody's guess. However, there is no doubt but that it played into their hands to some extent.

Therefore, it is encouraging to know that the labor movement is seriously attacking the matter of jurisdictional differences. The problem will not be solved overnight. To each union, jurisdiction is its greatest asset. To devise a program that will respect everybody's jurisdiction may seem to be a superhuman task; but the will to succeed is half the battle. Certainly the San Francisco Convention showed this will to succeed is at a new high. Sooner or later, success is bound to come.

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Best Wishes To The Los Angeles County Carpenter

We have just seen Volume 1, Number 1, of the LOS ANGELES COUNTY CARPENTER. Congratulations to the officers and members of the Los Angeles District Council for taking this progressive step forward. The first issue is bright, interesting and informative.

In this day and age when the commercial press seems bent on destroying the labor movement completely, a strong and militant labor press is a vital necessity. Other than the labor press, the men and women who guide the destinies of the labor movement have no way of effectively reaching their members. Only through their labor papers can they combat the endless flow of vicious anti-labor propaganda that Big Business endlessly feeds to the controlled news mediums. It is encouraging to know that the Los Angeles District Council now has a way of getting the truth to its very large membership.

For years organized labor has concentrated much of its effort on organizing the unorganized. Passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill emphasized the fact that an equal amount of effort must be devoted to unionizing those already organized. Congressmen received thousands of letters plugging for the Landrum-Griffin Bill from sincere union members who were hoodwinked by the flood of daily paper propaganda.

With more and more daily papers and radio and TV outlets concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer arch-conservatives, the liberal cause has no voice in the nation except the labor press. Therefore anything that strengthens the labor press adds to the advancement of human progress that the labor movement constantly promotes.

We wish the LOS ANGELES COUNTY CARPENTER every success.

◆

Another Illusion Has Been Shattered

One of the great myths foisted on the American public by big business propagandists is the one that tells the wide-eyed reader that large corporations are really owned by the little guy, the man in the street.

Well, that like many other fairy stories, is a crock of croton oil.

Victor Perlo, an economist writing for the **American Economic Review**, presented figures to show that the total value of all stocks held by families of wage earners in the U. S. amounts to some $750 million.

The value of the holdings of the Du Pont family alone total $4 billion (yes, we wrote billion and it is correct), and those of the Rockefeller and Mellon families exceed $3 billion each.—UMW Journal.

Labor's Moral Strength

★ ★

FORTUNE magazine recently printed an article about trade unions filled with the usual deception and misinformation the nation has come to expect from a Henry Luce publication.

Just how wide of the mark it was has been illustrated by Hyman Bookbinder, an AFL-CIO legislative representative, in a letter to the **Washington Post and Times Herald.** Bookbinder not only took issue with FORTUNE, but outlined how organized labor plays a vital role in American democratic life. His letter follows:

* * *

On October 17, your page reprinted a recent FORTUNE magazine statement entitled "What Really Ails Our Trade Unions." May I please take issue with its thesis?

The article is as good an example as I've seen of the sophisticated, cynical "some-of-my-best-friends-are-labor" stuff that's being uttered these days by people who ought to know better. The main theme was thus stated:

"... Organized labor has lost a kind of moral strength it once possessed... It can no longer plausibly claim that it is bent on reforming our society or even that it speaks for the underprivileged."

Leaving aside the question as to whether FORTUNE is bemoaning or hailing the fact that labor is no longer bent on reforming our society, I want to take strong exception to the charge that labor does not speak for the underprivileged. More important than speaking for the underprivileged, moreover, is the fact that organized labor continues to do its historic job of working for the underprivileged.

It is of course true that there are millions of organized workers who are no longer at the lowest rung of the economic ladder and that their unions continue to work for additional improvements. Unions, like other groups in our society, have a primary responsibility to their membership.

The real question is whether these unions have used their organized strength without regard to the public interest in order to further their own vested interest. The record will show that there is no more consistent friend of the underprivileged than the organized labor movement.

Labor's concern for the general welfare is not an abstract concept to me. My own work, like that of dozens of other "labor lobbyists" here in Washington, is an example of this concern. There are very few issues in which we participate which have a direct or exclusive meaning to trade union members.

Our support for comprehensive housing legislation, for depressed areas relief, for social security improvements, for public power development—these and many more are certainly not "labor" issues. Who would deny that labor's support for these measures has contributed to their progress?

Even in the field of "labor" legislation, labor's support is not a narrow, selfish concern. I will cite three illustrations.

1. The labor movement has been working hard to increase the minimum wage from $1 to $1.25, and to extend its application to millions of additional workers. How many union members would benefit from this?

2. Our support for liberalized unemployment compensation may bring increased benefits to union workers, but the majority of potential beneficiaries are not members of trade unions. Organized workers, moreover, have in many cases been able to improve their own benefits through collective bargaining.

3. Our basic criticism of the Landrum-Griffin bill is that it will hurt the small and weak unions, those striving to bring the benefits of unionism to millions still unorganized. The large, strong unions may be inconvenienced by the new law, but they will survive. The underprivileged, unorganized worker is the principal victim of the new law.

What saddens me most about the sophisticated cynicism about the labor movement is that it fails to recognize the non-economic contributions which unions continue to make to the total welfare of the American people. On the job it takes the form of greater security and dignity, equal rights, and opportunities for union service. In the community, it provides the tools for political and legislative and public service activities.

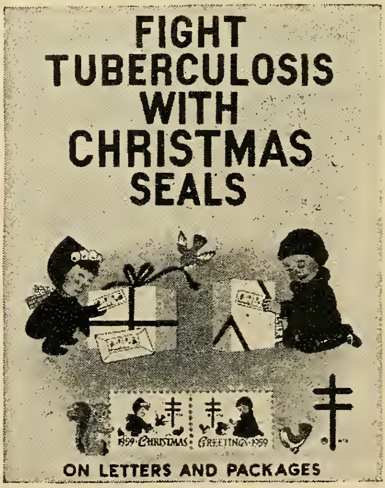
The principal groups of underprivileged in our country are those suffering from discrimination. They suffer both spiritually and economically from this discrimination. Despite the honest differences of opinion that may exist within labor's ranks as to procedures on specific matters, I am proud of the contributions that labor has made to the securing of civil rights for all our citizens, on and off the job.

FORTUNE talks about the loss of "moral strength." Who sold out on the issue of civil rights in the last session of Congress? While labor-haters were making cynical deals on civil rights in order to obtain votes for Landrum-Griffin, labor stood firm. A switch of 15 votes would have defeated Landrum-Griffin in the House.

Does anybody doubt that those votes could have been obtained if labor had abandoned civil rights?

If this letter sounds self-serving, I can only say that after 20 years in the labor movement I have come to know its weaknesses and its defaults even better than FORTUNE, but I remain unshaken in my faith that the labor movement continues to pay a vital role in making our cherished American concepts of democracy and the promotion of the general welfare living realities.

FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS WITH CHRISTMAS SEALS



ON LETTERS AND PACKAGES

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE FIFTIETH CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

The Fiftieth Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, opened at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on September 9 and continued in session through September 11. Some 234 delegates—representing 18 International Unions, 18 State Building Trades Councils, and 108 Local Councils were in attendance.

Much of the Convention concerned itself with the problems created by passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill, which imposed many vicious restrictions on organized labor in general and the Building Trades Unions in particular. Speaker after speaker denounced the measure and called for a more effective program of political participation to repeal the bill and offset the anti-union drive that made it possible. The Convention declared that "the appetite of those who desire the extermination of strong unions" has not been "satisfied by this new legislation." Instead, new restrictive laws are being cooked up constantly. These will be introduced as soon as their backers consider the political climate favorable.

All this places a tremendous burden on the labor movement, the Convention declared. Anti-labor bills get enacted only when labor's influence in the Congress and State Legislatures is weak. Therefore, a major challenge in the years ahead is to enhance labor's effectiveness in the political arena.

The Convention emphatically denied any implications that the Building Trades Department might have been dragging its feet during the fight on the Landrum-Griffin Bill because a few crumbs of concession for the Building Trades were contained in the Bill—crumbs that only go a short way toward correcting the many inequities imposed on the construction industry by the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The entire labor movement has sustained a damaging blow and a serious defeat," the Convention said. The few grudging concessions granted the Building Trades "do not in any sense outweigh the injury done to all trade unions by its (the law's) enactment."

Louis Sherman, the Department's General Counsel, presented a detailed analysis of the Landrum-Griffin Bill and the serious implications it contains for all labor. Without mincing words, he spelled out the booby traps that abound in the bill. The restrictions weigh as heavily on the Building Trades as they do on any other union.

The Convention pledged "a more effective program of accelerated and improved political action" to offset the damage already done by the anti-union campaign and to insure that the onslaughts of the labor haters can be stopped.

Some 35 resolutions in all were acted on by the Convention. They dealt with a wide variety of subjects important to the welfare of building trades workers.

The Convention approved reports of officers and committees indicating steady progress in working out agreements on jurisdictional disputes with industrial unions. However, the Convention noted that a great deal more work needs to be done in this field, and it recommended that steps be taken to speed up application of the agreement between the Building Trades Department and the Industrial Union Department "so that a complete understanding will be reached that will cover the entire country."

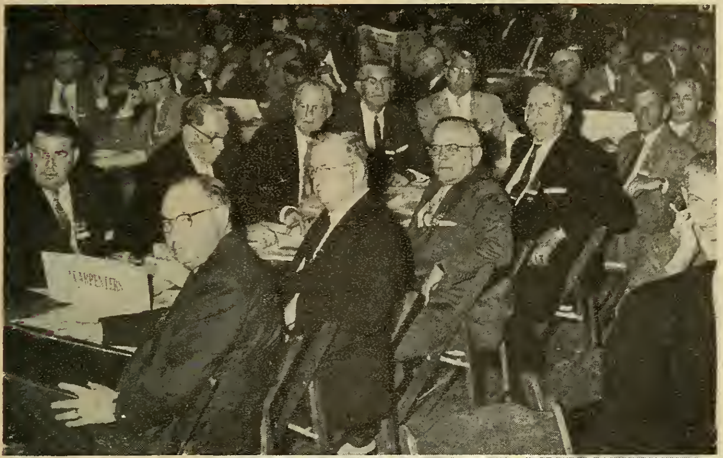
The officers and Executive Council of the Department are committed to work unceasingly toward this end in cooperation with the special committee set up by the AFL-CIO to study ways and means of eliminating internal disputes involving jurisdiction and boycott situations.

In an address to the Convention, Mr. Richard Mitchell, chairman of the Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, estimated that jurisdictional work stoppages cost building trades workers some $3,000,000 in lost wages last year. This loss the skilled men who make up the construction industry can ill afford. Therefore, efforts to reduce jurisdictional disputes will be pushed unremittingly.

A resolution urging Congress to amend the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 to provide that all funds collected from road-use taxes be dedicated to the Highway Construction Fund to insure continuity of the road program was referred to the Executive Council for further study and appropriate action.

The Convention adopted a number of resolutions calling for encouragement of affiliation of Local Unions with district Building Trades Councils. It turned down a proposal to increase the voting strength of local councils in Department Conventions.

At The San Francisco Convention


Carpenters Delegation was among the largest at the AFL-CIO convention

General President Hutcheson confers with President Gray (left) and Hap Gray during Building Trades Convention

1946
1959 CONVENTION
1959
MARITIME TRADES
DEPARTMENT
AFL-CIO
MTD
MTD
Maritime Trades Dept. officers pose for a picture. General Secretary Livingston is second from right.

Upper Left: General Secretary Livingston and Board member Roberts in a thoughtful mood.

Left Center: Vice presidents Stevenson and Blaier ponder speaker's words.

Right Center: General President Hutcheson addresses Building Trades conclave.

Bottom: AFL-CIO Convention filled Civic Auditorium.

Taking note of the steady shift of the NLRB from an agency dedicated to helping unions to one primarily involved in harassing unions, a resolution calling for Congressional investigation of the Board was concurred in by the Convention.

Another resolution placed the Convention unanimously in favor of a 35-hour work week without any reduction in weekly pay. The resolution called upon the Congress of the United States, largest single employer in the nation, to set the example by establishing a 35-hour week for government employes.

The practice of "moonlighting" also received Convention attention. A resolution calling for legislation to discourage the holding of a second job through additional taxation was voted down by the Convention as being impractical. However, the Convention put itself on record as strongly opposed to the practice of dual job holding.

In other Convention actions, the delegates urged a better system for distributing surplus foods to needy people, and protested the Navy use of Seabees on Alaska construction projects.

All officers were re-elected by acclamation. They are: Dick Gray, president; Frank Bonadio, secretary-treasurer; and vice presidents William J. McSorley, Maurice A. Hutcheson, Peter Fosco, L. M. Raftery, Gordon M. Freeman, Peter J. Schoemann, J. H. Lyons, John E. Rooney, William A. Calvin, and Joseph J. Delaney.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Hutcheson
O. Wm. Blaier
R. E. Livingston
F. C. Allan
R. M. Johnson
C. F. Shedaker

Wm. Crimm
Alex W. Robertson
Wm. Sidell
A. V. Cooper
J. F. Cambiano

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTEENTH CONVENTION OF THE MARITIME TRADES DEPARTMENT

Implementing the unity theme of the Third Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO, the Maritime Unions welded themselves together in a single organization at San Francisco. At a special called convention the Maritime Unions voted unanimously to merge their forces under the Maritime Trades Department.

Heretofore, two maritime organizations existed—the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department, headed by Paul Hall of the Seafarers; and the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, headed by Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union. Efforts of the two organizations were not always compatible. Hence, last year exploratory studies aimed at merger were undertaken. The two top officers finally worked out a memorandum of understanding. This memorandum was presented to the special called convention at San Francisco and adopted by the delegates. Unity was thus achieved in the Maritime Trades. Henceforth they will be able to speak with a single strong voice.

The Maritime Unions have long needed such a strong voice. To evade American standards of working conditions, safety, etc., more and more American ships have been seeking refuge under foreign flag registry. The government-owned Military Sea Transport Service is more and more depriving private shipping companies of important business. U. S. shipping policies are becoming outdated and obsolete.

To meet these problems, the regular convention of the Maritime Trades Department adopted the following hard-hitting 10-point program:

1. RUNAWAY OPERATIONS

We must continue, and wherever possible, step up, on all levels, our efforts to eliminate the runaway operations whereby American interests build ships in foreign shipyards, and place these ships, as well as others, under the so-called runaway registry as a means of evading U. S. taxes, safety standards and all the conditions enjoyed by workers engaged in the American maritime industry. More than any other factor, the runaway operations are responsible for the present plight of the American maritime industry.

2. GOVERNMENT ENCROACHMENT ON PRIVATE SHIPPING BY MSTS

Although much effort has been made to cut back on the use of MSTS government-owned vessels in competition with private shipping, we must continue to move for the elimination of this unfair and costly government enterprise. In carrying both great quantities of American cargoes and the transportation of vast numbers of passengers, the government's Military Sea Transport Service is depriving private shipping operations of a substantial share of this nation's shipping activities.

3. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In virtually every area of operations in which the marine worker is engaged, we find that his security and welfare are affected, or influenced by various government agencies. Aware of the effect of these government agencies upon the members of our affiliated unions, we must continue our activities to: (a) assure fair and equitable treatment for unions before the National Labor Relations Board in all regions; (b) to halt the discriminatory rulings against domestic shipping by the railroad-dominated Interstate Commerce Commission, and to obtain proper maritime representation on the commission; (c) to insure that American shipping will carry its full share under the 50-50 provisions of the Cargo Preference Act and to provide proper enforcement of this provision.

4. U. S. SHIPPING POLICY

Many of the policies in light of present conditions are unrealistic and inadequate if we are to maintain a strong American merchant marine as a defense and economic necessity.

Chief or principal among those problems requiring governmental attention and action in this regard are:

(1) Recodification of U. S. shipping laws and the modernization of all the archaic maritime laws, in such a manner, however, to protect the present rights and standards enjoyed by American seamen.

(2) We urge a more equitable and realistic program shipping to compete successfully with low-wage, foreign shipping.

(3) To meet the competition of the rapidly expanding foreign fleets throughout the world, we urge that the Government implement much needed rebuilding and vessel replacement programs as to make certain that the American Flag Fleet does not become obsolete from a competitive standpoint.

(4) We strongly support federal government encouragement and assistance to tramp shipping companies operating under the American flag.

5. LEGISLATION INCLUDED AMONG THE FEDERAL STATUTES DESIRED AND WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO RE-ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN U. S. MARITIME SUPREMACY

We urge the enactment of adequate legislation to protect fishermen and cannery workers, as well as all other American workers, against cheaply produced foreign imports.

We reaffirm the need for the maintenance of the union hiring hall as the only fair, equitable and effective means of protecting the employment and security of maritime workers.

We urge support of effective legislation to strengthen the domestic oil tanker segment of the American maritime industry.

We favor legislation to provide American or Canadian qualified pilots on board during transit of the Seaway and the Great Lakes area.

6. ILO AND SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA CONVENTIONS

We urge continued participation in the International Labor Organization and the Safety of Life at Sea Convention. However, we call for the designation of adequate labor representation to these important sessions.

7. UNORGANIZED MARITIME WORKERS

We recommend continued participation and assistance by the AFL-CIO member affiliated unions with jurisdiction in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway area in the organizing activity of the maritime workers.

We pledge support to the workers in the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes area, and on both coasts, who are seeking to throw off the yoke of company-dominated unions.

Further, we will make every effort to bring them into the organized labor movement to enable them to obtain the benefits enjoyed by workers in the bona fide trade union movement.

8. DAILY LABOR PAPER

We support the idea that the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO investigate the possibility of publishing a daily labor newspaper in light of attacks from its vicious enemies, and because of the need for an unbiased presentation of labor's viewpoint and problems.

9. ITF AFFILIATION

We strongly recommend that our members who are not presently affiliated with the International Transport Workers Federation, bring to the attention of their officers in their respective national and international unions, the advisability of seeking affiliation with ITF for the purpose of advancing the interest of American maritime workers as well as the free trade unions overseas.

10. COMMUNISM

We reaffirm the position of the Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, and its affiliated members to continue our long record of fighting against those elements who meet, work with and further the interests of international communism.

General Secretary Richard E. Livingston was elected a member of the Executive Council of the Maritime Trades Department.

Respectfully submitted,
R. E. Livingston
Carl Schwarzer
M. James Sexton

◆

UNEMPLOYMENT MORE THAN U. S. FIGURES SHOW

A strong warning that the unemployment picture is not as bright as Government statistics would indicate has been issued by Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat and a noted economist in his own right.

Senator Douglas told the Senate that instead of only 3,426,000 unemployed during August as announced by the Department of Labor, a more accurate figure would be 4,608,000 and that instead of the published 5.5 per cent jobless, the actual figure ought to be nearly 7 per cent.

Douglas pointed out that present Government figures do not include the partially unemployed who are unable to find full-time work, and part-time workers whose hours also are less than normal. On the basis of studies made of this "involuntary unemployment within employment," Douglas had prepared a chart showing that jobless figures during the past few years should have run at least 1,000,000 more than the Government's statistics show.

◆

LABOR DEPARTMENT OPENS 2 MIDWEST OFFICES

The U. S. Department of Labor recently announced the opening of two midwest offices of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports. The new offices, located in Chicago and Minneapolis, will handle inquiries, and supply information regarding the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

In Chicago, the new bureau is located in Room 1100 of the Bankers Building, 105 West Adams Street. The telephone number is STate 2-9510.

The Minneapolis office is in Room 603 of the Calhoun Building, 711 West Lake Street. Telephone: FEderal 9-3612, Extension 405.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has appointed Edward D. Kelly to serve as Departmental Field Officer in Chicago and Francis Kapsch to serve as Field Officer in Minneapolis. Both labor department representatives have been previously employed for many years as investigators for the Department's Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

TWO INDIANA COUNCILS MERGE

Recently the Indianapolis and Vicinity District Council and the Eastern Indiana District Council merged to form the Central Indiana District Council. By the move, a sizeable segment of central Indiana, stretching from the Illinois border to the Ohio border, was welded into one strong, militant council embracing some 4,000 members. This area forms the industrial heart of Indiana and considerable shifting of members between the councils has gone on for years as big building projects got under way in one jurisdiction or another. Through the merger the whole territory will be administered by one district council.

INFORMATION

J. Vernon Cox, president of the new Central Indiana District Council (left), and vice president Bob Mitchell (right) accept the charter from General Representative Cecil Shuey (center).

The charter of the new council was installed by General Representative Cecil Shuey at a special called meeting. In a brief address Representative Shuey told the delegates that a great new team had been formed. With everybody playing on the same team, there were no limits on the height to which the new council could climb, he said.

Delegate attendance was nearly 100% at the charter installation ceremonies.

In an equally short address Council President J. Vernon Cox pledged that the Council would face up to its responsibilities, regardless of what challenges the years ahead might bring.

A dutch lunch followed the charter installation ceremonies, and all delegates agreed that the new Council got off to a very auspicious start.

BOSTON COUNCIL HONORS TWO GREAT REPRESENTATIVES

On July 25 the Boston District Council tendered an appreciation dinner to General Representatives William Sullivan and Harry Hogan. In doing so they honored both the dean of the Representatives and the newest recruit.

Brother Sullivan has 43 years of outstanding service as a Representative behind him. Brother Hogan measures his tenure as a Representative in months although his career as a capable and dedicated Local Union and District Council official goes back many years.

The Council used the dinner as a vehicle for demonstrating its deep appreciation for the valuable assistance it has received from Representative Sullivan over the years. Particularly since the untimely passing of Representatives William Francis and Harold Cardarett within a month of each other, the Council has leaned heavily on Representative Sullivan for counsel and guidance. And they never called on him in vain. He has done a fine job not only in the Boston area but throughout the entire New England states.

From left to right are pictured head table guests and Committee. Seated—newly-appointed General Representative Harry Hogan; dean of the General Representatives William J. Sullivan; John Gioia of Local No. 33, president of the Boston CDC, and Executive Board member Charles Johnson, Jr. of First District.

Standing are William Butts, president-elect, Boston CDC; Michael D. Harrington of Local Union No. 56, general chairman; Joseph Hardy of Local No. 2168, secretary of the Massachusetts State Council; and Sydney Smith of Local No. 218, general agent of the Boston CDC.

The Council likewise feels indebted to Representative Hogan for the effective way he has stepped into the breach. His thorough knowledge of union history and procedures, his level-headedness and patience provide a reservoir of knowledge and inspiration that are of immeasurable value to the officers and members of the Council. The Council pledged him its full cooperation in the fulfillment of any assignments involving the Boston area.

Principal speaker of the evening was Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board member for the First District. Brother Johnson reviewed some of the early-day struggles that confronted the Council and the part Brothers Sullivan and Hogan played in resolving them.

Citations and letters of commendation to Bill Sullivan were read from Governor Furcolo of Massachusetts; Mayor John B. Hynes of Boston; Philip Kramer, Labor Advisor to the City of Boston; John Callahan, Commissioner of Labor and Industries; and Fr. Mcdonnell of the Catholic Labor Guild.

Brother Sullivan was presented a Paul Revere bowl and a traveling watch.

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SUFFOLK COUNTY STAGE GREAT LABOR DAY PARADE

At eleven o'clock on the morning of September 7, 1959, to the sound of fifes, drums and bugles, the First Labor Day Parade in the history of Suffolk County, New York started. Led by the Honorable George Lodge, Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States, accompanied by his wife and various labor leaders in the county, the parade proceeded up Main Street in the Village of Patchogue, Long Island.

The parade, two years in organizing, was sponsored by the Suffolk County District Council of Carpenters under the leadership of secretary-treasurer George Babcock, of the Council, with Local Union 1483 of the United Brotherhood as host for this historical event. The parade was outstanding.

The Parade Committee, composed of delegates from the 14 local Carpenter Unions in Suffolk County under the chairmanship of Jack Blake of Local Union 1483, spent many long and tedious hours planning and organizing the parade. Harry B. Boyle of Lodge 65 of the American Federation of Government Employees was selected as the Parade Marshal, and he accomplished an outstanding job. The parade, the largest ever held in the County of Suffolk, lasted over two hours and attracted over 30,000 spectators.

Pictured at the luncheon given in honor of Assistant Secretary of Labor, the Honorable George Lodge, are, from left to right: Jack Blake, chairman of the Parade Committee; George Babcock, secretary-treasurer of Suffolk County District Council of Carpenters; Mrs. George Nelson; the Honorable George Lodge; Mrs. George Babcock, and George Nelson, president of Local Union 1483.

In the line of march were units representing the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Veterans of World War II and the Masonic War Veterans; also units from the Carpenters Union, the International Association of Machinists, the Operating Engineers Union, the Bakers Union, Electricians Union, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Painters Union and the Department Stores Union.

In the Reviewing Stand of Suffolk County's first Labor Day Parade appear, from left to right: George Babcock, secretary-treasurer of the County District Council; Joseph Barr, president of the Council, and the Honorable George Lodge, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

In addition to this, there were delegates from the Gold Star Mothers, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Moose, the Elks, the Patchogue Chamber of Commerce and the representatives from the Board of Trustees from the Village of Patchogue and Township of Brookhaven. The police estimate of the parade ran to about 7,000 marchers and approximately 30,000 spectators.

Following the parade, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. George Lodge, addressed the audience. His speech emphasized the need for cooperation between organized labor and the citizens of the community. The speech was highlighted by various references to international labor problems and showed that the American system is still the best.

The speech was enthusiastically received by the audience. Following the speech, Mr. Lodge and his party were escorted to a picnic area, where labor's old tradition still prevailed. Refreshments were served from the close of the parade until late in the evening at the picnic area.

In addition to the refreshments, rides and other forms of amusement were set up for the children of the community.

A luncheon was given for the Honorable George Lodge and his wife at the Seafarer Restaurant in Patchogue, attended by various labor leaders and representatives from the various civic groups. Mr. George Lodge left that evening for Washington and Mrs. Lodge went to their summer home in Beverly, Mass. Flights for Mr. and Mrs. Lodge were arranged through the courtesy of the Gateway Airlines of Suffolk County.

◆

CLUB FOR IMPROVEMENT OF APPRENTICE TRAINING ORGANIZED

A new organization at Birmingham, Ala., may give the area southern leadership in producing better skilled workers. At least, that's its aim.

Local men who have full-time jobs working out training programs for apprentices met last month to organize the Birmingham Apprenticeship Directors Club, dedicated to bettering methods of teaching a trade and turning out top mechanics in all skills.

Officials elected were Horace O. Moore, president, and Homer L. McClure, secretary. Both are apprentice coordinators who work with management and labor through joint apprentice committees. Moore works with the Carpenters' JAC and McClure with the Electricians' JAC.

Other members of the organization include A. F. Brackett, Plumbers and Steamfitters apprentice director; E. S. Peacock, Iron Workers apprentice director; George L. Weaver, Sheet Metal Workers apprentice director; J. H. Kimberly, business agent of Electricians Local Union 136; Oliver R. Graves, of the Alabama Department of Vocational Education; George H. Davis and Jess A. Duren, field representatives of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

"Improvement of training methods for apprentices and journeymen is the broad purpose of the club," according to Mr. Moore, and he went on to list the main objectives which were agreed upon at the first meeting:

Meeting last month to form Birmingham Directors Club, organized to boost training, are (left to right):

Seated—Oliver Graves, Department of Vocational Education; A. F. Brackett, apprentice director, Plumbers and Steamfitters; E. S. (Jack) Peacock, apprentice director, Structural Iron Workers; Horace O. Moore, apprentice director, Carpenters District Council.

Standing—J. H. Kimberly, business manager, Electricians Union, Local 136; George L. Weaver, apprentice director, Sheet Metal Workers; J. A. Duren and George H. Davis. field representatives of U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; and Homer L. McClure, executive secretary, Electricians Joint Industry Board, and apprentice director.

Mr. Moore was elected president of the club, and Mr. McClure was elected secretary.

1. On apprenticeship programs: To seek improved methods and materials for related study; to promote attendance in apprentice classes, and to provide training aids such as films, charts and personal demonstration.

2. On practical effects of training: To survey current needs for apprentices and the number needed in the future to offset retirements, deaths, drop-outs; to examine shop practices and facilities for best on-the-job training technics; to discuss financing plans for training.

"An exchange of ideas in regular monthly meetings should result in the latest training methods for apprentices in this area," Moore said, "and this can go a long way toward making the Birmingham craftsmen the most highly skilled in their particular trades."

George Davis, Labor Department representative, said he believes this organization of apprentice directors is the first of its kind in the South.

◆

TORRINGTON LOCAL CELEBRATES 60th ANNIVERSARY

On April 5, 1959, Local Union No. 216, Torrington, Conn., celebrated its 60th anniversary with a banquet, and at the same time honored all the members who had 25 years or more of continuous service in the Brotherhood.

60TH ANNIVERSARY
U.B.C.J.A. Local #216
50-YEAR MEMBERS
25-YEAR
GENTS

Reading left to right, front row: Paul Zorn, secretary-treasurer, Connecticut State Council of Carpenters; Edmund Pfeffer, Giocondo Belli and Edwin Seymour, 50-year members; Silvio Belli, recording secretary of Local No. 216.

Back row: Francis Visconti, president of Local No. 216; George Frick, trustee; Vasco Bastasini, treasurer, and Charles Thorpe, toastmaster for the affair.

There were 22 eligible members who had 25 years to 50 years of service. The three members who had 50 years or better were also present.

Gold pins were presented to the 50-year members and silver pins presented to those who had 25 years' membership. Brother Paul Zorn, secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters, made the presentation.

◆

SCHOOL ISSUES EMPHASIZED IN NEW PUBLICATION

A special 16-page supplement designed to mobilize the strength of the labor movement toward solving the nation's classroom shortage and promoting a better understanding of unionism in the schools has been issued by the AFL-CIO Education Dept.

The supplement, part of the Department's monthly "News and Views" publication, is available free of charge in amounts up to 100 copies; at 5 cents each for 100-999 copies and at 3 cents each for 1,000 or more.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 372

Built-Ins.—One of the first considerations of those who are looking for a home, to build, to buy, or to rent, is built-ins. The old built-in cupboards, in our day will not pass the test. What most of the people want when they ask for built-ins, are not cabinets that are built into the walls of the house, as the old-fashioned built-in cupboards were. They want counters and cabinets that are, in reality, built onto the walls of the room, rather than into the walls. Each of the three kitchens that were mentioned in lesson 370, had some form of an old built-in cupboard, that was either torn out completely, or else remodeled into a linen closet, as was the one shown in the last lesson. There are a number of reasons why this is true. First, plywood, masonite, sheetrock, and other processed materials are so much better for constructing up-to-date cabinets than the materials that had to be used in the construction of the old-fashioned cupboards. The second reason is, that available power tools make it possible for a skilled mechanic with imagination and inventive ability, to turn almost any out-of-date kitchen into one that is, in many ways, as convenient as the latest thing in modern kitchens.

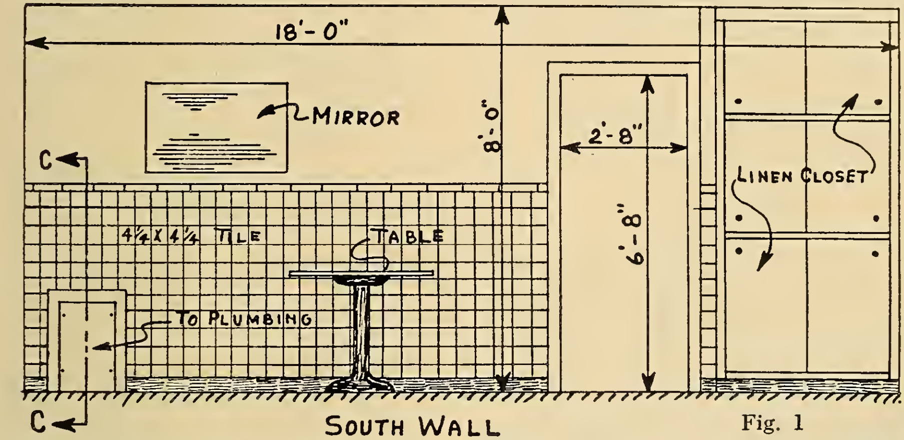


Fig. 1

South Wall.—Fig. 1 gives the elevation of the south wall of the pattern kitchen shown in Fig. 2, lesson 370. To the right we have the linen closet that was treated in lesson 371. The 2'-8" x 6'-8" door opening shown, originally had a panel door that was almost always open. So the door was removed, which left a cased opening in its place. With

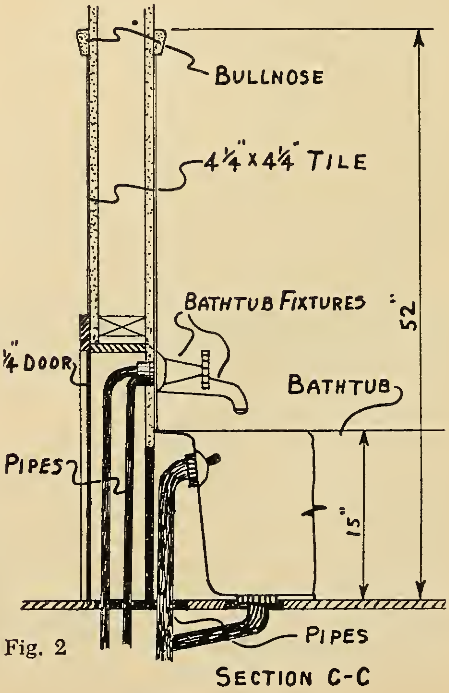
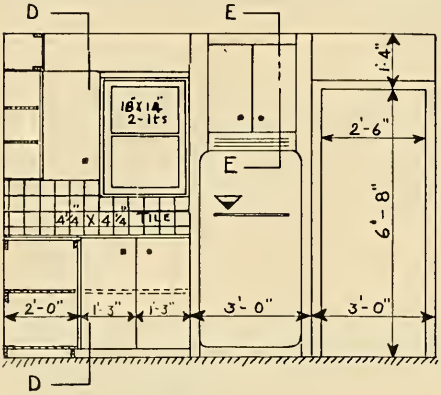


Fig. 2

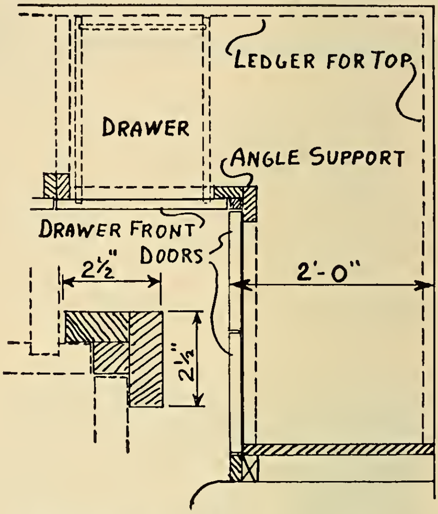
modern heating systems, many doors, that were formerly necessary, can be discarded. The stove originally was where the table is now shown. Directly under the mirror, as shown here, the old kitchen sink was located.



EAST WALL

Fig. 3

The small door "to plumbing" gives access to the pipes of the bathtub. The size of this door must be determined by the existing circumstances. Section C-C, Fig. 2, shows the bathtub fixtures and the bathtub in part—also the pipe connections to the tub. The height of the wainscotting, both for the bathroom and the kitchen is given in figures. The bullnose and the 4¼" x 4¼" tile are pointed out on this drawing.



PLAN OF NORTHEAST CORNER

Fig. 4

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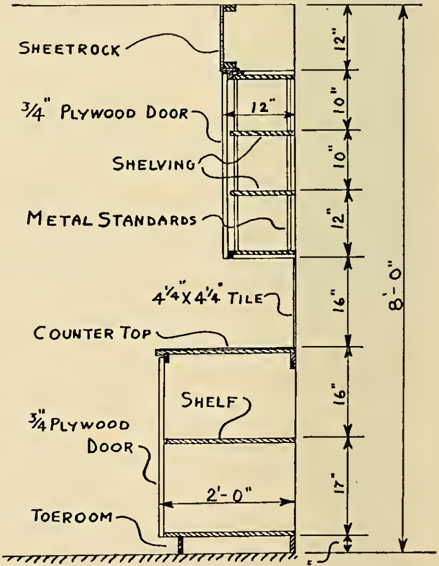
East Wall.—An elevation of the east wall is given by Fig. 3. This drawing gives some of the principal dimensions. Other important dimensions will be found with the details and sections, as we come to them. Where sections **D-D** and **E-E** are cut, is shown on



SECTION D-D

Fig. 5

this elevation. A plan of the northeast corner of the counter where it joins the east wall and also where it joins the north wall, is shown by Fig. 4. A larger scale drawing, showing the construction of the angle support, is shown inset, at the bottom left. The ¼" plywood back, marked "optional," should be noticed.

Section D-D.—A drawing of section D-D is given by Fig. 5. This gives the names of the different parts of both the counter and the cabinet. Important dimensions are given here. A detail of the false work above the cabinet, showing the construction, is given by Fig. 6. How the cabinet joins the false work is also shown.

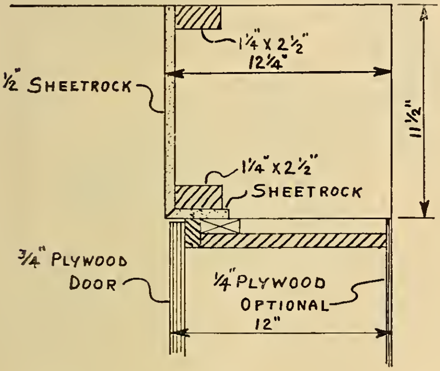


Fig. 6

Shelving.—How to make the joint at the angle for shelves, is shown by Fig. 7. At **A**, **B**, **C** we have three edge views to the left, and three cross sections to the right, showing how to make the joint of the shelves at the angle. At **A**, by dotted lines, is shown how the two shelves are to be beveled; at **B** the bevels are shown cut, and the dotted lines show how the two pieces go together, and at **C** the joint is shown finished. At **D**, by dotted lines, is shown how the boards have to be cut out to clear the angle support of the cabinet. The perpendicular dotted line that extends across the board, shows where the joint at the bottom comes together. This drawing shows a plan, in part, of the shelves at the angle of the cabinet.

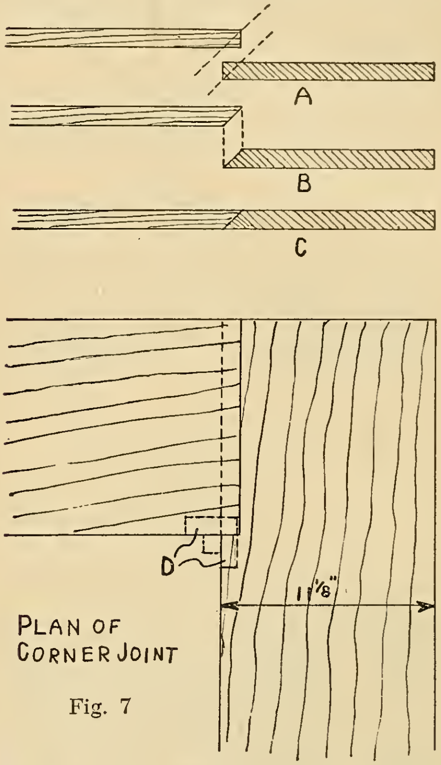
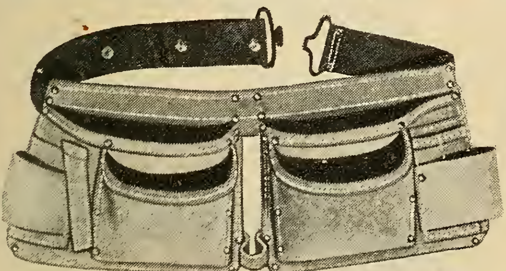


Fig. 7

Section E-E.—To the right of Fig 8, section **E-E** is shown. To the left we have an elevation of the cabinet that is located directly over the refrigerator. The two drawings can be regarded as details of the cabinet.



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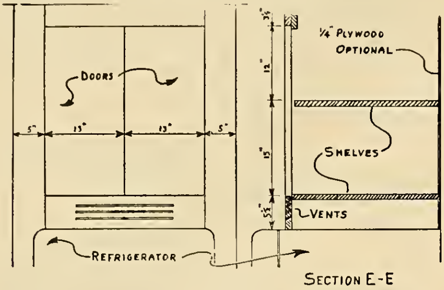

Fig. 8

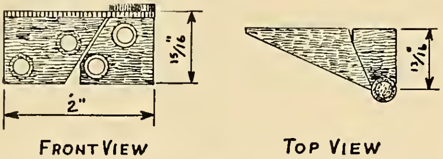

Fig. 9

These hinges can be obtained at any up-to-date hardware store. There are two types of these hinges. One shown by Fig 9. To the left we have a front view of the hinge as it would appear fastened to the cabinet without the door fastened to it. To the right is shown a top view of the upper hinge (or a bottom view of a bottom hinge). These hinges are called concealed hinges, but the pivot part of the hinge is exposed to view when the hinge is in place and the door is closed.

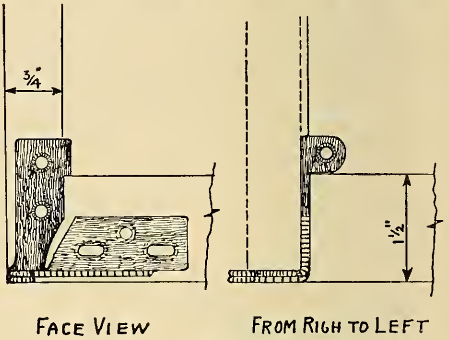

Fig. 10

Fig. 10 shows the other type of concealed hinges—both types are made by the same concern. To the left we have a front view as the hinge is fastened to the cabinet, without the door. To the right is a view from right to left of the hinge in the position shown to the left. The dotted lines show the position of the door when in place.

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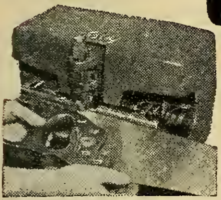

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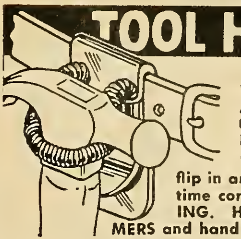

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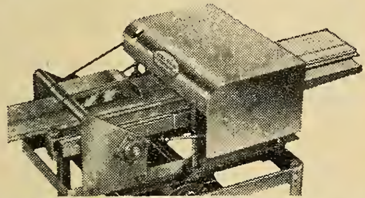

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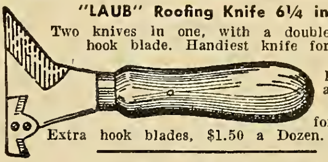

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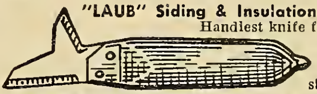

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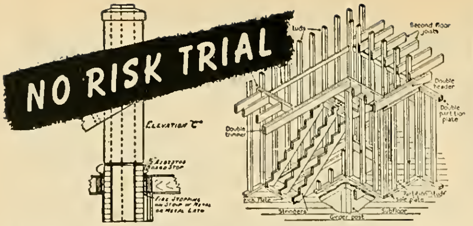

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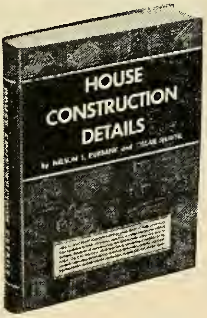

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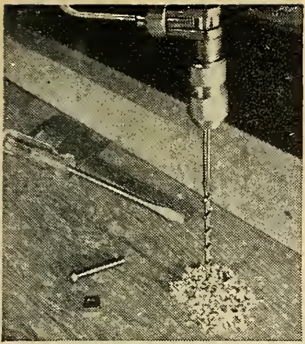

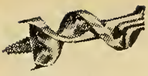

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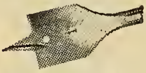

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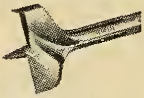

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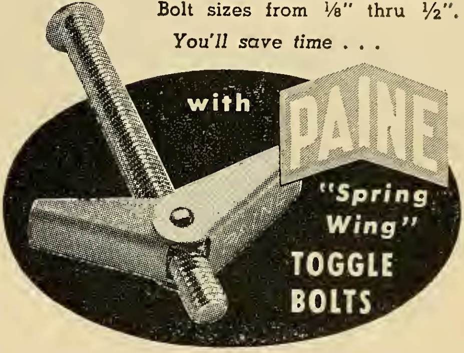

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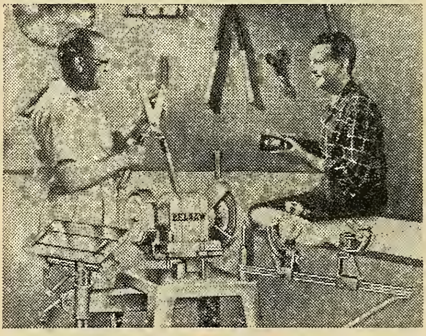

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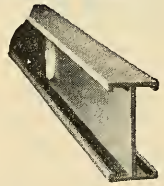

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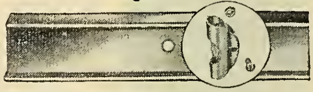

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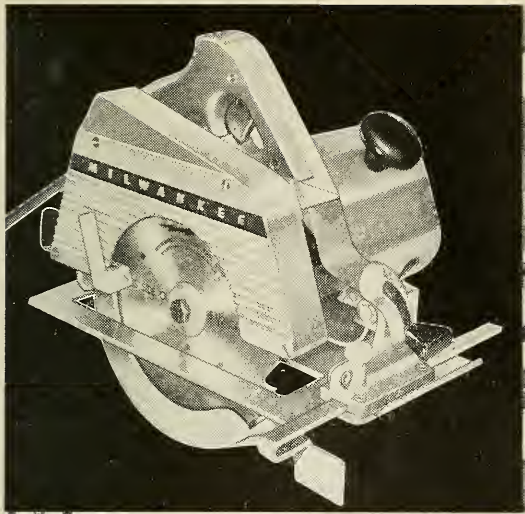

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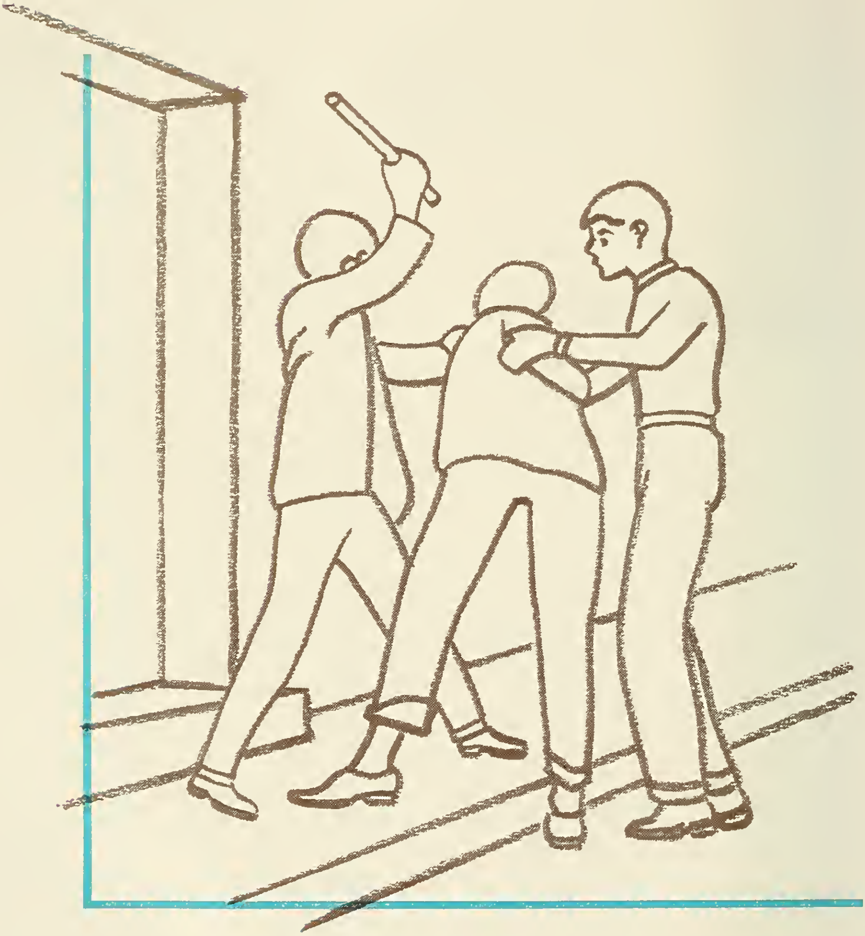

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

DECEMBER, 1959

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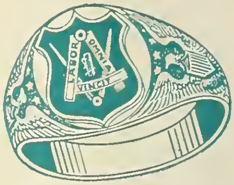

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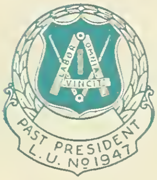

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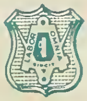

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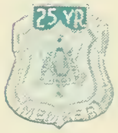

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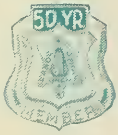

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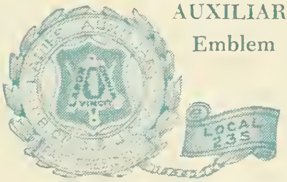

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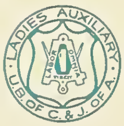

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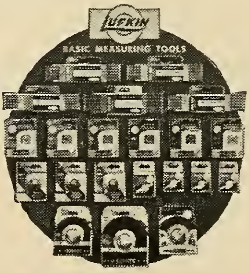
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIX—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1959

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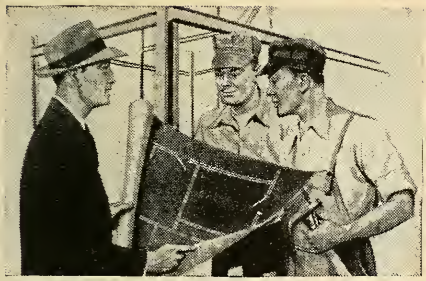

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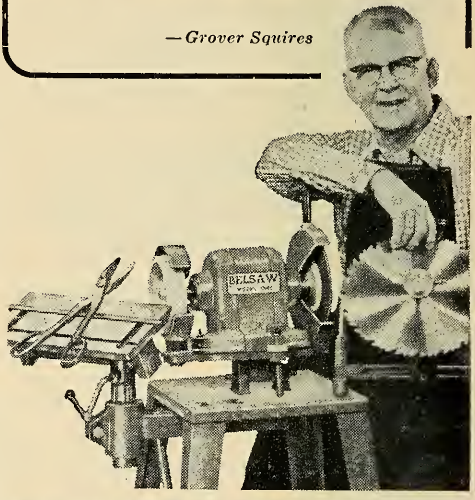

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The Growing Emphasis On Skill

By John R. Stevenson, First General Vice president

★ ★

(Text of an address delivered before the First North Central States Apprenticeship Conference, Indianapolis, Indiana, October 27-28, 1959).

IT IS A real pleasure to have this opportunity of participating in the midwest's first multi-state apprenticeship conference. It is through conferences such as this that the necessary attention can be focused on the importance of adequate apprenticeship training and the problems that need to be licked.

I do not need to tell you that we are living in an era of great change. You see evidence of it every day on the job. Old ways of doing things are becoming obsolete overnight, and new techniques are springing up almost daily. The other day I read a publicity release from one of the nation's top corporations pointing out that more than 80% of the company's productive effort is now devoted to products that did not exist 5 years ago. This may be a little unusual, but there is scarcely a company in existence that is not turning out goods that were unknown 10 or 15 years ago.

This is a trend that is bound to continue. Production methods as well as products are changing rapidly. All this has a great impact on the job prospects of the men and women entering the labor market at the present time. The day when a man efficient in operating a boring machine or lathe could look forward to a reasonable demand for his skills over the years is gone. A single skill is no longer enough to insure a demand for a worker's services. Automatic machines can perform any job that is repetitive faster and cheaper than any human. There is no promise of security and steady employment in this direction.

But the process that is cutting down demand for specialized workers is increasing the demand for adequately trained men. The Department of Labor estimates that the need for highly trained workers will increase by 50% between now and 1975. At the same time, the need for untrained or semiskilled labor will decrease by at least a third.

I do not want to bore you with any statistics, but I do want to quote you a few figures that emphasize what I am trying to point out. In the years between 1900 and 1958, the percentage of our population employed as craftsmen and foremen increased about 50%. During the same period, the percentage employed as common labor decreased by about two-thirds. And the vast bulk of this shift took place in the last 15 years.

In the construction industry we are more fortunate than most. We do not deal with a product that is uniform. Instead, we turn out structures no two of which are exactly alike. Therefore we have not been subjected to as much dislocation as other industries that turn out a uniform product that can be automated.

However, mechanization has had its effect on construction. I need only to mention pre-stressed concrete and pre-hung doors to name a couple of examples. Technological advances are changing the construction industry. The wedge and hatchet man is finding the going harder all the time. And this trend is bound to pick up momentum in the year ahead.

On the other hand, the fully qualified man is more and more coming into his own. The more complicated construction becomes, the greater will be the emphasis on know-how.

And I am sure none of you will disagree with me when I say that apprenticeship training represents the most successful method yet devised for acquiring know-how. Apprenticeship training is the oldest method of learning there is. It was in effect in the civilizations that antedate Christianity. It has always been an interesting fact to me that lack of any effective way for passing on skills was one of the evils that inspired Peter J. McGuire to work for the formation of a national carpenters union. In his initial call for a convention to set up a national union he pointed out that only through a national union could a genuine apprenticeship training program be set up and maintained.

That was in the year 1881. This great international union of ours, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which Peter J. McGuire helped to institute, has vitally concerned itself with apprenticeship training ever since. I wish there were some way in which it would be possible to measure the effort—in terms of both time and money—our Brotherhood has devoted to apprenticeship training over the past 78 years. Unfortunately there is not, but I am sure it would run into the millions both as to dollars and hours.

Now that we are in the midst of an era that is placing ever greater demands on thorough training, our Brotherhood is geared to cope with the problem. We constantly maintain the largest pool of apprentices of any trade in the nation. We have drawn up and published our own apprenticeship course, complete with units on various phases of construction and teaching aids for teachers. We have produced a number of films that can be used in acquainting apprentices with various aspects of construction work. I understand that one or two of these are being used at this conference.

So I think we have some justification for taking pride in our efforts to promote good apprenticeship training. I assure you that we intend to carry on and even expand those efforts as rapidly as is practical.

Right now the nation is in the midst of a great furore over our lack of enough engineers and scientists. The cry is that we are falling behind Russia in this important aspect. I sincerely hope that this is not the case. We need all the scientists and engineers we can produce. But we need lots of skilled mechanics too. Every missile or rocket the engineers and scientists devise has to be put together by carpenters, electricians, machinists and other skilled craftsmen. Each mechanic has to do his job correctly or the result is another failure. The scientists and engineers dream up the gadgets, but the skilled men in overalls have to translate the plans into working models. Consequently, we need both the dreamers and the doers. In the final analysis, the skilled craftsmen may prove to be as important to national survival as the men with the slide rule.

There is only one place these skilled artisans can come from—apprenticeship training. There was a time when the United States drew a large part of its skilled craftsmen from Europe. I learned my own trade across the pond where apprenticeship training has a long history of highest standards. Even today, apprenticeship training is a 7-year proposition in many European nations.

Immigration restrictions dried up the flow of skilled mechanics to this country from foreign lands. We are still coasting along on the pool of well-trained men who learned their skills abroad. Most of these are now getting old and dropping out of the labor pool. This means that our own apprenticeship training efforts must take up the slack. For every foreign-trained craftsman dropping out of the job market there must be an equally well-trained American apprentice prepared to fill the gap.

Actually, the craftsman of tomorrow will need a higher degree of skill than his father or grandfather did. The space age is making greater and greater demands of mechanics of all kinds. They must have more than a smattering of scientific and technological training. They must be able to work to tolerances and close specifications that were undreamed of even 10 years ago. The new Department of Labor Dictionary of Occupational Titles will contain such names as missile repairman, space mechanic, electro-hydraulic technician, computer, etc. None of these titles existed in 1948.

All the emphasis from now on in all fields will be on quality work. The ability to interpret complicated blueprints will be a must. The ability to combine manual dexterity with understanding of scientific principles will be expected. The imagination and flexibility to move easily from one type of skilled work to another, using the same basic knowledge, will be required. The average individual may be required to retool his skills several times during his working life.

All this points to a need for greater and broader training in the basic principles of a trade. Possessed of these principles, a trained man can adapt himself to the changing demands that his trade will make on him.

These are merely a few observations that have come to me in my work as the General Officer charged with the responsibility of overseeing United Brotherhood apprenticeship activities. I hope that they at least will give you something to think about.

It is at conferences such as this one that we can sharpen up our perspective on the problems facing us as workers in the field of apprenticeship training. The challenges ahead are numerous. They are difficult, too. But working together as a great team there are none that we cannot lick. Again I want to thank you for the opportunity of participating in this important conference.

◆

NON-RED OATHS OUT

The non-Communist affidavit requirement under the Taft-Hartley Act is officially dead!

The National Labor Relations Board, in a split 3 to 2 decision, voted to certify unions that win representation elections even though they had not complied with the filing requirements under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Under the Landrum-Griffin Act, any union can use the services of the NLRB, making the non-Communist affidavit obsolete.

Landrum Law Erodes Basic Liberties

By Benjamin Wylie

★ ★ ★

Mr. Wylie was formerly the Executive Assistant of the National Wage Stabilization Board, as well as General Counsel for the Textile Workers Union of America. He is presently engaged in the practice of law at 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York. The following is a condensation of an article which appeared in the Columbia Law School News.

ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1959, the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 became law. The federal government thereby entered into the close supervision and regulation of the internal affairs of labor organizations. No longer can Americans boast that they have a free trade union movement.

Many years ago our lawmakers recognized that individual employees are not able to bargain effectively for improvements in the employment contract. They were mindful of the fact that to improve economic conditions there was a need not only for legislative action but for concerted activity on the part of the employees, acting through a union. With the passage of the N. R. A. and the Wagner Act in the thirties, labor organizations grew from 3,000,000 members to 15,000,000 members. These figures indicate a substantial growth. But despite this growth not even one out of every four persons gainfully employed is a member of a labor union.

Notwithstanding the fact that American industry continues to be highly profitable, it has never acquiesced in the loss of its former power to act unilaterally, to fix wages, hours and conditions of employment, without challenge by employees or by the Government. It fought the N. R. A. labor codes. It resisted the Wagner Act until it was upheld by the Supreme Court. Even now the files of the National Labor Relations Board overflow with proceedings against employers who have refused to comply with the law which protects the rights of employees to self-organization.

Violations of the National Labor Relations Act are not the only means used by employers to resist unionism. They are endeavoring through action on many other fronts to weaken and eliminate the trade union movement from the American scene.

Their program is clear:

1) Curtail unions in the exercise of their most potent weapons such as strikes, boycotts and picketing, thus weakening them at the bargaining table.

2) Deprive unions of their traditional methods of strengthening their ranks and unifying their forces by outlawing the freedom of employers and unions to agree to a closed shop, a union shop, a check-off-dues collection system, a hiring hall or a hot cargo provision.

3) Impose limitations and restrictions on the internal operations of labor unions so that they will not be able to function effectively as institutions.

4) Relegate as much authority in labor relations as possible to the states, where business interests are

more influential and more effective in obtaining anti-labor legislation.

5) Deliberately provoke strikes, as in the current steel situation, thus exhausting the financial resources of unions and the will of their members to participate in concerted action.

The recent passage of the Labor Reform Act creates numerous legal rights for union members against their union, enforceable in the federal courts by civil suit and criminal proceedings. This new law will keep most unions busy in the courts defending the inevitable flood of lawsuits filed by employer-backed members as well as the crackpots, cranks and dissidents found in every large group. This statute will also encourage the resignation of thousands of unpaid union officials who constitute the backbone of the labor movement. They will now be faced with criminal sanctions and other penalties if they deviate from the detailed and complex code of behavior laid out for them.

This Act is more than a statute to regulate the internal operations of trade unions and the conduct of its officers for the ostensible purpose of cleaning out union corruption. It goes beyond the issue of corruption. It turns over a substantial proportion of labor disputes affecting interstate commerce to state agencies and state courts. It imposes restrictions and limitations on the economic weapons of all labor organizations. It makes illegal "hot cargo" contract clauses, whereby an employer agrees that he will not compel his employees to work on or handle the products of another employer whose employees may be on strike or operating under substandard conditions. It tightens the ban against boycotts, contained in the Taft-Hartley Law, so that it is impossible for a union to obtain help from another labor organization or from its members in a strike.

For the first time, a federal statute severely limits peaceful picketing.

Mass picketing or picketing accompanied by violence has long been outlawed by the courts and dealt with by the National Labor Relations Board. The new statute declares that picketing, no matter how limited or how peaceful, is illegal if it is conducted for the purpose of persuading an employer to deal with a union (recognition picketing) or persuading employees to join a union (organizational picketing), where (1) the employer has recognized another union, (2) a union representation election has been conducted in the past twelve months, or (3) the picketing has continued for a reasonable time, not exceeding thirty days, and a petition for representation has not been filed.

If a union pickets to organize the employees, the employer can petition for a representation election which will be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The Board is obliged under the new law to conduct speedy elections without the usual hearing. The results of the election are obvious since the union has been picketing to obtain a majority of the employees. Having lost, the union is thereupon prohibited from picketing for the next twelve months.

According to the provision of the law a union can also be prevented from picketing if an employer signs a "sweetheart" agreement with a bargain-basement union, which agrees to any terms proposed by the employer in return for other considerations. Once another union is recognized, and an agreement is made with it, recognition or organizational picketing is banned.

It was argued on the floor of Congress by proponents of this measure that "sweetheart" agreements will not be immune from attack by legitimate unions, because the provided protection will not be applicable to contracts made with company unions or minority unions by express provision. The fallacy in this contention is that it takes two to five years to obtain a final determination that a contracting union does not enjoy the support of a majority of the employees or is company-dominated. And during the period of litigation, the recognition or organizational picketing would be illegal.

Finally, recognition and organizational picketing are illegal if a representation election has been held within the preceding twelve months. This is the cruelest and most repressive measure of all. It must be remembered that coupled with this provision is Section 9(e) (3) of the Taft-Hartley Law which forbids the National Labor Relations Board from conducting a representation election more than once a year. Therefore, once an election has been held there remains no way during the succeeding year for the employees to resist through joint action employer exploitation or oppression. Representation elections to designate a labor organization are out. Now, resort to self-help by strike, accompanied by picketing, is also outlawed.

Thus the circle has been closed and the workers entrapped.

The principal argument of employers and their spokesmen to secure passage of this law was that picketing of non-union employers was used by corrupt unions to force an employer to pay tribute to the racketeer behind the picket line. This was said so often and so persuasively, that even the President of the United States characterized recognition and organization picketing as "blackmail" picketing. This argument is entirely fallacious and the most brazen camouflage.

The Senate (Kennedy-Erwin) bill contained a provision which made picketing for the express purpose of extorting money for the personal enrichment of an individual, a federal crime punishable by twenty years' imprisonment. This provision was added to the House version. Nonetheless, the drive for a ban on recognition and organizational picketing continued. The sponsors of this legislation knew that it would not be difficult to obtain a law outlawing non-union employer picketing on the mere claim that this union weapon was being used by crooked unionists against the backdrop of McClellan Committee revelations of corruption in a few unions. Just why the employer propagandists limited their argument to recognition and organizational picketing is not plain for the same point could be made against all peaceful picketing and the basic strike weapon itself. Corrupt and dishonest unionists have struck employers and have thrown picket lines around their premises. If resort to a traditional economic weapon of labor by racketeers is sufficient to ban that weapon, then it would follow that all picketing and strikes as well as recognition and organizational picketing should be outlawed.

The fact that a knife is misused is not an indictment of the knife but of the user. Instances of the misuse of the picket line by racketeers would have been corrected by the provisions of the new law aimed at extortion picketing.

Typically, the recognition and organizational picket line has been employed by a union in an industry already well organized, when the employees of the few holdouts cannot be persuaded to join, due perhaps to employer threats or possibly the paternalism of the employer. The union has not needed to recruit these employees for financial gain or membership growth.

An unorganized pocket in an organized industry can do immeasurable injury to the labor standards built by the union, to the employers who deal with the union, and to the union as an institution. The non-union employer is not obliged to maintain union standards at a higher labor cost and is thus in a position to undersell his union competition and eventually capture their customers. The employer who is unionized is thus faced with a choice of endeavoring to eliminate the union in order to reduce costs to the level of his non-union competition or going bankrupt.

These are the simple facts of economic life. The union knows that it is essential to organize the unorganized holdout, or the remainder of the industry will attempt to oust and destroy it. Since organizing the unorganized is vital to its continued existence and the stability of the industry, it cannot rely completely on the conviction of the employees of the few holdout employers as to whether they wish to become union members. These employees are a small minority of all the employees in the entire industry. The majority want a union, support a union and enjoy union conditions. Under fundamental democratic principles, this minority should be bound by the majority choice. Unfortunately, the law does not require a majority in a single plant which is, nevertheless, an infinitesimal minority of those employed in the entire industry, to adhere to the real majority choice. The union is therefore obliged to protect its standards by seeking to induce others in the industry, through picketing, not to deal with an "unfair" non-union employer. This union practice has long been recognized as a legitimate weapon to maintain labor's position and gains. As stated by the New York Court of Appeals as far back as 1927, in the landmark case of **Exchange Bakery & Restaurant v. Rifkin, 245 N. Y. 260:**

> *"The purpose of a labor union to improve conditions under which its members do their work; to increase their wages; to assist them in other ways, may justify what would otherwise be wrong. So would an effort to increase its numbers and to unionize an entire trade or business. It may be as interested in the wages of those not members, or in the conditions under which they work as in its own members because of the influence of one upon the other. All engaged in a trade are affected by the prevailing rate of wages. All, by the principle of collective bargaining. Economic organization today is not based on the single shop. Unions believe that wages may be increased, collective bargaining maintained only if union conditions prevail, not in some single factory, but generally. That they may prevail, it may call a strike and picket the premises of an employer with the intent of inducing him to employ only union labor. And it may adopt either method separately. Picketing without a strike is no more unlawful than a strike without picketing. Both are based upon a lawful purpose."*

The point may be made that the new statute expressly upholds picketing "for the purpose of truthfully advising the public (including consumers) that an employer does not employ members of, or have a contract with, a labor organization" and that this allows picket-line activity against the cut-rate and sweat-shop non-union operator. But it cannot be too strongly stated that the statutory language is clearly fraudulent. The provision which countenances this informational picketing goes on to state that such picketing will not be permitted if "an effect of such picketing is to induce any individual employed by any other person in the course of his employment, not to pick up, deliver or transport any goods or not to perform any services."

In short, picketing is permitted only as long as it is ineffective!

The deprivation of this traditional economic measure has materially weakened the labor movement's ability to protect itself and maintain the standards it has developed. It has provided immunity to sweat-shop operations and "sweetheart" agreements. It constitutes a step backward in building a prosperous America. It is a retrogression in the maintenance of democratic rights.

Picketing is merely the publication of an appeal at a location where persons who can be helpful can be found. Picketing to organize or gain union recognition has been equated with free speech and upheld as constitutionally protected by the First Amendment in 1940 and 1941 by the U. S. Supreme Court in the cases of *Thornhill v. Alabama,* 310 U. S. 88, and *AFL* v. *Swing,* 312 U. S. 321. By prohibiting recognition or organizational picketing, Congress has not only weakened the union movement and the American economy; it has eroded one of the basic liberties of a free people.

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RESEARCH LEADS TO BRIDGES OF WOOD AND CONCRETE

Timber-concrete bridges provide an answer to the need for low-cost highway spans that can be built quickly. Recent technical developments have led to improved bridge designs and wide use of them, Frank J. Hanrahan, executive vice president of the American Institute of Timber Construction, states in a paper recently presented.

Mr. Hanrahan, pointing to possible future research in relation to large glued laminated timber members, stated: "New adhesives such as epoxy resins offer possibilities in developing shear between timber flanges and concrete stems of 'T' beams used in composite bridges. In the past, we have depended largely on mechanical means of developing shear between the concrete slab and wood stem."

He says: "Continued improvement and new developments in composite timber-concrete bridges provide low-cost, quickly built, short and intermediate span highway bridges. Also such bridges answer the needs of county and state highway engineers for prefabricated standardized bridges."

Cost savings and technical advancements in the composite timber-concrete slab type include using grooves and daps to replace most of the hardware previously used and prefabricating the laminated lumber deck into larger sections to save labor on the job.

◆

NO WONDER WOOD IS GOOD FOR BUILDING

A piece of cedar found in a gravel bed during construction of Priest Rapids Dam in Washington recently was given the Carbon 14 test. The test proved the piece to be at least a million years old. Based on the strata in which the cedar was found, some scientists at the University of Washington estimated that the tree which produced it may have lived as long as 14,000,000 years ago. Probably it is the oldest piece of organic material still in existence.

It was not petrified, and after being dried out, jewelers carved souvenirs from it. This really proves the point that wood is an ideal building material, capable of outlasting even today's mortgages.

If TV Gets Labor's Treatment

★ ★ ★

THE $64,000 Question is not dead. As a matter of fact, interest in it is higher today than it ever was. Only today all the American people are involved rather than just a few psuedo-experts who already had the answers in their pockets. And the question has only one part: what is to be done about the conniving, chicanery and downright rottenness that has been uncovered by the Congressional hearings on the TV industry?

For the past few years organized labor has been on the Congressional griddle. Some instances of double dealing and abuse of office have been uncovered. Some of the findings have been pretty sordid. But they involved only a few unions and a few union officers. The vast bulk of the labor movement has been untouched by any hint of scandal. About one-tenth of one per cent of union officers have been found guilty of misusing their positions for personal profit. Still Congress saw fit to impose on all labor a legislative strait jacket that undercuts the effectiveness of all unions—good, bad or indifferent.

The $64,000 question is, will the TV industry get the same kind of treatment? You and I know it will not. There may be some sort of a slap on the wrist, but we seriously doubt if anything more drastic develops. The industry probably will set up a kind of committee on ethics and then say, "See, we are cleaning up our own house. No laws are needed." And Congress will go along.

Yet let's take a look at the television industry. In theory, at least, the airwaves belong to all the people. The government grants licenses to corporations for exclusive use of individual channels. From these channels the companies make money—scads of money in most cases. Without touching on the moral aspects of such an arrangement, it is clear that the American people have a proprietary as well as a customer interest in what goes on in telecasting.

From the very beginning of telecasting there has been a strong odor of conniving and string pulling. Channel franchises are very valuable properties and several years ago some mighty suspicious shenanigans in the allocating of channels were uncovered. One or two high moguls in the Federal Communications Commission quit their jobs, but the odor of favoritism, collusion and irregularity were hardly dispelled. In view of the value of the prizes at stake no one can be blamed for wondering if monetary considerations above and beyond the free trips and hotel chits already uncovered were not involved.

This area of the telecasting business has hardly been looked into and we strongly recommend that the current committee dig into it thoroughly.

From the very beginning, then, telecasting has operated under a suspicious cloud. Two years ago rumors began floating around that the quiz shows were rigged. Trade papers and TV columnists intimated as much. Apparently everybody knew it except the network officials. These gentlemen are insisting that the whole thing caught them by surprise.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that the TV industry stands convicted of as sordid a fraud as the nation has seen in many a year. All the isolation booths, armed guards, and bank vice presidents holding sealed packets of questions were phony trimmings. So were the glycerin beads of perspiration on contestants' faces. So were the agonies of concentration acted out by the participants who already had the answers in their pockets. Everybody was involved—the producers, advertising agencies, contestants, announcers, and clients. Some contestants even paid to get on a show. Worst of all, children were corrupted into participating in rigged shows.

Compared to the isolated instances of corruption uncovered in labor, the TV scandals disclose a rottenness that permeates much of the industry. And what of the bankers who played along with the skulduggery? They prostituted whatever good name the banking industry possesses for a little free publicity or a few tainted dollars. They acted as Sheffermans for the TV industry.

All this raises the point we mentioned in the beginning; what is Congress going to do about the mess? If it treats the TV industry the way the Landrum-Griffin bill treats labor, here are a few of the rules that will be saddled on the telecasters:

When a bill regulating TV is passed, the networks will be required to furnish every viewer with a copy of the bill. Providing a copy to those who ask for it is not enough; it must be placed in the hands of everyone. This will not cost the networks much over $50,000,000 or so.

Then every officer having anything to do with financial matters must be bonded by a commercial bonding company. Another $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 per year ought to take care of this item nicely.

Also, the networks and stations must not discriminate against the crackpots, dissenters and outright enemies. Everybody must be granted equal opportunity to present their talents and views, not excluding communists and racketeers. The guy playing the musical saw must be given equal booking with the name band or the singing star. Otherwise, he can sue.

The networks and affiliated stations must file annual financial reports, accounting for all receipts and expenditures during the preceding year. They must list the salaries and expenses of officials and workers receiving more than $10,000 total from the organization during the year. They must list all loans made to any business enterprises, together with a statement of purpose, security if any, and arrangements for repayment. These reports must be filed with Uncle Sam and be made available to all TV viewers.

In addition to this, TV officials must file a personal report showing: (a) what bonds, stocks and securities they and their immediate families hold; (b) what additional income they made during the year outside of their regular jobs; (c) any monetary transactions they or their families may have had with others during the year; (d) any gifts they or their families may have received.

And members of the board of directors of telecasting companies must be elected according to rules laid down by the bill, 20 or 30 different rules.

We could go for pages listing the restrictions a TV Landrum-Griffin bill would impose on the telecasting industry if it followed the pattern laid down by the Landrum-Griffin bill covering organized labor. However, the above examples give a rough idea.

So the $64,000 question becomes—what does Congress intend to do about the TV industry? Is the President going to make an all-network appeal for a TV Landrum-Griffin bill? Are the Chamber of Commerce and NAM going to finance a mammoth propaganda campaign for such a bill? Are the Goldwaters, Griffins and Landrums going to make Capitol Hill ring with fiery oratory demanding "protection" for the duped TV viewers?

We can give you the answer to this quiz in one word—NO. But they may demand an investigation of this magazine for giving answers.

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SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

An oil company gets special tax deductions on the theory that its reserves are being depleted; but what about a carpenter's legs, a school teacher's nerves, an accountant's eyes? Every day's work depletes these assets on which workers must depend. Are not these as worthy of depletion allowance as oil, which God and not the oil companies placed in the earth?

◆

HAT EATING IS NO ANSWER

Secretary of Labor Mitchell last month got a lot of publicity when he ate a hat shaped cake on the Capitol steps to fulfill an obligation he made to the AFL-CIO. Mitchell told the San Francisco AFL-CIO Convention that he would "eat his hat" if unemployment did not drop to less than three million in October. When the October figures came out, they were well above three million. So some publicity agent conceived the hat eating gag. Mr. Mitchell got his picture in the papers and on the TV screens (a fact that will not injure his chances of getting the Republican vice presidential nomination next year), the cameramen had a field day, and everybody got a chance to blame the Steel Workers for the unhappy job situation. The only people who got no amusement out of the situation were the three and a quarter million unemployed.

All this raises a puzzling paradox. Five hundred thousand Steel Workers on strike threaten the security and safety of the nation. The government is compelled to order them back to work because their lost production is pushing us farther behind the Russian output. Perhaps this is true. But if the lost production of 500,000 Steel Workers is such a national threat, why is that 3,200,000 unemployed are no problem worthy of national concern? The same high Poobas in Washington who are tearing their hair about 500,000 Steel Workers on strike consider three or four million unemployed a "healthy" thing for the economy.

Of course steel is a vital product in this age of international tension and uncertainty. But so are lumber, plastics, rubber, ship building, etc. In these areas unemployment is mounting steadily. Yet the same people who demand government intervention to compel the resumption of steel production throw up their hands in horror at any suggestion of government action to get the three and a quarter million unemployed back into productive jobs.

If anyone can convince us that that makes sense we are willing to eat our own fedora—and we don't mean one made of Pillsbury's Best.

PLANE GOSSIP

PLENTY STILL TO DISCOVER RIGHT HERE

Now that the Russians have succeeded in getting a picture of the far side of the moon, the reaction of at least one American is, so what! David Savage, in a squib in the **Wall Street Journal**, points out there are a lot of things right here on earth we haven't seen yet. Among them are:

Free advice that is worth anything.

A Texan calling Texas the second biggest state.

A wife who doesn't need a new fur coat about now.

A filing cabinet whose contents are worth keeping.

A packet of seeds that grows like the pictures on the packet.

A promotion that really didn't belong to you or me.

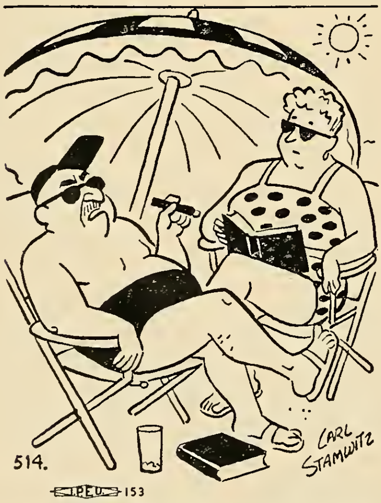
A speaker who says "in closing" and then closes.

To these we would like to add a few of our own wonders yet to be seen by the eye of man:

A second-best beer advertised on TV.

Easy payments that are easy.

Easy assembling instructions that anybody but a graduate engineer can follow.



"I wonder what my employes up north are not doing!"

SMALL CONSOLATION

Last month, Secretary of Labor Mitchell ate his hat to fulfill a promise he made at the AFL-CIO Convention. He told the convention he would masticate his fedora if unemployment did not drop below 3,000,000 in October. When the October figures came out they were well above 3,000,000, so Secretary Mitchell munched on a hat-shaped cake (while TV cameras whirred, of course).

Gags of this kind get good publicity, but they do not disguise the fact that unemployment is still far from licked. And it threatens to get worse as the administration goes back to its tight money policy that brought on the 1957 recession.

The administration's insistence on fighting inflation when the real threat is recession recalls the story of the fellow on a mountain-climbing expedition in the Alps. As they came to a particularly dangerous spot the guide delivered the following lecture:

"The drop here is 5,000 feet straight down. For the next 50 feet all we have is finger holds. So be careful. But if you do fall, look to the north and you will see the most beautiful view in the Alps."

★ ★ ★

THE BACKFIRE

The grapevine has it that a lot of bankers who beat the drums for passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill are taking headache pills these days. It seems the language in the bill pertaining to bonding union officials was written so broadly it may include bankers who handle union funds, too.

The situation sort of brings to mind the story of the mother who was worried because her daughter was 40 and still unmarried. One day the mother had a brilliant idea. She suggested to her daughter that she run an ad in the personal column of the newspaper saying:

"Beautiful, exotic heiress seeks correspondence with devil-may-care gentleman who wants to go places fast."

The gal fell in with the idea. A few days later the mother asked: "Had any answers yet?"

"Just one," replied the girl.

"Who from?" continued the mother.

"Papa," replied the girl tearfully.

UNJUSTIFIED CONCLUSION

The cost of living hit another new high during September, government statistics reveal. During October the wholesale price index kept climbing, too; and this means even higher retail prices eventually.

Prices aren't the only thing increasing; so is the business-sponsored propaganda that labor is responsible for all inflation. The higher prices go, the more desperately the Big Business publicists try to shift the blame on wages. They torture and twist facts and figures unmercifully to serve their purposes, and they come to conclusions that stagger the imagination.

Their efforts to disguise the positive and accentuate the negative remind us of the farmer who bought a hunting dog. The first time he took the dog out he was after ducks. When he shot a bird and told the dog to "fetch," the dog walked out on the water and retrieved the bird. The farmer rubbed his eyes in disbelief. But soon another bird came over, and when he sent the dog after it the pooch again walked out on the water.

Wondering if he were seeing things, the farmer decided to take a neighbor along the next time he went after ducks. But once more the dog repeated his performance of the first day; every time they shot a bird, the dog walked out on the water and retrieved it. The farmer waited for his neighbor to make some comment but he said nothing.

Finally the farmer could stand it no longer. Turning to his neighbor, he asked:

"Notice anything unusual about my new dog?"

"I sure have," replied the neighbor, "he's a hell of a poor swimmer."

★ ★ ★

STRICTLY FROM HUNGER

"Now tell me," said the personnel manager, "just why you want to work for us."

"Well, sir," the applicant answered, "I got sick and went to my doctor. He gave me five pills and told me to take one after each meal. That was three days ago and I still have four pills left."

★ ★ ★

GOOD QUESTION

A story now being told of life behind the Iron Curtain:

Josef—"If the Western powers attack us, our agents will carry atom bombs concealed in suitcases to Paris, London, Rome, New York and all the other big cities of the capitalist imperialists and destroy them."

Petrov—"I guess we'll have enough bombs by then, but how about suitcases?"

★ ★ ★

CAUSE FOR ALARM

A banker went to his doctor because he was not feeling well. The medic gave him a complete going-over. At the conclusion of his examination, he announced:

"I want to tell you you are sound as a dollar."

"Good Heavens, Doc," exclaimed the banker, "is it as bad as that?" Then he fainted.

★ ★ ★

OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES

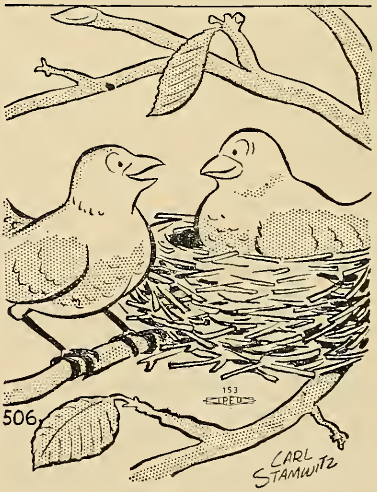
A seventh-grader recently described an automobile as follows:

"An automobile is a machine with four wheels, a motor, and not quite enough seats, which makes it possible for people to get around fast and easy to places they never bothered going to before and where they would rather not be now because they have no place to park."

★ ★ ★

UNITY IN A HURRY

Union rivalries in Malaya were forgotten temporarily, a few months ago. The reason? The Singapore City Council proposed a law that would make it mandatory for husbands to turn over their pay checks to their wives.



"Let's go over and make a deposit on a new car!"

Why Do Drugs Cost So Much?

By DAVID W. ANGEVINE

★ ★

LAST YEAR a trainload of Wisconsin doctors and their wives journeyed to Detroit for a long weekend of high living, courtesy of one of the big drug manufacturers, Parke-Davis & Company.

On Thursday they boarded a special 10-car vista-dome train in Milwaukee, checked in at Detroit's swankiest hotel, attended a reception and banquet, then went "out on the town"—all at the drug company's expense. On Friday they enjoyed another round of night clubbing in nearby Windsor, Ont. On Saturday the drug company took them to the Wisconsin-Michigan State football game at East Lansing.

All this is part of the $300 million the drug companies spend each year to "reach" the nation's 200,000 physicians. The doctors don't buy their products, but the doctors write the prescriptions that their patients buy. The doctors are the key.

This $300 million is 15% of the companies' $2-billion-a-year sales of prescription drugs. Fifteen cents of every dollar your druggist pays for the bottles that line his shelves goes to inform, counsel, entertain—and sometimes bamboozle—physicians.

For example, Pfizer Laboratories each year arranges golf tournaments throughout the country exclusively for physicians. James Cook of the **New York Post** tells how each doctor gets free golf balls imprinted with the Pfizer seal, free green fees, free lessons from the club professional, free drinks at the 19th hole, and a free dinner.

"Are these upstanding men of the medical profession influenced by this entertainment? No doubt about it," says Cook. "After one of the golf tourneys in Bergen County, N. J., sales of Pfizer drug products rose 42% in the next few weeks—compared to a 2% increase in nearby Essex County, where no tournament was held.

"Of course, some doctors don't enjoy playing golf. For them, Pfizer has fishing contests, bowling tournaments, skeet shoots, and sport smokers. The company once rented 3,000 acres of marsh land to entertain 700 physicians who enjoyed duck shooting."

At Birmingham, Ala., Pfizer took 460 doctors on a fishing trip and then to a barbecue. "We hired the fishing boats, provided the equipment, and practically guaranteed the catch," a Pfizer official told the **Wall Street Journal**. Next month Pfizer sales rose 51% in Birmingham, compared with a 9% gain in nearby Mobile.

Dr. Louis Lasagna, co-editor of the **Journal of Chronic Diseases** and professor of medicine and pharmacology at John Hopkins University, says the drug industry has greater influence on medical practice than all the post-graduate courses for doctors, medical meetings, and published information in the medical journals put together.

The effect of the drug companies' mail advertising, TV shows, movies, salesmen, and lavish entertainment is that more and more physicians prescribe drugs by brand name. As the brand names multiply each year through the proliferation of combinations and variations of existing preparations, so do the bottles that line the druggists' shelves. The cost of this inventory and the planned obsolescence of last year's "wonder drugs" result in soaring prescription costs for the doctors' patients.

Can the drug industry purge its own house? Dr. Lasagna doubts it. He told Harry Wilensky of the **St. Louis Post-Dispatch**, "Drug houses feel they have to come out with new products—or new combinations and forms of old products—to make it appear they are on their toes. When a competitor comes out with, say, antibiotics plus vitamins in one capsule, the conservative firm may think this is a lot of baloney but still may be impelled to follow suit in a fight to retain its share of the market."

Besides, it pays off. Parke-Davis & Company profits in the recession year of 1958 were 32c of every sales dollar; Upjohn, 28c. In 1957, Abbott Laboratories had 22c profits on every sales dollar; Eli Lilly, 33c; Pfizer, 33c; Smith, Kline & French, 35c. (All figures are pre-tax profits.)

In 1955 the drug makers were sufficiently concerned about their public relations to ask the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center to examine public attitudes. Did people blame them for the high cost of prescription drugs? The answer was a comforting "No."

The Center discovered that 38% of the people thought prescription costs were much too high, and 28% thought they were somewhat high. Most of these people, however, didn't blame anyone in particular. Among those who did, the retail pharmacist was much more likely to be blamed than the drug manufacturer.

In varying degrees the drug makers, your physician, and the corner druggist share responsibility for the soaring cost of prescription drugs.

The drug makers are guilty of an endless multiplication of duplicating brand-name products and combinations of products. They seem intent on adding some largely irrelevant substance to last year's miracle drug so as to make it obsolete and therefore useless on the druggists' shelves.

Some of the largest drug makers have tried to hoodwink prescribing physicians with their advertisers, and the whole industry is engaged in high-pressure salesmanship that violates its own code of ethics.

The physicians are guilty of succumbing to the blandishments of the drug industry and yielding up their historic prerogatives. Instead of prescribing drugs, they now prescribe products. James Cook reports that prescription surveys show that 89% of the doctors prescribe drugs by brand rather than scientific name.

Druggists have resisted every attempt to inject competition into the retail drug industry. They have decreed that it is unethical to advertise their prescription prices, and few will even quote a price over the telephone. Their skill as compounders of prescriptions has been by-passed by drug makers and physicians, and they have taken refuge in so-called fair-trade laws to protect themselves from price competition.

What then can be done to reduce the cost of prescription drugs?

1. Can we expect the drug industry to put its own house in order? Hardly. The industry's present operating methods are fantastically profitable, and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association code of ethics is likely to remain a dead letter.

John Lear, Saturday Review science editor, who has cited several violations by this code by Charles Pfizer & Company, says Pfizer "is too big and too powerful to be subject to PMA discipline. Pfizer is more likely to influence the drug industry than vice versa."

2. Can we expect the physicians to "smarten up," to be more critical of drug advertising, to cut free from their slavish dependence on the drug makers' retail men, to resist the annual flood of brand-name merchandise, and once again to prescribe drugs instead of products?

Albany Medical College of Union University has introduced a course to help budding physicians steer through the pharmaceutical fog. Dr. Solomon Garb, who introduced the study, explains that the medical student is well versed in proved drugs like morphine, digitalis, quinine, nitroglycerin, atropine, codine, insulin. "But when he opens an office, he is deluged with advertisements and salesmen who expound the special merits of their products. The old reliables are hardly ever mentioned."

Such medical education is "the only real solution," Garb says, "even if it is long-range. When doctors refuse to be unduly influenced by the drug makers, the abuses will stop." Two dozen other medical schools have written Garb for the outline of his course.

Dr. Gunnar Gundersen, American Medical Association president, may have had this in mind when he advocated in February that doctors be reexamined at regular intervals so their patients can be sure they "have kept up with significant advances."

3. Can federal agencies be given greater power to police the drug industry?

Unquestionably, Federal Trade Commission can do a better job of policing fraudulent and misleading advertising. This year FTC officials asked Congress to restore $230,000 earmarked for this work that the budget bureau had eliminated. Yet when Senator Warren Magnuson (D Wash.) asked if the law should be amended to give FTC authority over false advertising sent to doctors, Commissioner Earl Kintner offered no opinion.

Besides, outright misrepresentation is only a minor part of the evil. For every physician misled by a drug ad, the number of those confused by the plethora of products and seduced by extravagant pleasures is legion.

Food & Drug Administration has power to ban drugs it finds unsafe for use under prescribed conditions. This is good as far as it goes, but it doesn't touch the thousands of brand-name prescription drugs that are ineffective or simply unnecessary. Determining efficacy and necessity is so complicated that legislative regulation seems far over the horizon.

4. Can the medical profession somehow stem the flood of ineffective and unnecessary drug products? The U. S. Public Health Service might subsidize AMA's council on drugs or its bureau of investigation to do this work. Yet AMA received $6 million of its $13½ million budget last year from drug advertising, and any AMA effort to police its No. 1 Santa Claus is bound to excite public suspicion.

Thus each approach to the rising cost of prescription drugs proves to be either hopeless, or only a partial answer, or such a long-range solution that it can offer little comfort to the present generation of patients. Is there no alternative?

(This is the second article in a series dealing with high prescription costs. The third and final article will appear next month.)

1960 Forecast Looks Promising

★ ★

UNITED STATES construction expenditures will reach a record total of more than $55 billion in 1960, the professional building magazine **Architectural Forum** predicted recently.

"Although this may be only 1.5 per cent above 1959,"**Forum** reported in its annual building forecast, "it is more impressive than it looks, for 1959 will be an exceptionally big year for building."

Construction expenditures this year will probably reach $54.9 billion—a jump of 11.8 per cent above 1958, three-and-one-half times the average increase of the past few years and more than twice the most optimistic predictions. 1960 will be the sixteenth year in a row in which building activity has expanded.

The leveling off of total construction next year, **Forum** said, will result mainly from the same factors which swelled the 1959 volume—but in reverse. A decline in house building during 1960 seems "inevitable," and highway construction will do well to hold its own. At the same time, there will be offsetting gains in the construction of non-residential buildings of all kinds.

Private construction is expected to gain more in 1960 than publicly financed construction, reversing a recent trend. This trend saw public construction increase eightfold from 1946 to a projected $16.4 billion in 1960, private construction only fourfold to $39.3 billion. Next year public construction will be up only one-half per cent, private almost two per cent.

By major categories of construction grouped as to type, here is **Forum's** 1960 forecast:

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Commercial—Privately financed office buildings, warehouses, stores, restaurants and garages, comprising the biggest category of non-residential building, will increase 7.6 per cent in 1960 to about $4.3 billion. A small amount of public building of this kind will raise the total to $4.6 billion.

Educational—School building in 1960 will increase about 3 per cent to more than $3.2 billion. Public school construction suffered a severe relapse in 1959, and the outlook is for only a small recovery—about 4 per cent. Private school building will amount to about $550 million per year.

Industrial—The two-year decline in factory building is over. The 1959 total will be only about $2.3 billion (15 per cent less than last year), but a strong upturn is under way. Next year it should top $2.7 billion, a 17 per cent jump—higher than the forecast of any other important category of construction.

Hospital—The building of private hospitals, convalescent homes, laboratories and clinical structures fell off slightly in 1959, but holds promise of a mild revival in 1960. It is expected to increase 5 per cent to $600 million, 1958's level. Publicly financed buildings of this sort will increase 15 per cent this year and 6 per cent in 1960—to $475 million. Together, public and private buildings in this category will total almost $1.1 billion in 1960, about 5 per cent over this year.

Religious—The building of churches, temples and related facilities has risen almost 14 per cent this year and is expected to climb another 2 per cent next year when religious building will reach $1 billion for the first time.

Social and recreational—The bowling alley boom will help boost private social and recreational building 30 per cent this year. A more moderated advance—4 or 5 per cent—to $575 million is in store for 1960. Public building in this category will be about $175 million this year, $165 million in 1960, raising total social and recreational building to $740 million in 1960.

Public administration and service—Belt tightening by the federal government and many local governments indicates a substantial 13 per cent drop next year. The 1960 total will be $250 million, excluding public "commercial" building.

Other non-residential—In this catch-all classification are such privately financed projects as post office buildings, comfort and fire stations, zoo buildings, veterinary hospitals, animal havens and pounds, boathouses, greenhouses, transportation terminals, and such publicly financed projects as transportation terminals, boiler and central heating plants, crematoriums and grain elevators. The private portion is expected to increase about 9 per cent to around $250 million next year, but the public sector will decline about 5 per cent to $210 million. Together, they will total $460 million in 1960, a shade above 1959.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Apartments—Private construction will be $3.5 billion next year, up about 23 per cent. Public housing will account for $450 million. Together, private and public apartment building will rise 16 per cent to almost $4 billion in 1960.

Hotels, motels, dormitories—This category will amount to $750 million in 1959 and will increase 10 per cent next year to $825 million.

Houses—The number of privately financed one- and two-family houses will probably drop 11 per cent in 1960. Expenditures in 1960 ($13.5 billion) will drop off less—about 6 per cent—because of carry-over work begun in 1959 and a trend to bigger, more expensive houses. Publicly financed housing of the one- and two-family size dropped sharply in 1959, and will probably drop next year, accounting for roughly $125 million of construction. Altogether, public and private expenditures for new one- and two-family houses in 1960 should be in the neighborhood of 13.5 billion, down 7 per cent from 1959.

OTHER CONSTRUCTION

Public utility—Next year an 8 per cent increase is forecast raising the total to $5.8 billion.

Farm buildings—This category has risen about 12 per cent this year, but a current decline in farm income will cause it to drop about 6 per cent next year to around $1.7 billion.

Military facilities—Present indications are that, on top of an 11 per cent increase in 1959, military construction next year will rise 6 or 7 per cent—to somewhat more than $1.6 billion.

Highway construction—The best that may be expected in 1960 is a volume of expenditures equal to the $5.9 billion in 1959.

Sewer and water—In 1960, sewer work should advance between 5 and 6 per cent. Waterwork should also increase in 1960—perhaps by as much as 10 per cent. Together, these two will amount to $1.5 billion next year.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

A conservative estimate of 1959 expenditures for maintenance and repair, not included in **Forum's** $55 billion plus forecast, is $20 billion. Of this, 20 per cent will go for non-residential building, 40 per cent for non-farm residential building, 13 per cent for utilities, 12 per cent for highways and 15 per cent for all other construction. In 1960 outlays will run somewhat above $21 billion, and the distribution will be about the same.

◆

INDIANA SUPREME COURT KILLS INJUNCTION ON PICKETING

The Indiana Supreme Court has firmly established the right of Hoosier union members to picket peaceably.

The unanimous decision, written by Judge Amos Jackson, upset a picket ban and a contempt of court order issued by Marion Circuit Judge John L. Niblack in an Indianapolis labor dispute involving Gwaltney Bros., Inc., non-union contractors.

In its lengthy decision, the high court reviewed labor history going all the way back to 1809 to discuss the N. Y. Journeymen Cord Wainers' case as well as the Massachusetts case in 1896 of Vegelahn vs. Gunter.

The Supreme Court stated that in the early days of the labor movement all organized activity of labor was classed as a prima facie tort in that it was either a nuisance, a conspiracy, or interference with trade or business with the result that these activities were deemed criminal in the early days.

The Court then pointed out that this was no longer the case.

The Court went on to say that today, when the union seeks to organize a shop where there is picketing, a strike or a boycott, these activities are no longer classed as criminal; rather they are treated as incidents of a labor dispute, and are regulated and adjudicated according to the labor laws of the state of Indiana.

◆

A WRIST SLAP FOR BUSINESS, A KICK IN THE TEETH FOR LABOR

Last month the nation's top rubber companies were convicted of getting their heads together to fix prices during the Korean War. The companies pleaded "no defense," a usual procedure in such cases. Judge Gregory F. Noonan said he considered this "exactly the same as a plea of guilty." However, the companies received nothing more drastic than a slap on the wrist.

The judge imposed fines totaling $177,500. No company had to pay more than $35,000. But the judge had some pointed remarks to make about the practices followed by the companies. In part, he said:

"I have a deep-rooted feeling that perhaps the best way to enforce the laws against chronic violators is to put some of the individuals in the indictment. You can't send a corporation to jail."

We agree with the judge wholeheartedly. In case after case courts have imposed small fines on companies violating anti-trust laws. These fines probably account for only a small percentage of extra profits made through price-fixing practices. A few indictments of corporation presidents and other top officers in price fixing cases might have a very salutary effect on price gouging.

A little more newspaper publicity for corporation misdeeds might help, too. But newspapers seem to be as determined to keep corporate chicanery buried as they are to keep labor's misdeeds on Page One. Thus new laws are passed to hogtie labor while price rigging grows rather than diminishes.

Editorial

Education Should Put First Things First

The week of November 8-14 was American Education Week. Educators used the occasion as a forum to blast off on the shortcomings of American education.

Since the first Russian Sputnik trailed off into outer space, educational authorities have been in a tizzy of soul-searching. A hundred studies and analytical books on the shortcomings of our educational system have been ground out by experts.

The approach of all these studies and books is the same. How can we turn out more scientists and theoretical men?—is the question they all ask.

Up to a point we agree with them. We need more scientists and theoretical men. But even more we need a citizenry that is alert, responsible, level-headed and humane. The problem that is really pressing on us is not how can we reach the moon, but how can we learn to live together in peace, harmony, and good will on the earth?

Perhaps one child in a thousand is equipped by nature to delve into the mysteries of higher science. Another 25 or 30 in a thousand are potential juvenile delinquents headed for adult criminality. Both groups pose severe challenges to our educational system. But the 970 or 975 in between these two extremes make up the real core of the problem confronting our educators.

It hurts our national pride to realize that the Russians can turn out better rocket men than we do. It is proper that we should be concerned with this fact—especially since national survival may be involved. But this concern should not be allowed to muddy up our perspective. We need to develop all the topnotch scientists we can produce. Similarly, we need to dry up the breeding grounds of juvenile delinquency. But most of all we need to educate the 97% for meaningful, fruitful living that provides dignity, security and freedom to grow morally, spiritually and economically.

Old Sam Gompers summed it up about like this: "We are trying to build a system where childhood can be happier, womanhood more beautiful and manhood more noble."

The Russians are producing great scientists, but no men of God. Their scientific progress is greater than their ability to control it. They have uncovered the meaning of the atom without fathoming the meaning of life. They have made science their god—and a sterile, bankrupt god it turns out to be.

For us to try to compete along these lines would be sheer folly. What we need to learn is how to make the machine the servant of man, rather than his master. What we need to concentrate on is the building of a society in which equality, justice and brotherhood are facts rather than symbols. What the 97% want is an opportunity to work without frustrations, live without fear, and die without regret.

To the extent that our educational system achieves these goals it will fulfill its noblest purpose. Only when poverty, disease, greed and prejudice are eliminated from the face of the earth will getting to the moon acquire real significance.

◆

Time For Hop-A-Long And Buck To Ride Again

Hustle out to the corral, Podner, and saddle up Old Paint and Cyclone; Hop-a-long Griffin and Buck Landrum are agoin' to ride again. They'll be a-slappin' leather with the best of 'em any day now.

These are the two galoots that roped and hog-tied labor with their legislative lariats. Seems like there was a little dealin' from the bottom of the deck agoin' on in a few unions, and our red-blooded, hero-type buckaroos ain't ones to stand for them kind of shenanigans. No, sir, Podner; not Hop-a-long Griffin and Buck Landrum! They just don't cotton to such goin's-on. So they put the torch to the Dirty Dog Saloon where the cheatin' goes on, but they also shoot up all the boardin' houses and hash joints in town. They maybe wing a few million decent, law-abidin' citizens in the process, but there ain't nobody goin' to say Hop-a-long Griffin and Buck Landrum don't do their duty when they see it.

Now them snoopers in Washington is uncoverin' a passel of varmints in the television industry. Seems like a lot of them is markin' the cards and keepin' aces up their sleeves. Cain't hardly tell the good-ies from the bad-ies, there is that much double-dealin' goin' on. Little Nell ain't bein' treated right and the mortgage on the homestead is bein' foreclosed.

Things are a-lookin' mighty black. But any minute now Hop-a-long Griffin and Buck Landrum will ride over the hill with their six-guns a-blazin'.

There ain't no more experienced gun slingers in the whole dang territory. No siree, Podner. Mind how they cleaned up the Easy-Buck Gang in the labor movement? Shot at everythin' that moved. It weren't easy on the 999 innocent ones out of a thousand, but lead is cheap. It made cripples out of a heck of a lot of innocent union citizens, but Hop-a-long and Buck ain't ones to chicken at the sight of a little innocent bystanders' blood.

So this is a warnin' to the varmints in the TV bunkhouses. Hop-a-long and Buck are aimin' to ride again. When? When the hockey team from hell wins the International League championship. 'Less'n, of course, a union official or two are caught in the trap.

◆

Time To Start Working

Two pieces of legislation that are vitally important to working people were passed up by Congress last year. One was a bill to increase the statutory minimum wage from a dollar an hour to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage to millions not included as yet in the Fair Labor Standards Act. The other was a bill to include medical benefits in Social Security so retirees can have adequate medical care in their declining years.

Both of these measures will be introduced in Congress again next month. Now is a good time to start rounding up support for them. Congressmen are still at home. The more of us that buttonhole our Senators and Representatives urging them to support these two pieces of vital legislation, the better will be our chances of getting action in the coming session.

Needless to say, both propositions have strong opposition from business organizations and medical associations. Labor and the liberal forces will have to muster all their big guns to get any legislation through.

It is not too early to start the ball rolling right now.

The Lord Protect Union Members From So-Called Friends

With the kind of friends labor has, it doesn't need any enemies.

If the labor movement survives, it will be in spite of its "friends" rather than because of them.

Seems like everybody is a "friend" of labor—the legislator who backs a control bill, the attorney who charges a union $500 an hour for any services he performs, the newspapers that never pass up an opportunity to editorially tear the guts out of a union or a union official on the slightest pretext. Friend of the ordinary member, you understand, not the big union "bosses."

In the last couple of years investigating committees have uncovered some instances of union officials playing fast and loose with union moneys. All told, a handful of unions out of many thousands were involved. To date, we can only think of three or four union officers who have been convicted of filching union funds. Many have been "convicted" by innuendo and smear, but the fact remains only a corporal's guard has actually been tried and found guilty.

Certainly we hold no brief for those who betray their trust to their brother members. Nor do we object to any legislation aimed at making it more difficult for union officers to disguise, hide or cover up shady dealings. But let's look at what self-appointed "friends" of union members cooked up to "protect" the ordinary Joe and his interest in the union treasury.

The Landrum-Griffin Bill was sold as a measure designed to safeguard union funds from greedy officers. How well does it do the job? Here are a couple of examples:

The bill requires that all union officers handling money be bonded. No one argues with that objective. As a matter of fact, most financial officers long have been bonded in most labor organizations. But the Landrum-Griffin bonding provisions hold that officers must be bonded for "faithful discharge."

This is something entirely new. Insurance companies have never before written this kind of bond because there never was any call for it. Not even the insurance experts know what this new type of bond is expected to cover, so rates are bound to be much higher than ordinary surety bonds that simply protect against stealing of funds. And where is the money to pay the tremendous new premiums going to come from? Why from the union treasuries that the bill is set up to protect, of course.

The bill also requires that officers provide copies of the bill to all members. This conceivably could cost some international unions as much as $30,000 and $40,000 at one clip. Nine out of ten members have no use for a copy of the bill and would not understand what it meant even if they read it. A simple provision making it mandatory for a union to provide a copy of the bill to any member asking for one would have been ample. But, no, the language had to be all-inclusive. And where are the funds for printing and circulating copies of the bill going to come from? The treasuries that the Griffins and Landrums are "protecting," of course.

But the best example of how "friends" of rank-and-file members are "protecting" their interests comes from the east coast attorney who brought suit against an international union on behalf of a dozen or so dissidents. The legal beagle eventually wound up a monitor, policing the activities of the international. For a year or a year and a half's services in this capacity he turned in a bill purportedly in excess of $300,000. Most workers don't expect to earn half that much in a lifetime of work. To be consistent, we should again ask, "where are the funds to come from?" but we hardly need to because you already know the answer—the union treasury.

When the Landrum-Griffin Bill was passed, most unions were in good financial condition—even those few where some chiseling may have been going on. What shape they will be in after a few years of Landrum-Griffin "protection" is anybody's guess. The way things are shaping up as of now, the Landrum-Griffin Bill will have a big, shiny new padlock on the barn door, but the horse long since will have been stewed up in the cooking pots of insurance companies, attorneys, bonding firms, etc. And all union officers will be 100% honest because there will be nothing for them to steal other than paper clips, old cigar butts and pencil stubs.

No wonder old Abe Lincoln said: "The Lord protect me from my friends; I can take care of my enemies."

◆

An Action Worth Noting

By this time, probably everyone is thoroughly fed up with the great cranberry hassle. It is not our intention to stir it up any farther. However, we cannot pass up the opportunity to hand a bouquet to Arthur Fleming, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. At long last a highly placed public servant has had the guts to place the welfare of the people above the profits of a sizeable pressure group. Right or wrong, Mr. Fleming's action revives our faith in democratic government.

◆

It's In The Pamphlet

The ink on the new Landrum-Griffin Bill is hardly dry, but the Department of Labor already announces that 11 different pamphlets are being planned to "explain" the law. If the usual experience prevails, it will eventually take two additional pamphlets to explain each original pamphlet. By then, if everybody isn't thoroughly confused, pamphlets-to-explain-pamphlets-to-explain pamphlets will be forthcoming.

Now if someone will get out a pamphlet explaining how a union officer can digest all the pamphlets and still find time to carry out the duties his office imposes on him, the problem will be solved; except, perhaps, it will require a pamphlet to catalogue all the pamphlets.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

OFFICIAL

The new detached clearance cards which are required in conjunction with the new Dues Books impose an obligation on Local Union officers to work very carefully in issuing clearances. A member requesting a clearance card must submit his Dues Book to make certain the dates entered in the Dues Book are identical with those on the clearance card. The same procedure will prevail when depositing the clearance card.

There is a page at the back of the revised Dues Book for the posting of clearances.

The granting Local Union must post the Local Union number and date clearance is issued.

When the clearance is deposited, the admitting Local must post the receiving Local Union number and the date deposited.

By this method a member will always have a complete record as to dues payments and transfers.

The clearance cards, which are purchased separately from the Dues Books, are issued to Local Unions in pads of twenty-five (25).

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Third Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, held in Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, September 17 through September 23, opened on a militant note and closed with a hard-hitting program designed to roll the labor movement ahead despite anti-labor drives, adverse publicity, and restrictive legislation. Not since the days of the great depression, when organized labor had its back to the wall, has a convention shown a greater degree of militancy and determination.

A total of 916 delegates attended the five-day convention. The delegates represented 125 national and international unions, 6 AFL-CIO Departments, 44 State Federations, 156 City Central Bodies, and 41 directly affiliated Local Unions.

Three fraternal delegates from foreign lands attended the convention. A total of 136 other trade union representatives from 18 countries, in Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America were guests.

During the five days of deliberations, the convention acted on some 175 resolutions aimed at improving the lot of working people and all segments of our society. In the main, however, the convention mobilized its forces to meet the challenge of the anti-labor coalition of Big Business and reactionary politicians who are bent on reducing the labor movement to a sort of glorified debating society incapable of making any economic or social advances.

The convention served notice on the foes of labor that there is going to be no knuckling under to those who want to destroy it. Instead, the labor movement is going to close its ranks and tighten up its organization to meet the challenges head on. In the main, the convention laid out five broad tasks for labor to get the job done.

1. The achievement of greater unity. Internal differences have seriously undermined the effectiveness of labor on many fronts in years gone by. Every division has only served to strengthen the hand of labor's enemies. The healing of these breaches promptly and conclusively was set as a major goal by the convention. As a strong, united and militant force the labor movement can cope with any combination of reactionary alignments. The achievement of this unity is a responsibility falling on all unions.

As a step in the proper direction, the convention voted to direct the Executive Council to work out a plan for "final and binding arbitration." A special committee to map out details of such a plan for submission to a special convention—probably in 1960—was ordered established. The text of the resolution passed by the convention reads as follows:

"BE IT RESOLVED: That the report of the special committee of the Executive Council on union disputes be approved and that the Executive Council be directed to develop, through this special committee, a detailed plan of procedure for the settlement of disputes between affiliates, of the nature indicated in this report, embodying final and binding arbitration as the terminal point in the settlement of such disputes, it being understood, however, that such arbitration shall be limited to the settlement of disputes only and shall not include the determination of the work or trade jurisdiction of affiliates, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Executive Council be further directed, upon its approval of such a plan, to call a special convention and to submit such plan, together with such constitutional amendments as may be necessary to make it effective, to this special convention for such action as the special convention, by appropriate vote pursuant to constitutional provisions, may determine."

2. Organizing the unorganized. Despite adverse publicity, witch-hunting Congressional investigations, and restrictive legislation, organizing the unorganized is a task organized labor must apply itself to without letup. Millions of unorganized workers are jeopardizing the wages and working conditions of union members. The unorganized constitute an anchor around the necks of unionized members that must be eliminated. Legislative roadblocks constantly are being thrown in the pathway of organizing, but with increased zeal and enthusiasm steady progress can be made in this field anyway. A stepped-up organizing program at all levels can gradually whittle down the number of unorganized. This is an end to which all unions should apply themselves assiduously.

3. Educating union members and the general public. Too few people, union members and non-members alike, understand the aims and goals of the labor movement. They do not know the labor movement for the instrumentality it is—a force dedicated to ad-

vancing the interests of all people, not just union members. The labor movement fights for better schools, more hospitals, safer working conditions, better Social Security and many other things that benefit all people. But the impression that newspapers, magazines and commentators leave is that unions are interested only in fattening the wages of their members.

A major task facing unions is building greater understanding of the aims and objectives of organized labor. A stepped-up program of public relations at all levels to bring the truth about organized labor to both members and non-members is a definite goal of the labor movement.

4. More effective participation in politics. Passage of the vicious Landrum-Griffin Bill drove home to labor the need for increasing its political effectiveness. After years of trying to break labor on the economic front, the Big Business interests have turned to the political front. More and more of their efforts are directed toward controlling Congress and State Legislatures.

Because they have been working at it longer, they have been able to score some successes on this front. But, properly organized and educated, labor can turn the tide. A politically mature labor movement can more than hold its own at the ballot box. Therefore, all unions have a responsibility to step up and sharpen up their political activities.

5. Last but not least, the convention determined that increasing wages and improving working conditions remain a major objective of the trade union movement. Wage increases are needed by the economy to expand purchasing power and encourage industrial expansion. Employer propaganda that wage increases are inflationary per se, and that reasonable working rules mean inefficient operation, does not square with facts. Working people must be prosperous or nobody is prosperous for very long.

In addition to these broad policy decisions, the convention unanimously passed many resolutions calling for such things as better conservation of our natural resources, greater support for the union label, stepped-up activity in the fields of public relations and community services, improved Social Security and minimum wage legislation, etc.

The convention also voted to readmit the International Longshoremen's Association when and as the organization convinces the Executive Council that its internal clean-up campaign is completed.

In another unanimous action, the convention voted all-out moral and financial support for the Steel Workers whose strike against the arrogant steel industry was entering its third month. From a study of the record it was obvious that the real objective of the steel companies was to bring the Steel Union to its knees. If the steel companies succeeded in starving out their workers, every other industry would climb on the same high horse at negotiation time. Therefore, the fight of the Steel Workers was the fight of all labor. The convention placed its stamp of approval on a plan calling for the establishment of a Steel Workers Defense Fund based on a contribution of one hour's pay per month from all union members for the duration of the strike.

President George Meany, Secretary-treasurer Bill Schnitzler and all 27 Vice presidents were re-elected unanimously. The 27 Vice presidents, who also serve as Executive Council members, are:

Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, Harry C. Bates, William C. Birthright, James B. Carey, William C. Doherty, David Dubinsky, Charles J. MacGowan, David J. McDonald, Emil Rieve, William L. McFetridge, Joseph Curran, Maurice A. Hutcheson, A. J. Hayes, Joseph D. Keenan, L. S. Buckmaster, Jacob S. Potofsky, A. Philip Randolph, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge, O. A. Knight, Karl F. Feller, Paul L. Phillips, Peter T. Schoemann and L. M. Raftery.

After five full days of discussion and debate, the convention adjourned sine die at 6:10 p.m., Wednesday, September 23.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Hutcheson
John R. Stevenson
O. Wm. Blaier
Richard E. Livingston
Charles Johnson, Jr.
Raleigh Rajoppi
Harry Schwarzer
Henry W. Chandler
R. E. Roberts
J. O. Mack
Lyle Hiller
J. F. Cambiano
C. R. Bartalini
Earl Hartley
Ted Kenney
John McMahon

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE 49th CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

The Golden Anniversary convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations opened in San Francisco on September 15 and adjourned on September 16 after two full days of deliberations. Approximately 200 delegates representing 76 national and international unions affiliated with the department were in attendance.

Over the years the union label and shop card have been powerful weapons for protecting and advancing union wages and working conditions. But the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill has increased the importance of the label still further. This fact was emphasized by many speakers at the convention. Picketing and boycotting have been drastically restricted by the new law, but the right of people to spend their dollars as they see fit has not been curbed. Therefore, the spending of union members' dollars in a manner calculated to protect their own interests can dull some of the law's sharpest teeth. Greater support for the union label and shop card provides one sound answer to the Landrum-Griffin Bill.

Growth of the Union Label and Service Trades Department proves that union leaders are well aware of this fact. The report of the Executive Board to the convention reported 10 new affiliations since the previous convention. They are:

Organization	**Affiliated**
The American Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union	Feb. 1, 1958
National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians	Feb. 1, 1958
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union	March 1, 1958
United Steelworkers of America	March 1, 1958
United Shoe Workers of America	June 1, 1958
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union	Sept. 1, 1958
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	Dec. 1, 1958
Seafarers International Union of North America	Jan. 1, 1959
International Brotherhood of Longshoremen	Feb. 1, 1959
Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' Int'l Association of the United States and Canada	June 1, 1959

In addition, the following new Union Label and Service Trades Councils have been chartered since the previous convention:

Greater Anchorage Union Label and Service Trades Council, Anchorage, Alaska.

Wichita Union Label and Service Trades Council, Wichita, Kansas.

Delmarva Peninsula Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Union Label and Service Trades Department, Salisbury, Maryland.

Kent County Union Label and Service Trades Council, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Jackson County Union Label and Service Trades Council, Jackson, Michigan.

Kansas City Union Label and Service Trades Council, Kansas City, Missouri.

Boone County Union Label and Service Trades Council, Columbia, Missouri.

Joplin Union Label and Service Trades Council, Joplin, Missouri.

Springfield Union Label and Service Trades Council, Springfield, Missouri.

Union Label and Service Trades Council of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

Toledo Area Union Label and Service Trades Council, Toledo, Ohio.

Tulsa Union Label and Service Trades Council, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Executive Board's report also spelled out in considerable detail the vast expansion in promotional efforts which the department has initiated in recent years. More and more State and Central Bodies are sponsoring and furnishing booths at state fairs, centennial celebrations, etc. to tell labor's true story. The department has developed a good deal of attractive material suitable for use in such projects. In the past two years the department has cooperated with some 300 State and Central Bodies participating in such undertakings.

The Annual Union-Industries Show remains the backbone of the department's promotional efforts. Last year's show was held at San Francisco. Over 364,000 visitors flocked to Brooks Auditorium during the show's six-day run. Governor Brown of California and

Mayor Christopher of San Francisco were on hand to address the 10,000 people who attended opening ceremonies in front of the auditorium. Even President Eisenhower sent greetings. In attendance, enthusiasm and civic cooperation, the 1959 show set a high standard.

The 1960 show will be staged in Washington, D. C. from May 6 through May 11. Plans for the show are already well advanced and early indications point to another success.

A number of resolutions designed to advance the best interests of the union label was adopted by the convention. One designated September 5-11, 1960 and September 4-10, 1961 as Union Label Week for the respective years. Another urged affiliated unions to take an active part in the 1960 Union-Industries Show.

The convention paid high tribute to the labor press for the splendid job it has done over the years in impressing on union members the importance of the union label and the shop card, and in acquainting the general public with the advantages of "buying union."

John J. Mara was unanimously re-elected president of the department. The convention also unanimously re-elected Joseph Lewis secretary-treasurer. All vice presidents were likewise returned to office for another term.

Respectfully submitted,

John R. Stevenson	Robert F. Ohlweiler
A. Ramos	George Bengough

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT

The forty-ninth annual convention of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department met in the Italian Room of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, September 14 and 15, 1959. Some 135 delegates, representing 21 international unions and 23 Metal Trades councils, were accredited to the convention.

In his report to the convention President Brownlow announced victory in the department's year-long fight to protect apprenticeship standards from erosion by government support of hit-or-miss training of "technicians." When the National Defense Education Act granting financial aid to states was passed, the language was written in such a way that apprenticeship training and journeymen re-training were subordinated to the training of technicians capable of handling only one phase of a given trade.

In his report to the convention on this matter Mr. Brownlow said:

> "Then we have another very important question which shall receive the attention of this Convention in the matter of technicians. Candidly, I didn't know that there were such things as technicians in a general sense except a dental technician or something of that sort. But during the passage of the National Defense Education Act which provides for some eighteen or nineteen million dollars to be made available to the states, a Senator from Connecticut got up and amended, or at least had inserted in the Act, that no money that would be appropriated would be used for the purpose of training others than technicians. In other words, the apprentice programs, the journeyman advance programs and that sort of thing were going to be ignored.
>
> "We protested to Congress. We appeared before many committees, and also the Department of Health, Education and Welfare—that is, the Commissioner of Education. I am happy to state that I have a letter from Mr. Derthick that came in this morning in which he said that he didn't know whether the new regulations that they had sent out to the states were as comprehensive as we would have liked, but nevertheless they do provide money to the states for the training of both journeymen and apprentices, and also do the thing that we wanted them to do."

Another matter of vital concern to all Metal Trades workers, reported on by President Brownlow, was the continued existence of inequities in collective bargaining with private firms handling atomic energy installations. Because the Atomic Energy Commission subsidizes these firms they are rendered practically immune to the effective use of economic pressure in collective bargaining. Consequently, workers on these projects are unable to make progress as rapidly as their brothers working on other types of metal trades work. The convention adopted strong action urging the elimination of these gross inequities.

The convention also took cognizance of the fact that there are no reliable safety standards for radiation in and around atomic projects. The convention called for establishment of a National Committee on Radiation Safety to study the problem and develop a practical program for the protection of people working in areas exposed to radiation hazards.

During the past several years a few industrial unions have been particularly aggressive in endeavoring to raid metal trades unions. The convention deplored these actions and urged stronger measures to eliminate such unwarranted attacks that serve only to undercut the effectiveness of all labor.

In other actions the convention urged a step up in educational activities to impress on all union members the dangers that are inherent in the anti-labor attacks now going on at the state and national levels. Only by increasing its political effectiveness and awakening its members to the need for resisting the employer-inspired, anti-labor drives, can the labor movement continue to prosper. The Metal Trades Department pledged itself to work without let-up along these lines.

The convention re-elected James A. Brownlow president and increased his salary from $20,000 to $25,000 a year. Secretary-Treasurer B. A. Gritta was also re-elected without opposition, and received a similar increase. The terms of the offices were extended from 2 to 4 years.

Respectfully submitted,

John R. Stevenson
Paul Rudd
Lyle J. Hiller
O. William Blaier

NAM RAISING NEW WAR CHEST AGAINST UNIONS

Horror is constantly expressed by the National Association of Manufacturers over efforts of unions to raise money for political purposes, but now the NAM is pushing a new drive to persuade employers to contribute money to its political "front" unit, the United Business Committee.

As part of the new campaign, President Bruce M. Jeffris of the Parker Pen Co., who heads the United Business Committee, has sent out a circular appeal to industrial executives urging them to contribute up to $100 or more to the committee.

This money, Jeffris made it clear, will be used to finance a stepped-up drive for additional legislation to curb unions. That's what he calls the committee's "important work ahead."

Moreover, Jeffris boasted that the NAM and its United Business Committee played a major role in securing enactment of the union-busting Landrum-Griffin bill.

"Yes, we have won a battle!" Jeffris gloated in his letter. He said passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill was a "strong follow-through of public education, which contributions to our committee help to achieve." He added, however, that "winning even a major battle won't win our war against union abuses." He called for further contributions to help put over a program which he outlined as follows:

"We now must strive to reduce or equalize the excessive power in the leadership of some unions, to place unions under the anti-trust laws, provide for secret ballots, regulate union political activities, curb compulsory unionism (the union shop), and eliminate wasteful featherbedding practices."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ADAM, MARTIN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
AMASON, W. W., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
ANDERSON, CARL (CHARLES), L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. Dak.
ANDERSON, EMIL, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ANDERSON, OSCAR, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
ANDERSON, WALDO G., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
ANGELAKOS, PETER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
ANSTEY, WILLIAM G., L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ARNOLD, JOSEPH, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
ARSENAULT, L., L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
AUSTIN, JOHN ALFRED, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
AYER, FRED J., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
AYRES, B. R., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
BAKES, ADAM, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
BATTIGE, EMIL, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
BATZKO, LUKE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
BEAUDOIN, EVARISTE, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
BIANCALANA, STEPHEN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
BIRD, FREEMAN, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
BISHOP, HENRY E., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
BLAHO, ANTON, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
BLOEDEL, CARL, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
BOTH, FRED, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
BOWMAN, JOSEPH, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
BRAYDEN, GUY A., L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
BROWN, F. M., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
CALLAWAY, ARCH, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
CAMILLI, THOMAS A., L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
CANALE, MARIO, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CANEDO, R. P., L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
CARLSTRAND, GUS., L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
CARUSO, ARMAND, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
CHANEY, THEODORE, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
CLARKE, GORDON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
CLOW, WESLEY, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
CONLEY, ROBERT, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
COTE, EMILE M., L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
CRAIG, LEONARD, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio.
DAINS, JESS LEE, L. U. 1224, Emporia, Kans.
DARLING, S. E., L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
DAUPHINEE, ARNOLD, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
DENNIS, DELBERT, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
DESMOND, CHARLES, L. U. 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.
DOWNEY, HARRY, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
DOWNS, GEORGE FRANK, L. U. 559, Paducah, Ky.
DUHAIME, ALBERT A. Sr., L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
DUKE, WALLACE HALL, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
EDLUND, EMIL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
EHLERS, HERBERT, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
EPPERSON, T. C., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
ERCOLANO, PASQUALE, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
EVANS, CHARLES, L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind.
FINK, ABRAHAM, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
FINNEY, JOHN, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
FLATTMANN, HENRY P., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
FLEURY, OMER, L. U. 730, Quebec, Que.
FOWLER, F., L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
FRANK, JOE Sr., L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
GERLACH, F. R., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
GISSLOW, MAURITZ R., L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
GNEITING, MATTHEW, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GODDARD, MARTIN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GOERTZ, WILLIAM, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
GRAVES, BRYAN, L. U. 1255, Chillicothe, Ohio
GRAY, CARROL L., L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
GRIDLEY, C. G., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
GROSS, FRANK J., L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
HABERLAND, HERMAN, L. U. 2046, Martinez, Cal.
HALL, HENRY, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
HALTER, JOHN, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
HAM, JOHN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
HANSEN, ARTHUR W., L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
HAYES, H. A., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HEATH, W. J., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HEISER, MATT, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
HIGDEN, RALPH, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
HODGE, C. L., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
HOTHAN, AUG., L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
HOWARD, SAM C., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
HOWELL, WALTER B., L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
HUGHES, O. C., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
HUPKE, RICHARD, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN, JONATHAN, L. U. 1888, New York, N. Y.
JOHNS, RALPH, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
JOHNSON, CARL HENNING, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JONES, MARVIN S., L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.

In Memoriam

KAMPMANN, JOHN A., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
KASS, ABRAHAM, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
KATJE, GARRITE, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
KAYSER, R. R., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas.
KENNEDY, EMMET, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
KIMBALL, DANIEL A., L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
KIZMAN, PAUL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
KNAUER, GUS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
KNUTSON, RICHARD, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
KWIATKOWSKI, WALTER, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LADNER, CHALMER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
LANE, JOHN R., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
LANGAN, ALFRED, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
LARSON, C. J., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
LEONARD, SYLVESTER H., L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
LERMAN, BENJAMIN, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
LEVESQUE, PHILIP, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
LONG, E. R., L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
LUMSDEN, ALLEN C., L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
LUZZI, JAMES, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
MacINTOSH, JOHN, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
MALLWITZ, ALBERT, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
McCAUGHIN, RALPH, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
McCLAIN, MARION V., L. U. 734, Kokomo, Ind.
McKEE, GUILFORD E., L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
MILLER, WILLIAM GLENN, L. U. 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MOENNICH, FRED, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
MONROE, ARCHIE, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
MONTRIE, FIRM A., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
MORRIS, WALTER R., L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
MUELLER, BERT P., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
NEAL, WILFRED, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
NIEMETZ, JOHN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
ODO, PAUL JAMES, L. U. 1540, Kamloops, B. C.
OETINGER, SAMUEL H., L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
OLSON, GUNNAR, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
PAGE, D. W., L. U. 387, Columbus, Miss.
PANTHER, RAY, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
PARDENBERY, JOHN W., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
PEARSON, VICTOR, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
PERRY, GEORGE D., L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
PHILLIPS, H. Jr., L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
PILATO, CHARLES, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
PILKINGTON, JAMES, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
POLAND, WILLIAM, L. U. 932, Detroit, Mich.
PRATER, R. W., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
PRATHER, ALBERT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
PROPST, JOHN DANIEL, L. U. 2982, Staunton, Va.
QUIRK, ROBERT, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
RAINEN, DAN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
RECHT, JACOB, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
REILLY, J., L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
REIMER, JAMES A., L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wisc.
RICHMOND, WILLIAM, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
ROSWITZ, BEN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
RUFFIN, W. D., L. U. 387, Columbus, Miss.
RYAN, E., L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
RYDER, EDWIN, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
SALOMA, WILLIAM G., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
SANDROCK, JACOB, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
SAXER, ROLAND, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
SEABERG, WILHELM E., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
SEE, KENNETH, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
SHAW, ERNEST S., L. U. 1998, Prince George, B. C.
SIMON, JOSEPH, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
SMITH, JAMES R., L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
SMITH, THOMAS, L. U. 1595, Conshohocken, Pa.
STEELE, JOSEPH D., L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
STEVENSEN, GUST, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
STEVENSON, WILLIAM, L. U. 1540, Kamloops, B. C.
STORMS, CARL, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
STORRANG, RUNO, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
STRICKLAND, J. A., L. U. 387, Columbus, Miss.
SUMMERS, JAMES G., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
TAUBER, JOSEPH, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
TAYLOR, MARK, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
TAYLOR, OLIVER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
TAYLOR, PAUL A., L. U. 2079, Houston, Texas
THIBEDEAU, HORMIDAS J., L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
THORNHILL, CHESTER, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
TOBER, F., L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
TOSTON, ARTHUR Sr., L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wisc.
TURNBULL, RALPH P., L. U. 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.
ULRICH, FRED, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
VAUDREUIL, LEO, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
VIGLIONE, E., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
VOCK, ALBERT, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
VOSBURGH, ELISHA B., L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
WADE, H. B., L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
WATERS, S. C., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
WEBBER, WILFRED, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
WEISE, P. M., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WEISS, EUGENE A. Sr., L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
WELD, RAIMON, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.

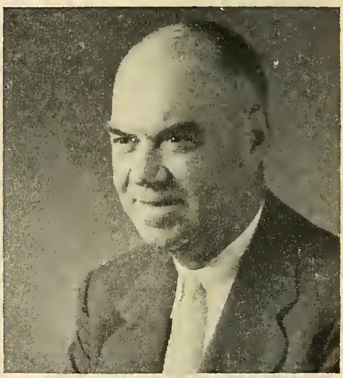
William F. Patterson Passes Away

★ ★

The whole cause of apprenticeship training suffered a serious setback when death called William F. (Pat) Patterson on Tuesday, October 27. Mr. Patterson passed away at Washington Health Center, Washington, D. C. Burial was at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Stricken with a heart attack a year ago, Mr. Patterson made a fine recovery and resumed his duties. However, on October 23 he suffered a relapse. He was taken to the hospital. Pneumonia developed, and for all medical science could do he passed away quietly four days later.

If anyone in the nation rated the title of "Mr. Apprenticeship," that man was William F. Patterson.



From its formation in 1934 to 1956, Mr. Patterson was Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor. In Wisconsin, prior to 1934, he served seven years as Director of Guidance and Employment, Milwaukee Vocational School; two years as Manager of Industrial Relations, Yates-American Machinery Company, Beloit; two years as Assistant State Supervisor of Apprenticeship and three years as Assistant Superintendent of the Milwaukee Employment Office.

In December, 1956, he was appointed by the Secretary of Labor to the newly established career post of Special Assistant to the Secretary. In that position, he concentrated on programs for the enlargement of apprenticeship and other training and represented the Department of Labor at national and international conferences in that field. The last conference he attended was the 3rd Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO in San Francisco in September.

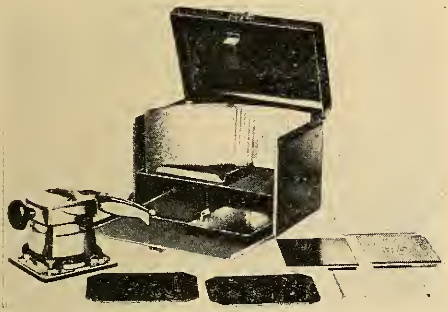
Mr. Patterson traveled far and wide throughout the world promoting effective apprenticeship training. He represented the United States in many world conferences on training techniques. However, he never allowed his busy schedule to stand in the way of a meeting at home. He attended many General Conventions of our Brotherhood and innumerable state conventions. Thousands upon thousands of Brotherhood members knew him intimately and will remember him warmly.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Connor Cuthbert Patterson; two sisters, Mrs. Mary Bockenhagen of Baraboo, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Sarah Rumpf of Pardyville, Wisconsin; and by two brothers, Hugh Patterson of Madison, Wisconsin, and John Patterson of Devlin, Ontario, Canada.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.



This electric Thor SpeedSander kit includes 3 Carbigrit permanent tungsten carbide abrasive sheets, a variety of other sanding, rubbing and polishing sheets and pads, and fitted metal carrying case in combination with No. 150 orbital SpeedSander. The sander has all-ball-bearing construction and direct-drive, air-cooled induction type motor, and a sanding area of 4½ by 5⅛ inches with 3/16-inch orbit, claims the manufacturer, SpeedWay Div., Thor Power Tool Co., 1421 Barnsdale Rd., La Grange Park, Ill.

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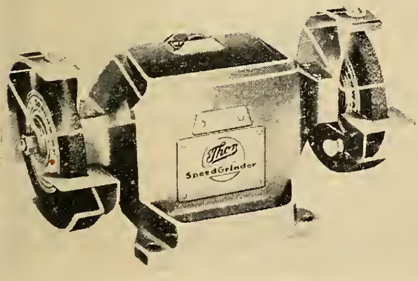
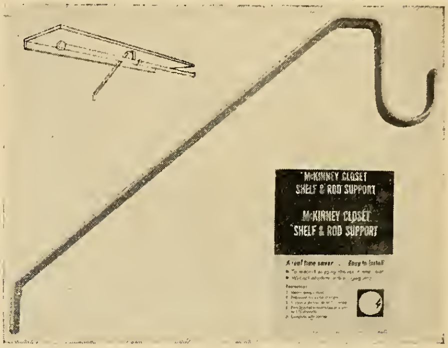


A new portable electric bench grinder, Thor No. 118, 10 inches long and weighing 7¼ lbs., is said to handle sharpening of workshop, hobby and garden tools such as drill bits, planes, chisels, blades, hoes, etc. Can also be used for sanding, polishing, wirebrushing, and other jobs with the proper wheels and is UL-approved in the U. S., CSA-approved in Canada. SpeedWay Div., Thor Power Tool Co., 1421 Barnsdale Rd., La Grange Park, Ill.



A new dual-purpose metal bracket that combines support for a sagging closet shelf and a clothes hanger rod in a single installation, for shelf up to 12 inches wide, 4 feet long. Product of McKinney Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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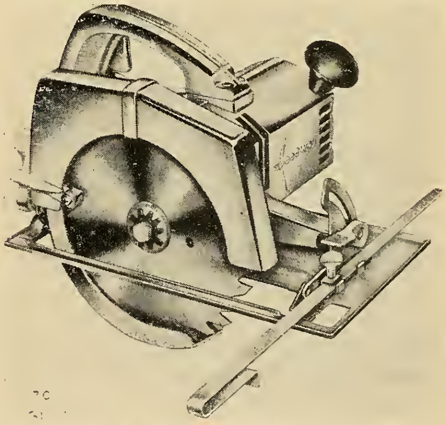


The No. 70 SpeedWay 7" circular saw, 10 amp rating, has a speed of 6000 r.p.m. and cuts to a depth of ¼" to 2⅛" in all kinds of materials (through 2 x 4's at 45 degrees), the manufacturers claim. Includes positive locking levers for angle and depth adjustments, safety slip clutch—externally adjustable—to prevent kickback, and oversize safety switch, among other features. Rip guide and combination blade included in price of saw. Made by SpeedWay Manufacturing Co., Div. of Thor Power Tool Co., La Grange Park, Ill.

The Outdoor Scene

(temporary title)

by
Fred Goetz

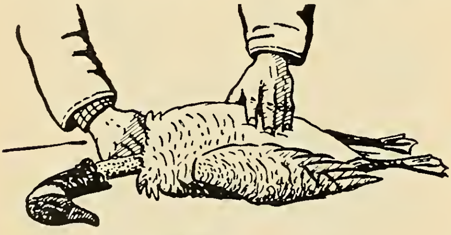
★ ★

Letters are still coming in containing suggested titles for these future writings. The permanent title will be announced in the next issue and winners of the lure packs will be announced. Thanks for the response.

Now that the migratory waterfowl season is in high gear, we're hoping you readerfolk have managed to get your share of wingers.

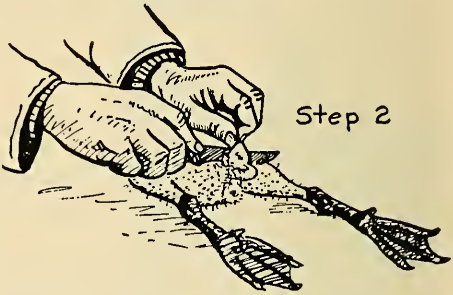
Sharpshooters that you are, we're passing along the following information on how to dress a member of the waterfowl clan, a Canadian Honker. The same basic cleaning method can be applied to other wingers:

STEP NO. 1 . . . First off, pick the feathers around the neck. On the particular bird used in this illustration, it proved best to start at the head feathers and work down toward the feet. A proven method is to pick small groups of feathers between thumb and forefinger and turn the hand over in a movement akin to turning a key in a keyhole. You may tear the skin if you try to remove too many feathers at once.

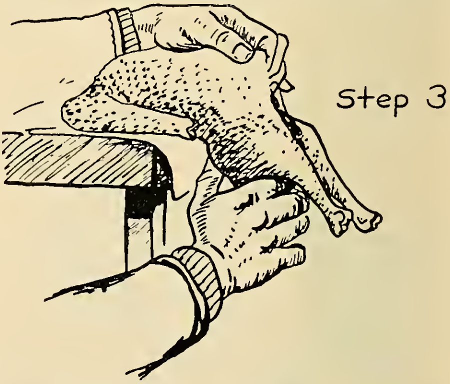


Step 1

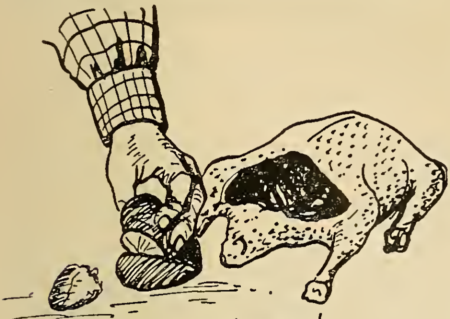
STEP NO. 2 . . . At this point the oil gland in the tail may be removed. Cut the entire gland free, and make sure you remove all the whitish material in the two glands under the skin. The bird may now be singed over a small fire. (Leaving the feet and head on up to this point provides handles to work with.)



STEP NO. 3 . . . Bird is "broken down," providing easy access for removal of internal organs after the lateral incision is made along the base of the rib cage. For large birds, the edge of the table serves as a fulcrum.

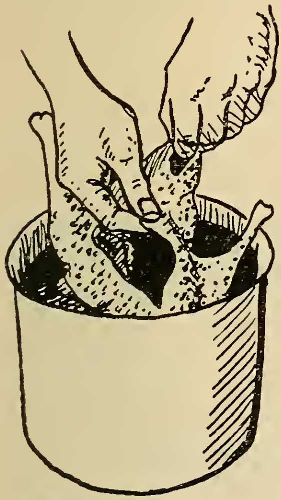


STEP NO. 4 . . . Remove the liver, heart, and gizzard for giblets. Peel away the muscle from the gizzard sac, careful not to cut into the sac. Wrap giblets in wax paper for storage in body cavity if the bird is to be frozen.



Step 4

STEP NO. 5 . . . Wash bird thoroughly and drain well. After draining, the bird can be packaged in freezer bag, aluminum foil or double thickness locker paper. Package should be airtight! Mark specie of bird and date of kill on package.



Step 5

Some scattergunners like to skin their birds and do a mighty clean job of it. Plucking takes a little longer, but it seems to be the most popular method and it assures top table fare.

Rambling on a bit further, we hasten to take into consideration the problem of folks who might want to keep their downed wingers in the field for a few days—without refrigeration. Here, field dressing is a must!

Leaving the feathers on provides an excellent insulation and helps retain the cold through the warm days. Hang the birds up at night if possible, and leave hanging in the shade during the day.

In the field dressing operation, you must remove the internal organs. Also make an incision in the neck to remove windpipe and crop. If the crop contains food matter, its removal is essential as spoilage in this area can taint the meat.

If you're field dressing, remove gizzard, heart and liver. USE NO WATER TO CLEAN THE BIRD! Rather, wipe the body cavity with a clean rag after the insides are removed. As the body cavity dries, a glaze will form and act as an impenetrable film against flies and other insects.

On very warm days it is a good idea to pack the cold birds in a sleeping bag or wrap in canvas to help hold the cold.

The meat of waterfowl can be aged, like any other like-meat, to give best quality. Several days in the field can be beneficial to that bird in the pan—if the bird is kept chilled all the way.

Okey, you scattergun fans, go get 'em.

—o—

One of the most unusual accidents in the books happened this past season when northwoods hunter Vic Samol became the victim of his own shotgun, fired by his dog.

Seems like Vic placed his shootin' iron 'longside a fence post and climbed through. His dog came after him, brushed the gun, knocked it over and it went off, discharging about 40 pellets into Vic's hide.

Vic recovered, but very painfully.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LOCAL 558 HONORS THREE CHARTER MEMBERS

Away back in the year 1909, a group of carpenters in Elmhurst, Illinois, got together for the purpose of forming a union capable of redressing the many wrongs that existed in the construction industry at that time. The group made application to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and in due time Local Union No. 558 was born.

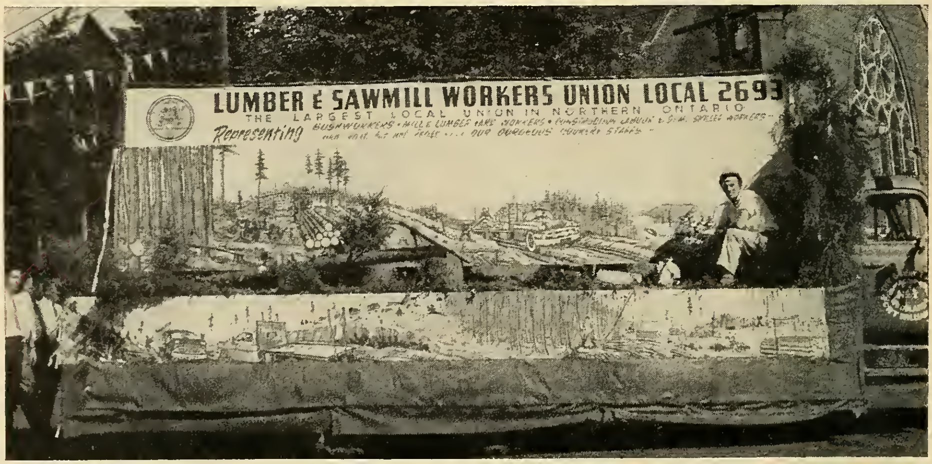
Last August, Local No. 558 celebrated its Golden Anniversary. Special guests were three remaining charter members—Joseph Krishack, Alfred Knicker and Emil Kruckow. Through the years these members served their union with loyalty and devotion, and the 50th Anniversary dinner was made an occasion to pay tribute to them.

The evening was a great success. There was plenty of reminiscing, fellowship and pleasant conversation. With members of the caliber of Brothers Krishack, Knicker and Kruckow, the union is looking forward to another 50 years of continued progress.

◆

LOCAL 2693's FLOAT TAKES FIRST PLACE

Local Union No. 2693, Port Arthur, Ont., has many distinctions to its credit. It is one of the largest local unions in the United Brotherhood. And certainly its jurisdiction is second to none. It represents bushworkers, mill and lumber yard workers, and construction labor in a five hundred square mile area of Ontario wilderness—a chunk of territory roughly equivalent to half the total land acreage of the State of Rhode Island.


LUMBER & SAWMILL WORKERS UNION LOCAL 2693
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Representing

Last Labor Day, Local 2693 added another laurel to its record. It walked off with first prize in the float division of the Labor Day parade sponsored by the Fort William-

Port Arthur and District Labor Council. The float consisted of a huge mural depicting the ruggedness of the work men and women carry on in the bush country to insure adequate supplies of forest products for Canada and the world. A great deal of favorable comment greeted the appearance of the float as it snaked its way down the parade route.

Naturally, the members and officers of Local Union No. 2693 are proud of this latest achievement by their union.

OAKLAND CITY FLOAT IS LABOR DAY HIT

When carpenters do something, they usually do it right. Local Union No. 732, Oakland City, Indiana, is no exception. When the Local decided to enter a float in this year's Labor Day parade at Princeton, Ind., it made an all-out effort. The result was a float that evoked many "oh's" and "ah's" as it moved down the line of march.

As the accompanying picture shows, the float was a scale model home, complete with flowers growing in the window box. Perfect in detail and gleaming in apprearance, the cottage was enhanced by a couple of make-believe home owners appropriately scaled to the size of the home.

This year there has been a great revival of interest in Labor Day celebrations. Local Union 732 certainly has advanced the cause by providing this float which was one of the best of the 30 entered.

Carpenters LOCAL 732

WISCONSIN STATE COUNCIL SENDS MAN TO COLLEGE

The winner of the only scholarship of its kind, to our knowledge, in the United States has enrolled at Stout State College at Menomonie, Wisconsin.

The award is that granted by the Wisconsin State Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Its purpose, R. H. Strenger, president of the Council said, is to upgrade the educational qualifications of union members and to stimulate interest in its apprenticeship program.

"Previous winners of this award have eventually become teachers, contractors or labor union personnel," Strenger said. "Good people in those positions mean, in turn, better prepared, higher type workers."

The winner of this year's Council scholarship is Stanley Badzinski, 4815 South 21st Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a member of West Allis Local 1573 of the Carpenters and Joiners. He receives $600 as the outright grant, plus additional money donated by locals throughout the state, which amounts to $1,000.

Qualifications on which Badzinski won his grant include his record in school, during four years of carpentry apprenticeship, and the recommendation of his employer and joint apprenticeship committee.

The Wisconsin Council's scholarship program was summed up by Erven Schultz, secretary-treasurer of the council:

"We have no doubt that our unique program is good for young men in our apprentice program and therefore it is bound to be of benefit in years to come to the labor movement and the nation too."

Council President Strenger chats with scholarship winner Stanley Badzinski.

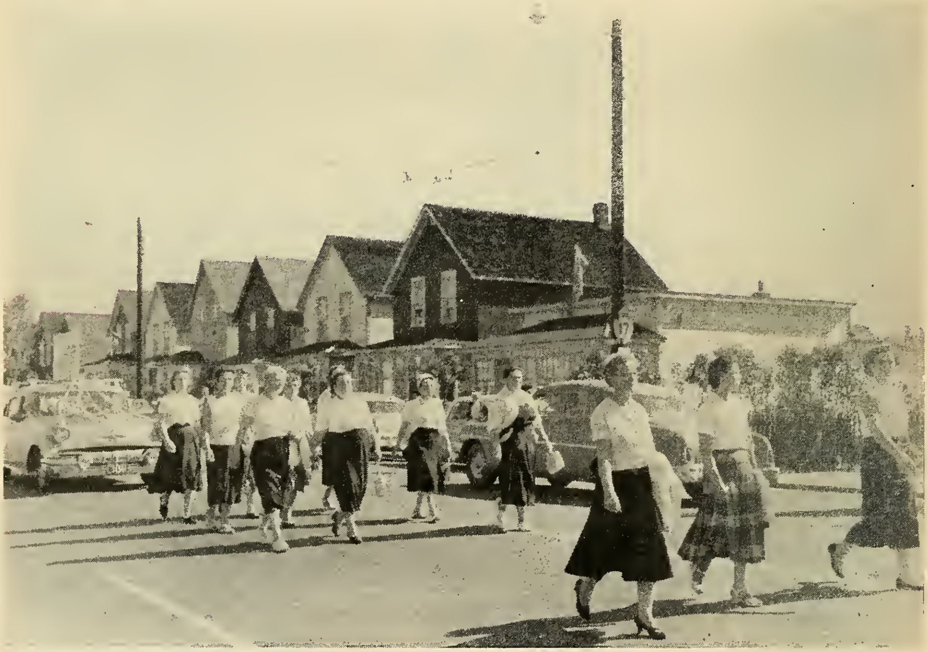
OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

WORD FROM AUXILIARY 740, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary Local 740, Port Arthur, Ont.

We are enclosing a "snap" of some of our members taken during our Labour Day parade this year. Leading, from left to right, are Treasurer Vi Sproule, Reporter Lee Heikkinen, and Stella Qozer. Next row, left, Irene Manaigre, our president.



We are pleased to report that a child's play house made by our Brothers won third prize in the parade but, unfortunately, a picture is not available.

Plans are underway for our Fall Bazaar and Bake Sale, to be held on Saturday, November 7th.

Our Auxiliary now numbers over 80 members and we still meet on the last Monday of every month.

We will be looking forward to seeing our picture in your magazine.

Yours very truly,
Mrs. Irma Nowosad, Rec. Sec.

◆

WOMEN WRITING MORE CHECKS EACH YEAR

The number of bank checks drawn each year has increased 10 per cent a year for more than a decade. By 1970, the American Bankers Association predicts, 22 billion checks will be processed a year. More and more of them will be written by women.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

LESSON 373

By H. H. Siegele

Light.—When the house was built with the kitchen that is taken here as a pattern, the owner wanted a kitchen with plenty of light. That part of it was ideal, but it did not go far enough. The kitchen otherwise was without the conveniences that are available today—conveniences that are necessary in any kitchen, if it is to pass as modern. If the reader will refer to Figs. 1 and 2, lesson 370, he will see what the kitchen was like before and what it is after it was remodeled. When this remodeling was under consideration, the householder thought that perhaps the triple window should be cut down to a twin window. But when this was submitted to the housewife, she objected—she wanted the triple window, because she wanted plenty of light where she prepared food for her household, and that settled it.

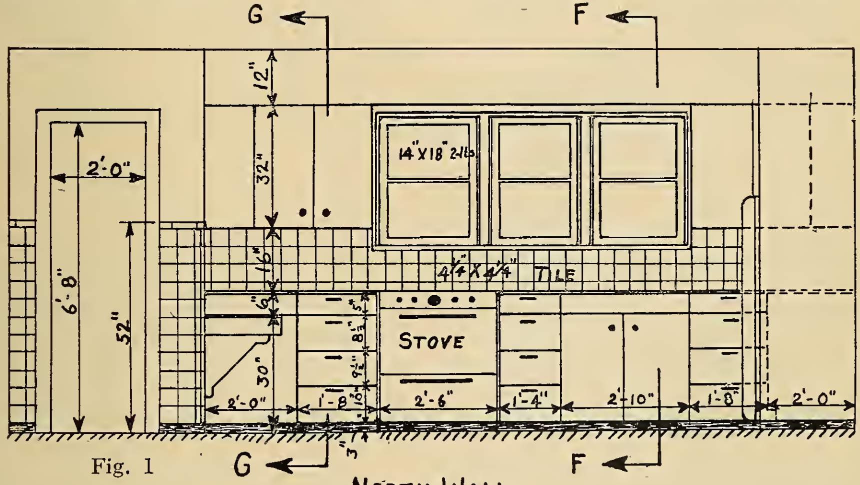


Fig. 1

NORTH WALL

North Wall.—Fig. 1 is an elevation of the north wall of our pattern kitchen. Here at the extreme left we have the door to the pantry. To the right of the pantry is the housewife's desk—next to it, drawers—the stove—more drawers—then the cabinet under the sink, and another set of drawers. A profile of the cabinet that encloses the refrigerator and extends up to the ceiling is shown to the extreme right. All of this can be seen in plan by turning to the drawing of our pattern kitchen, referred to in the first paragraph of this lesson.

Sections F-F and G-G.—Section F-F is shown by Fig. 2. Here we have—let's start at the top—the construction of the dropped ceiling directly over the triple window. The back edge of the sheetrock is fastened to the upper edge of the head window casing, while the front part is carried by a 2" x 6", which in addition to carrying the load, answers as nailer for the sheetrock. It should

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be pointed out here that the sheetrock is mitered at the angle. This makes an excellent corner finish—in case there should be some open places, due to chipping of the sheetrock, such places should be fixed up with sheetrock finisher, just as the other sheetrock joints are fixed. The bottom part of this drawing gives a cross section of the sink and the cabinet that supports it.

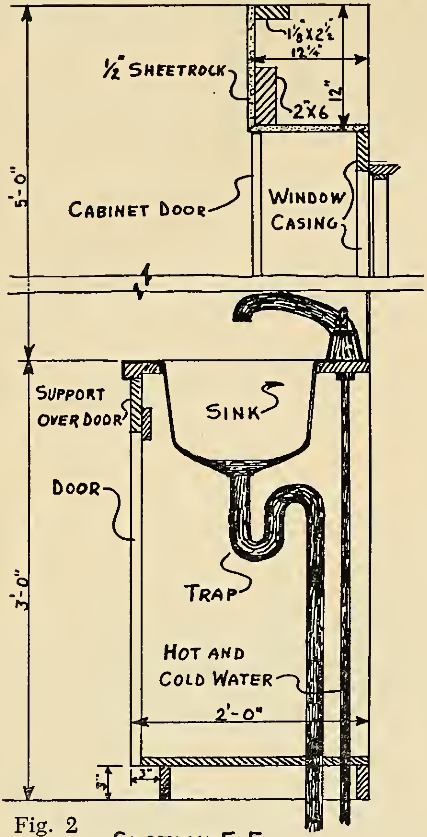
½" SHEETROCK
1⅛"x2¼"
12¼"
2"x6
12"
5'-0"
CABINET DOOR
WINDOW CASING
SUPPORT OVER DOOR
SINK
DOOR
3'-0"
TRAP
HOT AND COLD WATER
2'-0"
3"
3"

Fig. 2 SECTION F-F

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Fig. 3 is a drawing of section **G-G.** The false work shown here should be noticed. In this case, the cabinet was set first. Then the narrow strip of sheetrock was put in place in such a manner that it would project ¼-inch beyond the doors of the cabinet, as shown on the drawing. With the cabinets constructed as shown, the bottom piece of sheetrock of the false work does not need to extend back to the wall, excepting over the triple window. This should be studied. The bottom part of the drawing gives a cross section of the set of drawers, which should be compared with Figs. 4 and 5, details of the construction of the top drawer. The construction of the other drawers is the same. The front and the back are shown

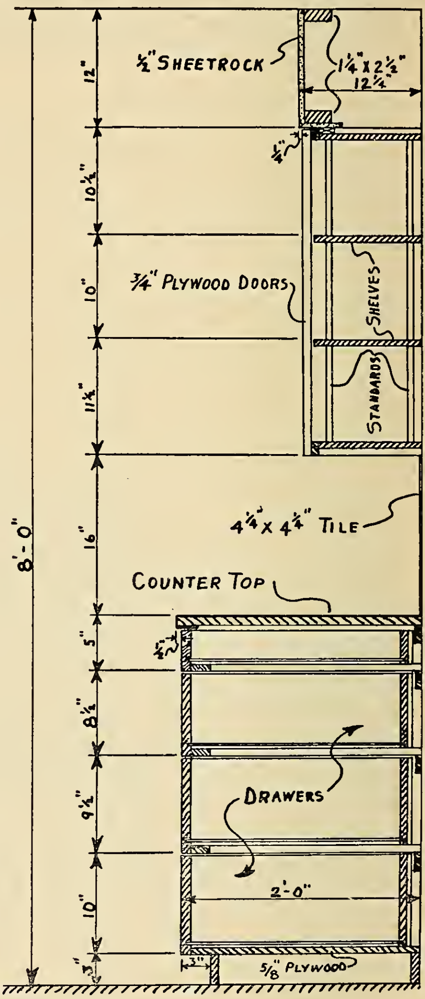
8'-0"
12"
10½"
10"
11½"
16"
5"
8½"
9½"
10"
3"
½" SHEETROCK
1¼"x2¼"
12¼"
¼"
¾" PLYWOOD DOORS
SHELVES
STANDARDS
4¼"x4¼" TILE
COUNTER TOP
½"
DRAWERS
2'-0"
3"
⅝" PLYWOOD

Fig. 3 SECTION G-G

in these details. The drawers have plywood bottoms, and are supported by T-shaped drawer supports. Onto these drawer supports the center guide is fastened. Fig. 5 shows how the depth of the drawer can be increased by lowering the bottom. The dotted lines give the position of the drawer bottom as it is shown by Fig. 4, while the shaded drawer bottom is in the position that increases the depth of the drawer. It will be noticed in this drawing that the drawer front of the next drawer below, extends up and laps onto the front part of the drawer support.

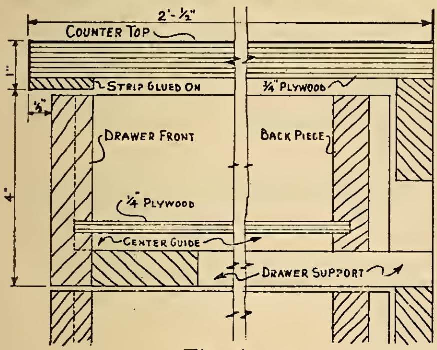

Fig. 4

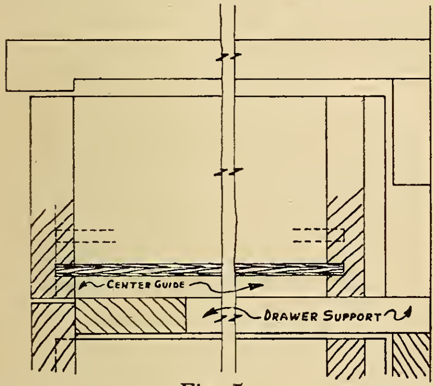

Fig. 5

Drawer Constructions.—A plan of the small drawer, shown in detail by Figs. 4 and 5, is shown in plan by Fig. 6. The T-shaped drawer support is indicated here by dotted lines. Also shown here are three small compartments in the front half of the drawer, and one large compartment in the back half. The construction of the joints should be noted. Fig. 7 shows details of three different ways to make simple joints for drawers. At A is shown the joint used

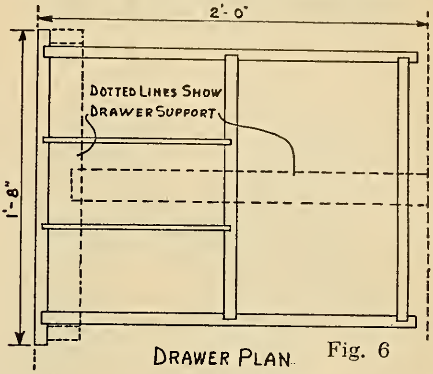

Fig. 6

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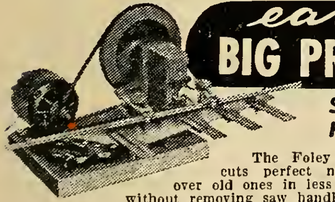

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in the drawers shown in this series of lessons. At **B** is shown a joint that might be an improvement over the one shown at **A**.

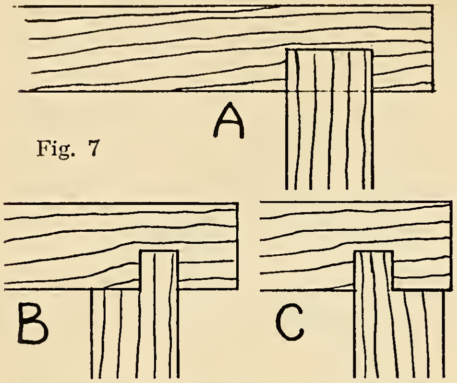

Fig. 7

At **C** we have a joint that is in reverse of the one shown at **B**. The only justification for using the joint shown at **C**, is using it to increase the inside longway dimension of the drawer. In this case the length would be increased by a little less than ½-inch. One-half of an inch in a short drawer could, under certain conditions, increase its usefulness. All of these joints should be made with glue.

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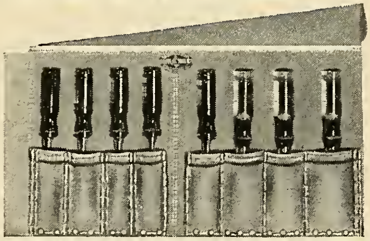

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Drawer Support and Center Guide. Fig. 8 shows two drawings of the T-shaped drawer support. The upper drawing shows the support in plan, while the bottom drawing gives a side view. The dotted line in the bottom drawing indicates the position of the center guide when it is in place. Fig. 9 is a full size drawing of an approved center guide. The grooved part of this guide is fastened to the drawer support with glue and small brads, while the other part is fastened in the same way to the bottom of the drawer. A comparison of this center guide with the center guides shown by Fig. 5, lesson 370, should be made. All of these guides, if properly installed give satisfactory service.

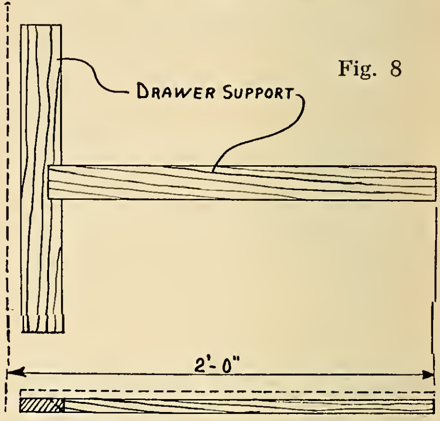

Fig. 8

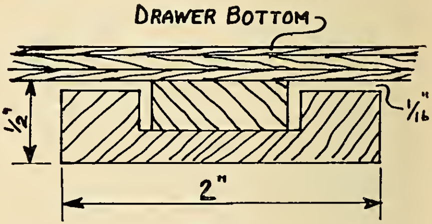

Fig. 9

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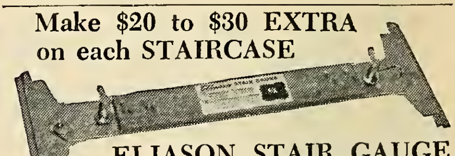

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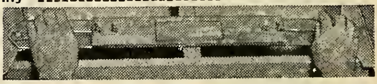

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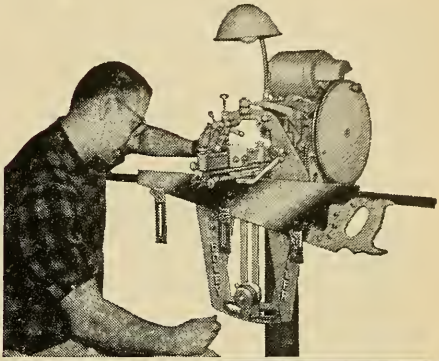

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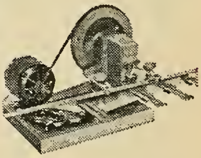

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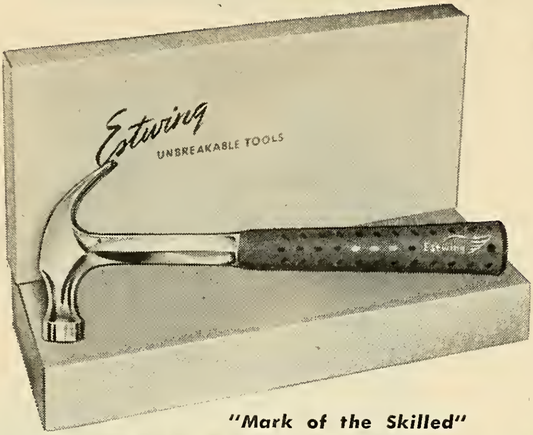

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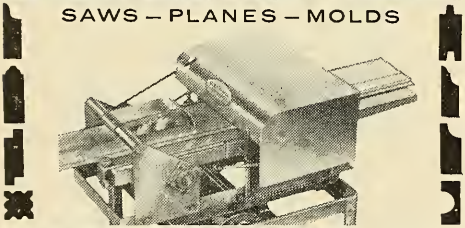

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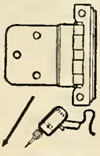

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